

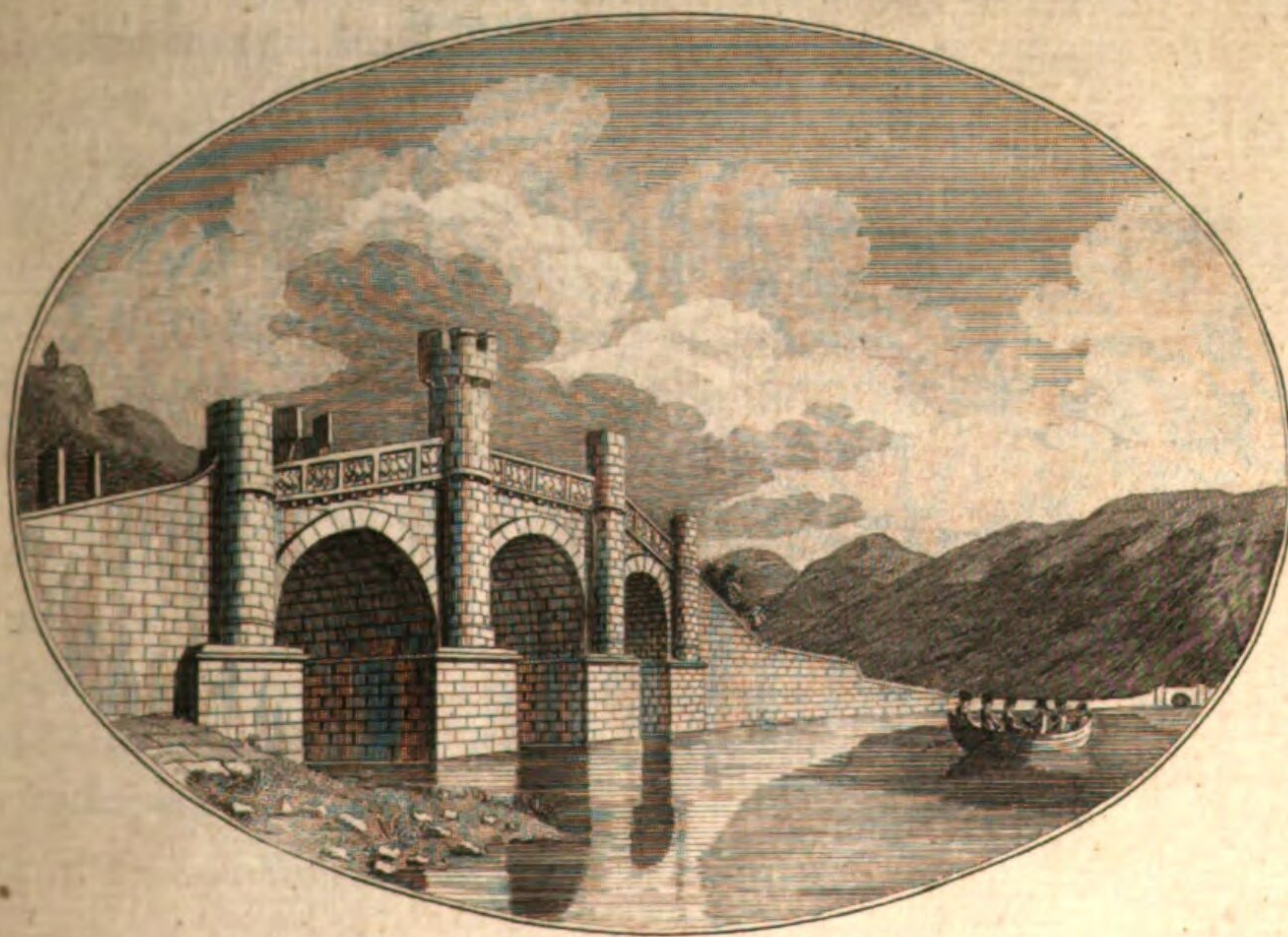
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Frankland.

Pennant, Thomas

A
TOUR
IN
SCOTLAND.
MDCCLXXII.
PART II.



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A D D I T I O N S

TO THE

T O U R I N S C O T L A N D,

MDCCLXIX.

IN this part of the church had been a chauntry of secular priests, founded about 1508, by *Thomas Savage*, archbishop of *York*, who directed that his heart should be deposited here. *King's Vale Royal*.

MACCLESFIELD.
P. 4.

At this place may be said to have expired the war of the Barons in the reign of *Henry III*. After the battle of *Evesham*, *Robert Earl Ferrers*, and *Baldwin Wake* Baron of *Chesterfield*, attempted once more to make head against the royal power. They rendezvoused here, but were suddenly surprized by the royalists ; and *Ferrers* was taken, and *Wake* fled. The estate of the first was forfeited : the fortunes of the last were restored, after certain mulcts. By the marriage of a sister of one of his descendants with *Edmund of Woodstock*, this place and *Bakewell* became the property of his daughter, the fair Maid of *Kent*, widow of the Black Prince, and were part of her jointure on his decease.

CHESTERFIELD,
P. 7.

[a]

In

ADDITIONS TO THE

TUXFORD.
P. 7.

In the south isle of the church of *Tuxford*, beneath a flowery arch, is a very rude relief of St. *Laurence* placed on the grid-iron. By him is a fellow with a bellows, blowing the fire, and the executioner going to turn him. The zealous *Fox*, in his Martyrology has this very thought, and makes the martyr say in the midst of sufferings, *This side is now roasted: turn me, O tyrant great!*

DUNHAM.
P. 7.

Dunham had been a manor belonging to *Edward* the Confessor, and yielded him thirty pounds; and six sextaries of honey; valuable, when mead was the delicious beverage of the time. *Thoroton*, 388.

Swineshead was founded in 1134 by *Robert de Greslei*, and filled with *Cistercian* monks.

BURLINGTON-
QUAY.
P. 16.

In February 1642, *Henrietta*, the spirited consort of *Charles*, landed here with arms and ammunition from *Holland*. *Batten*, a parlement admiral, had in vain tried to intercept her majesty; but coming soon after into the bay, brutally fired for two hours at the house where she lay, forcing her to take shelter half dressed in the fields. Nor parlement nor admiral were ashamed of this unmanly deed: but their historian, the moderate *Whitelock*, seems to blush for both, by omitting all mention of the affair.

THE BAY.

Perhaps *Ευλιμεν*, the epithet which *Ptolemy* adds to the bay, is still preserved in *Sureby*, or *Sure-bay*, a village a little north of *Burlington Quay*. That the *Romans* had a naval station here, is more strongly confirmed by the road called the *Roman Ridge*. The dikes, which go by *Malton* to *York*, are visible in many places, and ended at this bay.

The

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

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The manners of the clergy of old times is exemplified by a complaint made from this house to Pope *Innocent* III. of the archdeacon of *Richmond*, who, on his visitation, called at this priory, with ninety-seven horses, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, and in one hour devoured more provisions than would serve the house for a long time. The complaint was redressed.

PRIORY.

This was the *Fleamburgh* of the *Saxons*, possibly from the lights made on it to direct the landing of *Ida*, who, in 547, joined his countrymen in these parts with a large reinforcement from *Germany*, and founded the kingdom of *Northumberland*. In the time of *Edward* the Confessor, *Flamborough* was one of the manors of *Harold* † Earl of the *West Saxons*, afterwards King of *England*. On his death, the Conqueror bestowed it on *Hugh Lupus*, who, in perpetual alms, bestowed it on the monastery of *Whitby* ‡.

FLAMBOROUGH.
P. 16.

Scarborough, a town once strongly guarded by a castle, built on the top of a vast cliff, by *William le Gros*, Earl of *Yorkshire*, *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, in the reign of *Stephen*. After the resumption of this as well as other crown lands alienated by *Stephen*, *Henry* II. rebuilt the fortress then grown ruinous, with greater strength and magnificence, inclosing a vast area. From this time it was considered as the key of this important county; and none but persons of the first rank were entrusted with the custody. Its consequence may be evinced from this circumstance; that when King *John* had granted to his subjects the *Magna Charta*, and placed the government in the hands of twenty-five Barons, the governor of this castle was to be approved by them, and to receive his orders from them.

SCARBOROUGH.
P. 18.

† *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 20.

‡ *Dugdale's Monast.* I. 73.

ADDITIONS TO THE

In 1312, *Edward II.* in his retreat before his rebellious nobility, out of the north, left here, as in a place of the greatest security, his minion *Piers Gaveston*. It was instantly besieged and taken by *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*: and the insolent favorite in a short time after, fell a victim to the resentment of the Earl of *Warwick*. In the reign of *Richard II.* in 1378, its trade received great injury from a combined fleet of *Scots*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, under the conduct of one *Mercer*, who entered the harbour and carried off several ships. The insult was instantly revenged by *Philpot*, a gallant alderman of *London*, who fitted out a fleet at his own charge, pursued the enemy, and not only retook their prizes, but made himself master of the whole fleet.

Richard III. added strength to the place by building a bulwark near the shore, at the south east end of the town; and he also began to inclose the town with a wall*. In the religious rebellion styled the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, in the time of *Henry VIII.* the leader *Robert Ask*, in 1536, layed close siege to the castle; but was obliged to desist, after its governor *Sir Ralph Evers* and his garrison were reduced for twenty days to live on bread and water†.

In 1557, *Thomas Stafford*, second son of *Lord Stafford*, with only thirty-two persons, came from *France* and surprised the fortrefs. It appears that they were encouraged to the attempt by *Henry II.* It was, probably, only the prelude to an invasion. *Stafford* published a manifesto against the queen, and styled himself Protector of *England*; but the Earl of *Westmoreland*, collecting some forces, in two days put an end to his dignity‡.

* *Leland's Itin.* I. 62.

† *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 476.

‡ *Rapin.* II.

At the beginning of the civil wars, the parlement committed this castle to the care of Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, who soon after revolted to the king. He maintained the place with great spirit for two years. In 1664, he was vigorously besieged by Sir *John Meldrum*, from *February* till the middle of *May*, when Sir *John*, in attempting to repel a sally, received a mortal wound. Sir *Hugh* kept possession of it, till *July* 1645, when he surrendered it on terms to Sir *Matthew Boynton* *. It is at present a large ruin; in the castle yard are barracks for about one hundred and fifty men, at present untenanted by soldiery.

In this town were three religious houses and a hospital. The grey friers, or *Franciscans*, began a house here about the year 1240, which was enlarged by *Edward* II. and *Roger Molendarius*. The black friers, or *Dominicans*, had another before the 13th of *Edward* I. Whether founded by Sir *Adam Say*, or *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*, is doubtful.

CONVENTS.

The white friers, or *Carmelites*, were established here in 1319, by *Edward* II. and the *Cisterians* had, in the reign of King *John*, a cell in this town, dependent on a house in *France*, to which were given the church of *St. Mary* and certain lands, till the suppression of the alien priories in the reign of *Edward* IV. *Leland* † describes this church as very magnificent, with two towers at the west end, and a great one in the centre. It was probably demolished in the civil wars, when Sir *John Meldrum* forced the royalists into the castle; for it lay too near that fortress to be suffered to remain entire and give shelter to the enemy. The present church (the only one in the town) rose from the ruins of the former.

CHURCH.

* *Whitelock*, 83. 133. 146. 147. 163.

† *Itin.* I. 62.

The

TOWN.

The town is large, built in form of a crescent, on the sides of a steep hill; from whence the name, (which shews it to have existed in *Saxon* times,) *Scearburg*, or the *burg* on a *scar* or cliff. Beneath the south side of the castle, is a large stone pier, (another is now building) which shelters the shipping belonging to the place.

WHITBY.
P. 25.

In 1394, prodigious shoals of herrings appeared off this port, which occasioned a vast resort of foreigners, who bought up, cured the fish, and exported them, to the great injury of the natives; to prevent which the king issued a proclamation, directed to the bailiffs of St. *Hilda's* church, requiring them to put a stop to these practices *.

THE SAME.

At this place was held, before King *Oswy*, the celebrated controversy about the proper season for keeping of *Easter*. Archbishop *Colman* supported one opinion from the traditions the *Britains* had of the example of St. *John* the Evangelist, and *Wilfrid* on the contrary drew his argument from the practice of St. *Peter*, on whom the catholic church was founded, and to whom were committed the keys of heaven. *Oswy* demanded of *Colman*, whether this was true; who confessed it was. Then says his majesty, "I will never contradict the porter of heaven, lest I suffer by his resentment, when I apply for admission †."

After PERCY.
P. 26.

To whom the lordship was given by *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Chester*, nephew to the Conqueror.

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, VII. 788.

† *Bede*, Eccles. Hist. lib. III. c. 25.

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This priory was also embattled or fortified in 1375, by permission of *Edward III.* Its revenue, according to *Speed*, was 712*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* according to *Dugdale*, 628*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

GISEBOROUGH.
P. 27.

But the Chronicle of *Melros*, p. 190. assigns a more rational cause, by saying, that the Barons of the country destroyed both their own towns, and the standing corn, in order to distress the king then on his march to punish their revolt.

OF THE BURNING
OF MORPETH.
P. 32.

The castle was seated on a small eminence. The remains are little more than the gateway tower. This fortress was built by *William Lord Graystock*, in the year 1358. It appears to have been entire in the days of *Leland*; and at that time in possession of Lord *Dacres**, who derived his right from his marriage with *Elizabeth* Baronefs of *Graystock*. In the time of Queen *Elizabeth* it was conveyed to the family of the present Earl of *Carlisle*, by the marriage of a daughter of *Thomas Lord Dacres* with Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth*†.

MORPETH CASTLE.

Between *Morpeth* and *Felton*, on the right side of the road, stands *Cockle tower*, an ancient border house of the larger size, fortified as the sad necessity of the times required. Mr. *Grose* tells us, that in the time of *Edward I.* it belonged to the *Bertrams* of *Mitford*, persons of much property in this country.

COCKLE TOWER.
P. 32.

* *Leland*, Itin. VII. 62.

† *Wallis*, II. 299.

‡ He was born in the reign of *Henry VIII.* died in 1568.

At

ADDITIONS TO THE

FELTON.
COQUET ISLE.

At *Felton*, the Barons of *Northumberland* did homage, in 1216, to *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* *. *Coquet* isle was a place of arms for the royal party in the time of *Charles I.* but was taken by the *Scots* in 1643, with much booty of ammunition and cattle.

WARKWORTH.
P. 32.

Near *Felton* I had a distant view of *Warkworth* castle, in old time the seat of the *Claverings*, by descent from *Roger Fitz-Richard*, to whom it was granted by *Henry II.* Mr. *Grose's* elegant design of it makes me regret I did not take a nearer view.

ALNWICK.
P. 33.

William Tyson, a noble *Saxon*, Baron of *Alnwick*, fell on the side of *Harold*, at the battle of *Hastings*. The Conqueror bestowed his daughter and fortune on *Ivo de Vesci*. In 1310, a natural son of one of his descendants was left under the guardianship of *Antony Beke*, bishop of *Durham*, who betrayed his trust, and sold this barony to *Henry Lord Percy*. The castle underwent two memorable sieges; in 1093 by *Malcolm III.* of *Scotland*, who with his son *Edward* lost their lives before it; and in 1174, *William I.* after a fruitless siege, was defeated and taken prisoner near the same place.

ABBY.

The abby lay a little north of the town. Nothing is left but the fine square gateway. It was founded by *Eustace Fitz-John*, in 1147, for *Premonstratensian* canons; and at the dissolution supported thirteen, whose revenues were about 190*l.* an year †.

BAMBOROUGH.

Bamborough village is now very inconsiderable. It once was a royal borough, and sent two members; it was even honored with the name of a shire, which gave name to a large tract extending

* *Wallis*, II. 356.† *Tanner*, 393.

south-ward.

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southward. It had also these religious foundations : a house of friers preachers, founded by *Henry III.* a cell of canons regular of *St. Austin* ; and a hospital.

(on the forfeiture of *Thomas Forster*, Esquire, in 1715) was bought by Lord *Crew*, bishop of *Durham*.

THE SAME.
P. 33.

Mr. *Grose* has given an entertaining and very ample account of the place : and has informed me, that the ruins are fine remains of the *Saxon* massy architecture. Its first bishop was *Aidan* in 635.

HOLY ISLAND.
P. 39.

On the cession of this place, as one of the securities for the payment of the ranfome of *William I.* of *Scotland*, (according to the *Polychronicon* of *Durham*, quoted by *Camden*) the castle (now a ruin) was built by *Henry II.* That politic prince knew the importance of this key to the two kingdoms. I imagine it had been little understood before the reign of his illustrious prisoner : for about seventy years preceding, *Edgar*, one of his predecessors, had presented the place with the lands of *Coldingham*, to the abby of *Durham* *. From the time of its cession to the *Scots* by *Richard I.* for near three centuries, it became an object of contention between the two nations ; but in 1482, the last year of *Edward IV.* it was finally wrested from *Scotland*. By a convention between *Edward VI.* and the queen regent of that kingdom †, it was declared a free town, if so it could be called, while the garrison and castle remained in the power of the *Englisch*. *James I.* of *England* confirmed to it the privileges granted by *Edward IV.* It remained a place independent of both king-

BERWICK.
P. 40.

* *Anderson's Diplomata*, No. IV.

† *Rymer's Fœd.* XV. 265.

[b]

doms,

ADDITIONS TO THE

doms, under its proper jurisdiction till 1747, when legislature annexed it to *England*. The lands belonging to it, or what are called *Berwick Bounds*, are about 8000 acres. The religious had five convents here, all founded by the *Scottish* kings. Here were *Mathurines*, *Dominicans*, and *Franciscans*, and two nunneries, one of *Benedictines*, another of *Cisterians* *.

COLDINGHAM. P. 43.

This nunnery was the oldest in *Scotland*; for in this place the virgin-wife *Etheldreda* took veil in 670. But by the antient name *Coludum* †, it should seem, that it had before been inhabited by the religious called *Culdees*. After the destruction by the *Danes*, it lay deserted till the year 1098. when *Edgar* founded on its site a priory of *Benedictines*, in honor of St. *Cuthbert*; and bestowed it on the monks of *Durham*, with all lands, waters, wrecks, &c. ‡

ABBERLADIE. P. 49.

Pinkie, and *Carberry* hill, lie a little west of the road, a few miles from *Edinburgh*; each of them famed in history. The first noted for the fatal overthrow of the *Scots*, under their Regent the Earl of *Arran*, on September the 10th, 1547, by the Protector Duke of *Somerset*. Ten thousand *Scots* fell that day: and by this rough courtship, *Mary* was frightened into the arms of the Dauphin of *France*, instead of sharing the crown of *England*, with her amiable cousin, *Edward VI*. Twenty years after, *Carberry* hill proved a spot still more pregnant with misfortunes to this imprudent princess. Her army, in 1567, occupied the very camp possessed by the *English* before the battle of *Pinkie*. Here, with the profligate *Bothwell*, she

* *Keith*, 243. 270. 274. 280. 281.

† *Bede*, lib. IV. c. 19.

‡ *Anderson's Dipl.* No. IV.

hoped

hoped to make a stand against her insurgent nobles: her forces terrified with the badness of the cause, declined the fight. She surrendered to the confederates, while her husband, by the connivance of *Morton* and others, partakers of his crimes, retired, and escaped his merited punishment.

At *Musselburgh*, cross the *Esk*, near its mouth.

The house called *Babel* consisted of twelve or thirteen stories before the fire in 1700, but is now reduced to ten or eleven.

BABEL.
P. 50.

and was granted to an ancestor of his, as a reward for taking *Robert Graham*, the ruffian who murdered *James I.* It was then valued at an hundred marks. He was likewise permitted to bear in his coat of arms a *Graham* bound in chains. A descendant of his, styled *Mac-Robert*, was the most potent plunderer of his days; and at the head of eight hundred men for a long time ravaged *Athol*, and the adjoining countries, in the beginning of the reign of *James V.* but at length was surprised and slain. The late *Struan* seemed to inherit his turbulent disposition.

This custom is an ancient *English* one, perhaps a *Saxon*. *Chaucer* mentions it in his *Knight's Tale*.

LATE WAKE.
P. 99.

Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhold
All thilke night.

It was not alone in *Scotland* that such watchings degenerated into excess. These indecencies we find long ago forbidden by the church. *In vigiliis circa corpora mortuorum vetantur choreæ, et cantilenæ, seculares ludi, et alii turpes et fatui* *.

* *Synod. Wigorn. an. 1240*, as quoted in Mr. *Tyrwhitt's Chaucer*, IV. 234.

INVERCAULD.
P. 115.

I must not omit, that there are in the moors of these parts, what I may call, subterraneous forests of the same species of trees, overthrown by the rage of tempests, and covered with vegetable mold. These are dug up, and used for several mechanical purposes; the finer and more resinous parts are split into slender pieces, and serve the purposes of torches. *Ceres* made use of no other in her search after her lost daughter:

Illa duabus

Flammifera PINUS manibus succendit ab Ætna.

OVID. Met. lib. v. 7.

KINCAIRN
* O NEIL.
P. 120.

It gives me real concern to find any historical authority for overthrowing the beautiful relation that the powerful genius of *Shakespeare* has formed out of *Boethius's* tale of *Macbeth*. If we may credit *Fordun*, that usurper was slain in his retreat at *Lunfanan*, two miles north-west of this place.

To Sir *David Dalrymple's* † accurate investigation of a dark period of the *Scottish* history, I am obliged for this discovery. “Near the church of *Lunfanan*,” adds that gentleman, “is the vestige of an antient fortress once surrounded by a brook that runs by.” This he conjectures to have been the retreat of *Macbeth*.

ABERDEEN.
P. 122.

In the time of *Henry VIII.* this place was noted for a considerable trade in dried cod-fish, at that period known by the name of *Habberdyn* fish.

Every great family had in former times its DEMON or GENIUS,

• By mistake, in the former edition, called *Kincardine*.

† *Annals of Scotland*, p. 2.

with

with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of *Rothe-murchus* had the *Bodach an Dun*, or Ghost of the Hill. *Kincardine's* the Spectre of the Bloody Hands. *Gartinbeg's* house was haunted by *Bodach Gartin*; and *Tulloch Gorm's* by *Maag Moulach*, or the Girl with the Hairy Left Hand. The Synod gave frequent orders that enquiry should be made into the truth of this apparition: and one or two declared, that they had seen one that answered the description*. The little spectres called *Tarans*, or the souls of unbaptized infants†, were often seen flitting among the woods and desert places, bewailing in soft voices their hard fate. Could not superstition have likewise limited their sufferings; and, like the wandering ghosts of the unburied, at length given them an *Elysium*?

Centum errant annos, volitant hæc littora circum :
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.

This town had two convents; one of *Dominicans*, founded in 1233, or 1244, by *Alexander II.* another of *Observantines* in 1479, by *John Innes*.

ELGIN.
P. 147.

This thanedom was transferred into the house of the *Campbels* by the theft of the heiress of *Calder*, (when she was an infant,) by the second Earl of *Argyle*. The *Calders* raised their clan, and endeavoured to bring back the child, but were defeated with great loss. The Earl carried off his prize, and married her to Sir *John Campbel*, his second son, some time before the year 1510.

CALDER.
P. 154.

This fund, amounting now to 66,000 *l.* was formed by the con-

P. 157.

* *Shaw's Hist. Murray*, 306.

† *Idem*, 307.

tributions

tributions of the clergy, whose widows receive annuities from 10 *l.* to 25 *l.* according to what their husbands had advanced.

INVERNESS
p. 160.

contains about eleven thousand inhabitants. This town, being the last of any note in *North Britain*, is the winter residence of many of the neighboring gentry : and the present *emporium*, as it was the antient, of the north of *Scotland*. Ships of five or six hundred tons may ride at the lowest ebb within a mile of the town : and at high tide, vessels of two hundred tons can come up to the quay. The present imports are chiefly groceries, haberdasheries, hard ware, and other necessaries, from *London* ; and of late from six to eight hundred hogheads of porter are annually brought in. The exports are chiefly salmon ; those of the *Ness* being esteemed of more exquisite flavor than any other : and herrings, of an inferior kind, taken in the *Firth* from *August* to *March*. The manufactured exports are considerable in cordage and facking. Of late years the linen manufacture of the place saves it above three thousand pounds a year, which used to go into *Holland* for that article. The commerce of this place was at its height a century or two ago, when it engrossed the exports of corn, salmon, and herring : and had besides a great trade in cured cod-fish, now lost : and in those times very large fortunes were made here.

The opulence of this town has often made it the object of plunder to the Lords of the Isles and their dependants. It suffered, in particular, in 1222, from one *Gillespie* ; in 1429, from *Alexander*, Lord of the Isles ; and even so late did the antient manners prevale, that a head of a western clan, in the latter end of the last century, threatened the place with fire and sword if they did not pay a large contribution,

bution, and present him with a scarlet suit laced; all which was complied with.

On the north stood *Oliver's* fort, a pentagon, whose form remains to be traced only by the ditches and banks. He formed it with stones purloined from the neighboring religious houses. At present there is a very considerable rope-walk near it.

OLIVER'S FORT.

On an eminence south of the town, is old *Fort St. George*, which was taken, and blown up by the rebels, in 1746. It had been the antient castle converted by general *Wade* into barracks. According to *Boethius*, *Duncan* was murdered here by *Macbeth*: but according to *Fordun*, near *Elgin*. This castle used to be the residence of the kings, whenever the *Scottish* princes were called to quell the insurrections of the turbulent clans. Old people still remember magnificent apartments embellished with stucco, busts, and paintings. The view from hence is charming, of the *Firth*, the passage of *Kessock*, the river *Ness*, the strange-shaped hill of *Tommanheurich*, and various groupes of distant mountains.

CASTLE.

In the church street is a hospital, with a capital of 3000*l.* the interest of which is distributed among the indigent inhabitants of the town. In this house is a library of 1400 volumes of both antient and modern books. The founder was Mr. *Robert Baillie*, a minister of the town; but the principal benefactor was Dr. *Frazer*, secretary to the *Chelsea* hospital, of a family who have been great and constant benefactors to the place.

The barony of *Lovat* came into the family by the marriage of Sir *Simon Frazer*, a little before the year 1300, with the heiress of Lord *Bisset*, a nobleman of great possession in these parts.

LOVAT.
P. 162.

Legislature

LORD LOVAT.

Legislature has given the most honorable testimony of the merit of the son, by restoring, in 1774, the forfeited fortunes of the father. No patent for nobility conveyed greater glory to any one, than the preamble to the act has done to this gentleman.

ORD.
P. 174.

The *Ord* was the antient division of *Cathness*, when *Sutherland* was reckoned part. The distinction at that time was *CATHENESIA cis, et ultra, montem*. *Sutherland* was styled then *Catau*, as being more montanous: the modern *Cathness*, *Guaclav*, as being more plain.*.

SWORD.
P. 188.

This was a consecrated sword presented to *James*, in 1514, by *Leo X.* by the hand of his legate †.

BOOTY.
P. 189.

The *stike creich* or *road collop* being a certain part of the booty challenged, according to antient custom, by the chieftain, for liberty of passing with it through his territories.

CRY OF WAR.
P. 193.

In every clan the bearer had a peculiar cry of war. That of the *Macdonalds* was *Freich*, or heath; that of the *Grants*, *Craig-elachie*; of the *Mackenzies*, *Tullick-ard* †.

SUMPTUARY LAW.

This custom of covering the face was in old times abused, and made subservient to the purpose of intrigue. There was in the sumptuary law of *James II.* in 1457, an express prohibition. It directs that *no woman cum to kirk, nor to mercat, with her face muffled or covered, that scho may not be kend, under the paine of escheit of the*

* *Annals of Scotland*, 135.† *Leslæi Hist. Scotiae*, 353.‡ *Shaw's Hist. Murray*, 231.

courchie. I suspect much, that the head-dresses of the ladies were at that time of the present fashionable altitude; for the same statute even prescribes the mode of that part of apparel as well as others: thus, after directions given to regulate the dress of the men, they are told *to make their wives and daughters in like manner be abuilzed, ganand, and correspondant for their estate, that is to say, on their head short curches with little hudes, as are used in Flanders, England, and other cuntries; and as to their gownes, that no woman wear mer-trickes*, nor letties, nor tailes unfitt in length, nor furred under, bot on a balie day.*

In the neighborhood of this place were fought two fierce battles; one between *Donald Balloch*, brother to *Alexander*, Lord of the Isles, who with a great power invaded *Lochaber*, in the year 1427. He was met by the Earls of *Mar* and *Cathness*. The last was slain, and their force totally defeated†. *Balloch* returned to the Isles with vast booty, the object of these plundering chieftains. Here also the *Campbels*, under the Marquis of *Argyle*, in *February* 1645, received from *Montrose* an overthrow fatal to numbers of that gallant name. Fifteen hundred fell in the action, and in the pursuit, with the loss only of three to the royalists. *Sir Thomas Oglevie*, the friend of *Montrose*, died of his wounds. His death suppressed all joy for the victory.

INVERLOCHY.
p. 206.

In the 1st of *Charles* I. c. 30. there was a strict act against these people, ratifying all former acts of council against them, suppressing the name, and obliging them to make compearance yearly on the 24th

MACGREGORS.
p. 223.

* *Mertrickes* are furs of the martin's skin.

† *Buchanan*, lib. X. c. 33.

ADDITIONS TO THE

of *July*, before the council, after sixteen years of age, to find caution, or otherwayes if they be denounced for their failzy, declaring them to be intercommuned, and that none resort or assist them; and the act constitutes several justices in that part against them.

In 1661, this act was rescinded; but revived again in the first parliament of *William and Mary*, and the act recissory annulled. *Abridgment of Acts of Parliament*, 45. I think that the act has lately been wholly repealed.

PICTISH
BUILDINGS.
P. 318.

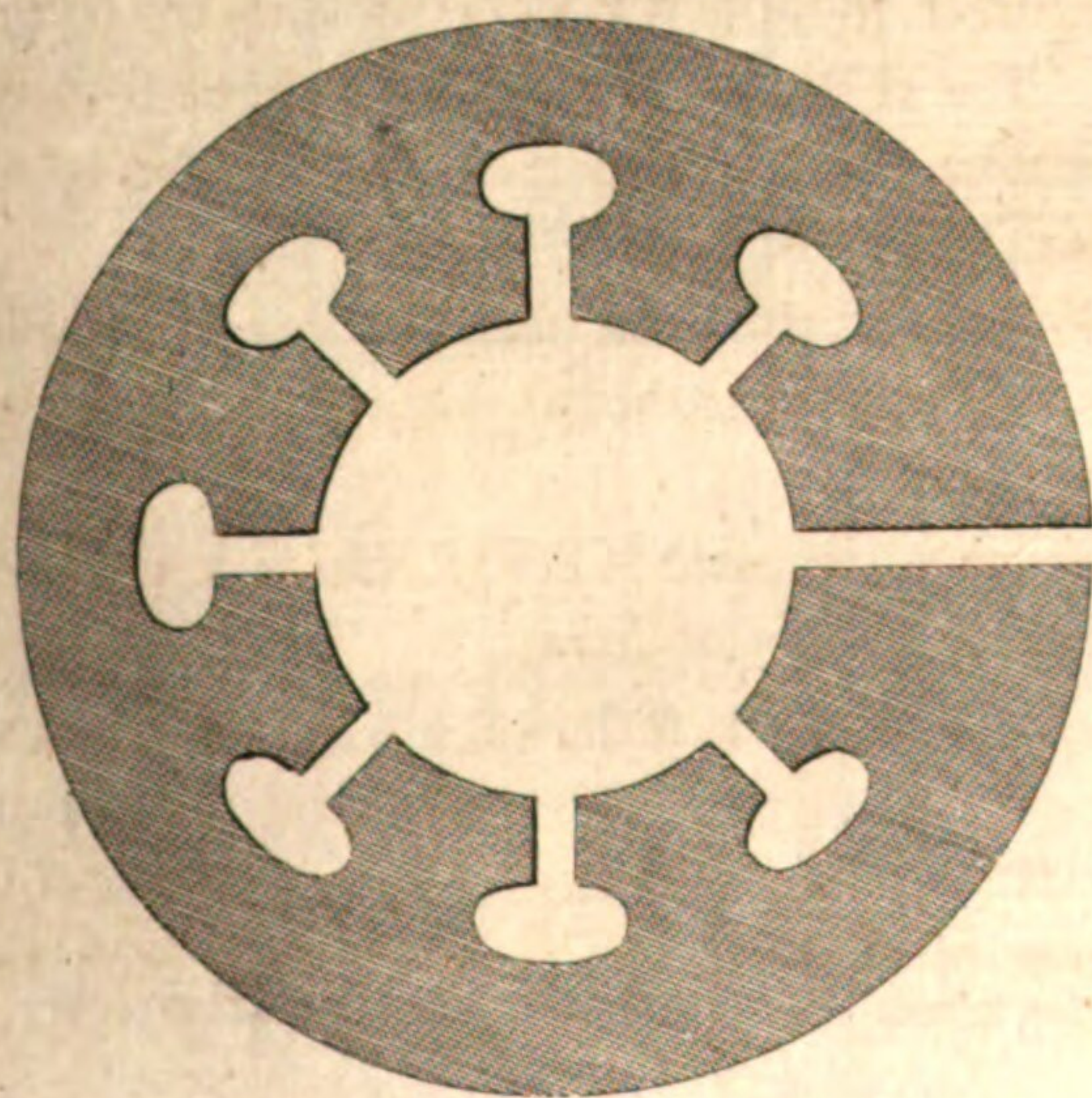
After the publication of the third edition of my *Tour* of 1769, the Rev. Mr. *Pope* of *Reay* favored me with some drawings of the circular buildings attributed to the *Picts*, and described by him in his account of *Cathness* and the neighboring parts; I refer the reader to page 318 of that volume, for the description; and shall add some explanation of the two annexed plates, taken from that gentleman's sketches.

Figure 1. in table XLVI. represents the section of an entire building. The thickness of the wall is about fourteen feet; the diameter of the area about twenty two; the height to the spring of the arch twelve.

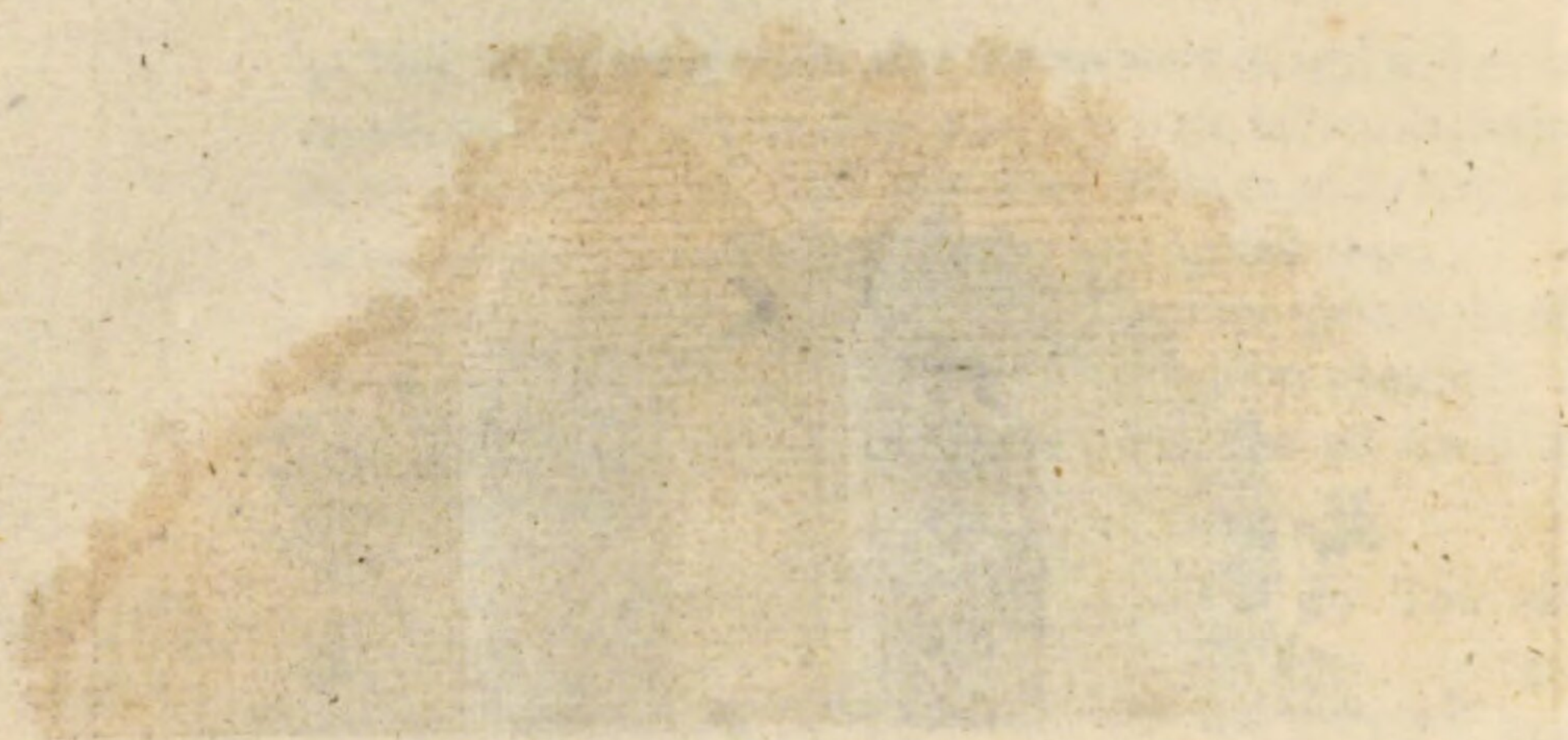
Figure 2. in the same plate, is the ground-plot, with a view of the entrance; and of eight lodging-rooms of an oval form in the middle of the wall.

Figure 1. in plate XLVII. shews a double house of the same kind in the valley of *Loth*.

Figures 2. and 3. are what are styled *forest*, or *hunting houses*; for they are supposed to have been used by the antient inhabitants for retreats in the hunting countries. They consist of a gallery, with a number of small rooms on the sides, each formed of three large stones,

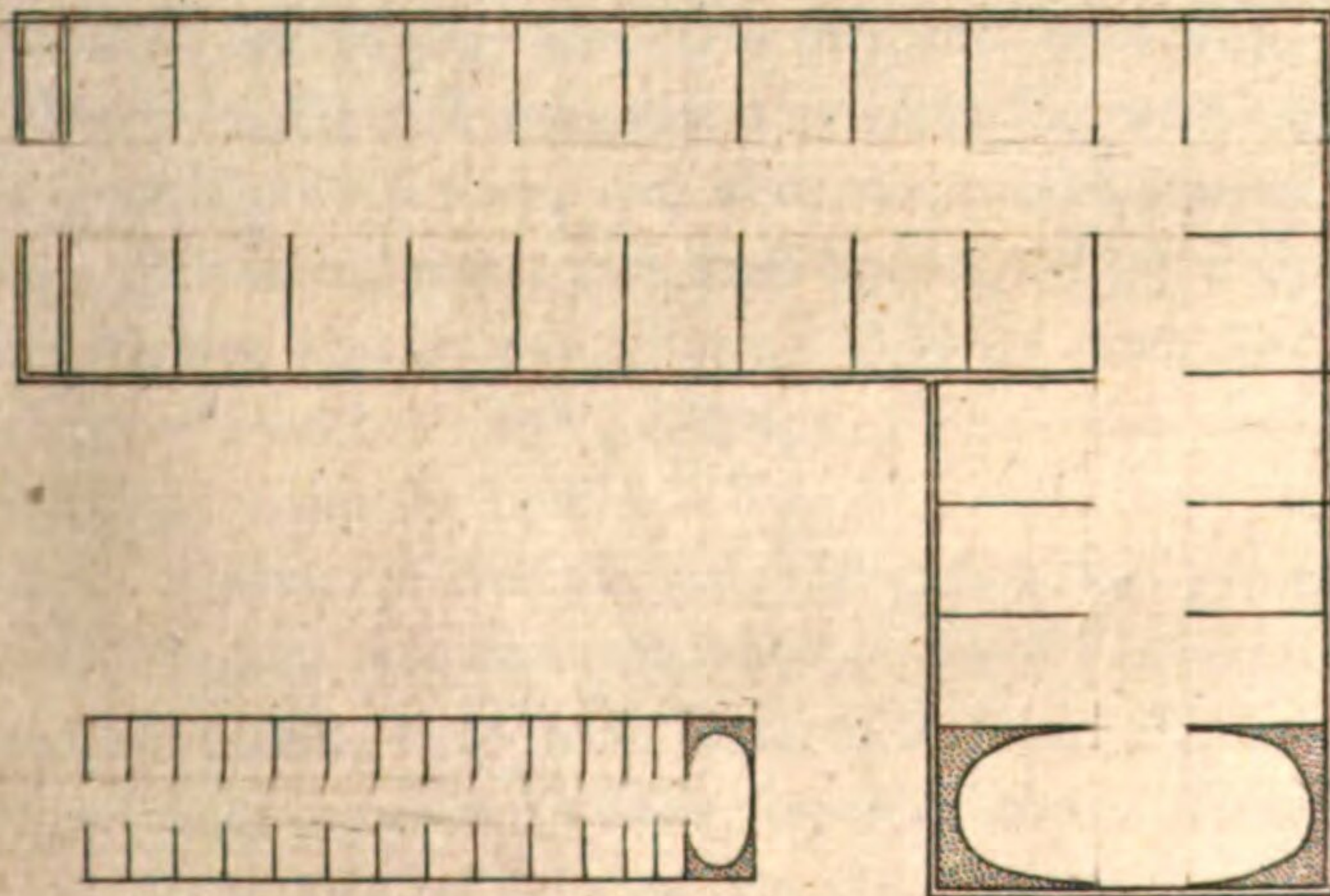
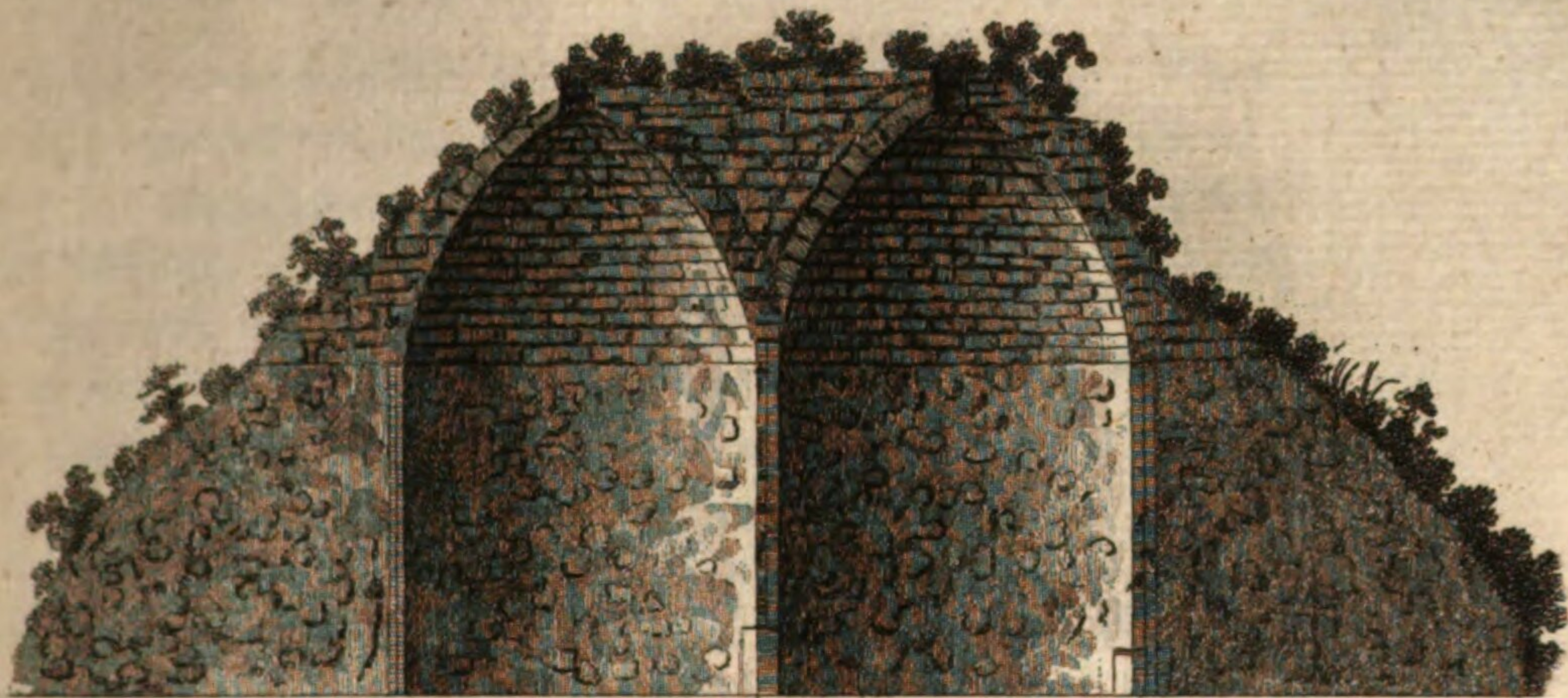


A PICTISH HOUSE.



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CHICAGO, ILL.



PICTISH BUILDINGS & HUNTING HOUSES .

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

19

stones, viz. one on each side, and a third by way of covering. These are made with the vast flags this country is famous for. At the extremity is a larger apartment of an oval figure, probably the quarters of the chieftain. The passage, or gallery, is without a roof; a proof that they were only temporary habitations. Their length is from fifty to sixty feet. These buildings are only in places where the great flags are plentiful. In *Glen-Loth* are three, and are called by the country people *Uags*.

I beg leave to make a few more remarks on the round edifices. They were large or small, according to the size or goodness of the stones in their neighborhood. The stones that formed the roof were placed thus: the largest lay lowest, the remainder grew successively smaller and thinner to the top; so that there was no danger of its falling in by too great a pressure. The builders took great pains to bed their stones well; and where two met, they were wont to band them above by another, and to pin them tight to make them firm. The doors were always on the east side, and only three feet wide at the entrance, but grew higher within; and were closed with a great flag. They usually introduced water into these houses, where they formed a well, and covered it with a flag stone. A deep ditch surrounded the outsides of many of these buildings. The dead were interred at some distance from the houses. The cemeteries were of two kinds. In some places the deceased were placed within great circles of stones of a hundred feet diameter, and the corpses covered with gravel. In other places, they were interred in *cairns* of a sugar-loaf form: sometimes bones have been found in them, sometimes urns with ashes, a proof that burning and the common species of interment was usual. Sometimes the remains of iron weapons

[c 2]

have

have been found, but so corroded that their form could not be distinguished. In one was found a brazen head of a spear nine inches long.

If these buildings were the work of the *Picts*, they originally extended over many parts of *Scotland* south of this country. The last have been so long under a state of cultivation, that it is not surprising that we see none of these houses at present, the stones having been applied to various uses. Even in these remote parts, they are continually destroyed, as farming gains ground. They offer a ready quarry to the husbandman for making inclosures, or other purposes of his business.

A D D I T I O N S

TO THE

VOYAGE TO THE *HEBRIDES*,

MDCCLXXII.

NIGEL held it by this honorable and spirited service, that whenever the Earl made an expedition into *Wales*, the Baron of *Halton* should be the foremost in entering the country, and the last in coming out*.

HALTON.
P. 8.

In *WARRINGTON* between eight and nine thousand inhabitants.

P. 11.

At *Redbank*, between this place and *Newton*, the *Scots*, in *August* 1648, after their retreat from *Preston*, made a resolute stand for many hours against the victorious *Cromwel*, who, with great loss on both sides, beat them from their ground; and the next day made himself master of all their remaining infantry, which, with their commander Lieutenant-General *Bayly*, surrendered on the bare condition of quarter†.

WINWICK.
P. 13.

* *Blunt's Antient Tenures*, 109.

† *Whitelock*, 332. *Clarendon*, V. 162.

This

COL. CHISNAL.
P. 17.

This gentleman had the honor of defending *Latbam* house under the command of the heroine the Countess of *Derby*.

PRESTON.
P. 18.

It derives its name (according to *Camden*) from the *priests* or *religious* that were in old times the principal inhabitants. Here was a convent of grey friers, or *Franciscans*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, son of *Henry III.* *Robert de Holland* above-mentioned was a considerable benefactor to the place, and was buried here. A gentleman of the name of *Preston* gave the ground *. Might not the town take its name from him? Here was also an antient hospital, dedicated to *Mary Magdalene*, mentioned 1291 in the *Lincoln* taxation †.

This place was taken by storm in 1643, by the parlement forces under Sir *John Seaton*, after a most gallant defence. It was at that time fortified with brick walls ‡.

PRESTON.
P. 19.

North of this town began the action between that gallant officer Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, and the parlement forces under *Cromwel*. The former commanded the *English* army that was to act in conjunction with the Duke of *Hamilton*, in his unfortunate invasion, in *July* 1648. *Langdale* gave the infatuated *Scot* notice of the approach of *Cromwel*, and in vain advised the assembling of the whole force. His counsel was lost. He alone made a stand in the fields near *Preston*, for six hours, unassisted by the Duke, who pushed the march of his troops over the bridge, leaving Sir *Marmaduke* to be overpowered with numbers.

* *Stevens's Monast.* I. 54.

† *Tanner*, 234.

‡ *Parlement Chronicle*, 268.

Among

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES.

23

Among the attainted lands, which were vested in his lordship, are reckoned those of *Pilkington, Broughton, and Wotton* *.

p. 20.

The friend of *Clarendon*, and virtuous treasurer of the first years after the restoration.

EARL OF
SOUTHAMPTON.
p. 25.

In the same plate with these *Druidical* remains, is engraven a species of *fibula* cut out of a flat piece of silver, of a form better to be expressed by the figure than words. Its breadth is from one exterior side to the other, four inches. This was discovered lodged in the mud, on deepning a fish-pond in *Brayton Park* in *Cumberland*, the seat of Sir *Wilfrid Lawson*, and communicated to me by Dr. *Brownrigg*. With it was found a large silver hook of two ounces weight. The length of the shank from the top to the curvature at bottom, four inches and three eighths; the hook not so long.

DRUID TEMPLE.
p. 38.

On No. 65. an altar, appears *Hercules* with his club, and in one hand the *Hesperian* apples that he had conveyed

ALTAR.
p. 54.

ab insomni malè custodita Dracone.

What is singular is an upright conic bonnet on his head, of the same kind with that in which the goddess on whom he bestowed the fruit is dressed †. On the other side of the altar is a man armed with a helmet, and cloathed with a *sagum clausum*, or closed frock, reaching only to his knees. In one hand is a thick pole, the other resting upon a wheel, probably denoting his having succeeded in opening some great road.

* *Leland's Itin.* VI. 35.

† *Monfaucon's Antiq.* I. tab. civ. f. 7.

If

BORDER HOUSE,
p. 68.

If the robbers attempted to break it open, they were annoyed from above by the flinging of great stones, or by deluges of scalding water*.

IMAGE.
p. 74.

By the rudder in her hand it seems to have been a FORTUNE.

VAULT.
p. 90.

a hundred and twenty-feet long, designed for a granary.

DUMFRIES.
p. 106.

Before we left the town, we were honored with its freedom, bestowed on us in the politest manner by the magistrates.

DRUMLANRIG.
p. 107.

extending an hundred and forty-five feet in front.

IBID.

Over the entrance is a cupola, whose top is in the shape of a vast ducal coronet.

HAMILTON.
p. 122.

The old castle of *Hamilton*, being possessed by certain of the name, who had been guilty of the deaths of the Earls of *Lenox* and *Murray*, was, on the 19th of *May* 1579, surrendered; and by the order of the king and council entirely demolished†.

PORTER.
p. 131.

Dublin is extremely capable of supplying *Ireland* with this liquor, but, as I am credibly informed, the attempt is almost prohibited by a hard and unpolitical tax.

DUNGLAS.
p. 141.

The fort was blown up in 1640, as some say, by the desperate treachery of an *English* boy, page to the Earl of *Haddington*, who with numbers of people of rank were miserably destroyed‡.

* Life of Lord Keeper *Guildford*, p. 138.

† *Moses*, 33.

‡ *Whitelock*, 35. *Crawford's Peerage*, 182.

Cross the new bridge, at whose foot on that side is *Gorbel*, a sort of suburbs to *Glasgow*. The county of *Lanerk* still extends three miles down the river; but after a short ride I enter the shire of

R E N F R E W.

It was even * said, that *Mary* unconscious of events struck coins on the occasion, with the figure of the fatal tree, honored with a crown, and distinguished by the motto, *Dat gloria vires*. But I have opportunity of contradicting this opinion from an examination of the coins themselves, whose dates are 1565, 1566, and 1567 †. The tree is evidently a palm, circumscribed *Exurgat DEUS, dissipentur inimici ejus*. Pendent from the boughs is the motto above cited, which is part of the following lines taken from *Propertius*, alluding to a snail climbing up the body of the tree, a modest comparison of the honors that *Henry Darnley* received by the union with his royal spouse.

Magnum iter ascendo, sed dat mihi gloria vires,

Non juvat ex facili, lata corona jugo.

Lib. IV. El. 2.

The girl at *Warbois* made a reply equally great. Her persecutors had only one circumstance against her; that of concealing herself: for when the mob came to seize her mother, she hid herself in the coal hole. On her tryal, the bystanders, pitying her youth and innocence, advised her to plead her belly; she replied with the utmost spirit, that *notwithstanding they had power to put her to death, they never should make her destroy her reputation by so infamous a plea.*

* Bishop Nicholson's Scottish Library, 323.

† See also *Anderson's Coins*, tab. 165.

[d]

Toward

GLASGOW.
P. 142.

CRUICKSTON.
DOLLAR.
P. 143.

WITCHES.
P. 150.

TOWART.
P. 151.

Towart is the property of the *Lamonds*, who, during the civil wars, siding with *Montrose*, were besieged in it, and on the surrender, put to the sword*.

BUTE.
P. 163.

In the year following, the whole island, as well as that of *Arran*, was ravaged by the *English*, under the command of Lord *Darcy*, lord justice of *Ireland*.

SIR JOHN STUART,
P. 164.

natural son of *Robert II.* by one of his mistresses; but whether by his beloved *More* or *Moreham*, or his beloved *Mariota de Cardny*, is what I cannot determine †.

AILSA.
P. 191.

In 1597, one *Barclay* of *Ladyland* undertook the romantic design of possessing himself of this rock; and of fortifying it for the service of the *Spaniards*. He arrived there with a few assistants, as he imagined, undiscovered; but one day walking alone on the beach, he unexpectedly encountered Mr. *John Knox*, who was sent to apprehend him; and the moment he saw the unfriendly party, in despair rushed into the sea, and put an end to his existence ‡.

CORONATION OF
THE KING OF THE
ISLES.
P. 226.

This custom seems to have been common to the northern nations: the *Danes* had their *Kingstolen*. The ceremony, (after the new lord had collected his kindred and vassals) was truly patriarchal. When he had put on his armour, his helmet, and his sword, he took an oath to rule as his ancestors had done; that is, to govern as a father

* *Buchanan's Clans*, part I. 152.

† Vide Sir *James Dalrymple's Collections*. *Edinburg*. 1705. p. p. xxxvii. lxxxiii.

‡ *Spotiswood's Hist. Scot.* p. 446 and 447.

would his children. His people in return swore, that they would pay him the same obedience as children would their parent. The dominions of this potentate, about the year 1586, consisted only of *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Knapdale*, and *Cantyre*: so reduced were they from what they had been before the deprivation of the great Earl of *Ross*, in the days of *James III.*

The same who won the battle of *Traii-dbruinard* before mentioned. His power gave umbrage to *James VI.* who directed the Laird of *Macleod*, *Cameron of Lockiel*, and the *Macneils* of *Barra* to support the *Macleanes* in another invasion. The rival parties met near the hill of *Benbigger*, east of *Killarow*. A fierce engagement ensued, and the *Macdonalds* were defeated, and almost entirely cut off. Sir *James* escaped to *Spain*, but returned in 1620, was pardoned, received a pension, and died the same year at *Glasgow*. In him ended the last of the great *Macdonalds*.

SIR JAMES
MACDONALD.
P. 233.

Mariners have overlooked the account of this harbour given by *Alexander Ramsay*, pilot to *James V.* in his navigation round *Scotland* in 1536, who pronounces it to have good anchorage. *James* in person executed the great design of taking charts of the coasts of his dominions, and founding the most dangerous and distant rocks.

LOCH-TARBAT.
P. 235.

There is scarcely an island, where vallies protected from winds may not be found, in which trees might be planted to great advantage. Ash and maple would succeed particularly well; and in many places the best kinds of willows would turn to good account, and produce a manufacture of baskets and hampers, articles which our trading towns have great demand for.

WILLOWS.
P. 240.

ABBY OF JONA.
P. 235.

JONA was in possession of a number of churches and chapels in *Galway*, with large estates annexed, all which were taken away, and granted to the canons of *Holyrood-house*, by *William I.* between the years 1172 and 1180*.

STAFFA.
P. 261.

This is a *Norwegian* word; and most properly bestowed, on account of the singular appearance of this isle; *Staffa* being derived from *Staf*, a staff, prop, or figuratively a column.

TIRIE.
P. 270.

This isle is reported by a very sensible writer to be well adapted for the culture of tobacco †.

MEAL.
P. 272.

The *Turks* erect *caravansaras*. Christians of different opinions concur in establishing hospitia among the cold *Alps*, for the reception of travellers. I could wish that public bounty, or private charity, would found, in fit parts, magazines of meal, as preservatives against famine in these distant parts.

MACKINNON'S
CASTLE.
P. 283.

This of old belonged to the *Mackinnons*, a very antient race, who call themselves *Clan Alpin*, or the descendants of *Alpin*, a *Scotch* monarch in the ninth century. Some of the family have still property in *Skie*.

THE KYLE.
P. 284.

The horses are passed over in the same manner as *Hannibal* passed his cavalry over the *Rhone*.

Horned cattle are passed over by swimming in strings of eight or twelve, fastened with twisted withies from the jaws of one to the tail of the preceding.

BROAD SWORD.
P. 290.

The broad sword here mentioned was the two-handed sword, last used by the *Highlanders*, at the battle of *Killicrankie*. I could not discover the statue which *Monfaucon* says was preserved at *Oxford*.

* Sir *James Dalrymple's* Coll. 271, 272.

† Account current, &c. by *John Spruel*.

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES.

29

Loch Bracadale seems to be the fittest place for the forming of a town. The harbour is deep, and unspeakably secure. Its mouth opens to the east part of the sea. *Skie* has not a single town or even a village: but what is more surprizing, there is not a town from *Campbelton* in the firth of *Clyde*, to *Thurso* at the end of *Cathness*, a tract of two hundred miles.

TOWN.
P. 292.

Mr. *Macqueen* informs me, that near this place is an *Anait*, or *Druidical* place of worship; of which there are four in *Skie*, much of the same construction and situation. This lies in the heart of a large moor, between the confluence of two waters. To the east stands one hill; to the west, another; which gradually slope down towards the plain, and from which a full prospect might be had of all that passed below. From one of these waters to the other is a strong stone wall, forming an equilateral triangle. The rocks face it towards the waters, and every crevice is filled with stones regularly laid; so it seems to have been in former days inaccessible in that part. Near the centre of this triangle is a small square edifice of quarried stone: and on each side of the entrance which leads to it from the wall are the remains of two houses, both within and without. In these lodged the priests and their families: the servants most probably without. A strong turf rampart protected also the wall from water to water, across a rising ground, which had been cut through by a road leading from the *Tempul na Anait* (as the edifice is called) a great way into the moor. There is no tradition of the use of this place. My learned friend supposes it to have been designed for the worship of the *Earth*, *Bendis* or *Diana*, which, according to *Hesychius*, were supposed to be the same. *Plutarch* gives the same Goddess the title of *Anait*, the name of this place of worship: and *Pliny* speaks of a country in *Armenia* called *Anaitica*, from *Anaitis*, a goddess in great repute.

ANAIT.
P. 296.

repute there, where a noble temple had been built, which was plundered of its immense riches by the soldiers of *Antony* in his *Parthian* expedition. *Pausanias* also speaks of the temple of *Diana* the *Anait*. These temples were erected when the purity of the *Celtic* religion had been debased by the extravagance of fancy, and idols introduced. Here we may suppose that this Deity was worshipped with the utmost simplicity.

SKIE.
p. 306.

The number of inhabitants in the presbytery of *Skie* amounts to thirteen thousand. It comprehends *Rum*, *Cannay*, *Muck*, and *Egg*, besides the seven parishes in this great island.

GOATS.
p. 310.

Goats might turn to good advantage, if introduced into the few wooded or shrubby parts of the *Hebrides*. These animals might be procured from the neighborhood of *Lockness*; for being naturalized to the climate would succeed better than any imported from the southern part of *Europe*, or from *Barbary*. As an inducement, I must inform the natives of these islands, that in the *Alpine* parts of *Wales*, a well-haired goatskin, sells for seven and six-pence or half a guinea.

SKIE.
p. 312.

This island forms part of the shire of *Inverness*. The sheriff of that county appoints a substitute, who resides here, and takes cognizance of small disputes about property and petty crimes: but on account of the distance, avoids harrassing the inhabitants, by requiring their attendance on the lords of sessions, and justiciary courts at *Inverness*; the jurymen being selected from among the gentry and inhabitants of the main land.

COAL IN MULL.
p. 353.

There is coal in *Mull*, nearly inaccessible by reason of the badness of the roads. Thus this important article, which alone would bring wealth and comfort to the inhabitants is unaccountably neglected.

John

John Earl of *Ross* dates his treaty with *Edward IV.* "Ex castello
"nostro *Ardthornis.*"

Lismore contains about 1500 inhabitants, or between 900 and 1000
examinable persons. It derives its name from *Lios-mor*, or the great
garden: but tradition says, it was originally a great deer forest: and
as a proof, multitudes of stags horns of uncommon sizes are dug up
in the moors. At present there is scarcely any wood; but the lesser
vegetables grow with uncommon vigour. The chief produce of the
land is bear and oats. The first is raised in great quantity, but abused
by being distilled into whisky. The crops of oats are generally ap-
plied to the payment of rent: so that the inhabitants are obliged
annually to import much meal.

LISMORE.

P. 357.

The ground has in most parts the appearance of much fertility,
but is extremely ill managed, and much impoverished by excess of
tillage and neglect of manure. Pit and rock marle is found here.
The whole isle lies upon a limestone rock, which in many parts peeps
above-ground, forming long series of low sharp ridges. No use can
be made of this as a manure for want of fuel to burn it. The peat
here is very bad, being much mixed with earth. It must be first
trampled with the feet into a consistence, is then formed into small
flat cakes, and must afterwards be exposed on the ground to dry.

Horses are in this island very short lived. They are used when
about two or three years old, and are observed soon to lose their
teeth. Both they and the cows are housed during winter, and fed
with straw. About 100 head of cattle are annually exported.

Otters are found here; but neither foxes, hares, nor rats. Mice
are plentiful and very destructive.

There are three small lakes. Two abound with fine trouts; the
third only with eels.

A log

A log of oak has been the substitute for a grave stone ; for there is no word here for the last ; it not being styled *Leichd litbidh*, a grave stone ; but *Darag Litbidh*, a grave log.

The bishop's residence was supposed latterly to have been at *Achandaum*, opposite to *Duart* in *Mull*.

The inhabitants in general are poor, and much troubled with fore eyes ; and in spring are troubled with a costiveness that often proves fatal. At that season all their provisions are generally consumed ; and they are reduced to live on sheeps milk boiled, to which the complaint is attributed.

This isle forms but a small part of the parish. The extent is not to be comprehended by an *Englishman*. From the point of *Lismore*, to the end of *Kinloch beg* near *Fort William* is 42 computed miles, besides 9 in *Kingerloch*. It comprehends *Lismore*, *Appin*, *Duror*, *Glenco*, *Glen-creran*, and *Kingerloch*, and contains 3000 examinable persons, under the cure of one minister, and two missionaries.

TORSA.

P. 361.

Read *Toracy*. In this isle is an antient tower, once belonging to the great *Macdonald*, who made it his half-way hunting seat in his progress from *Cantyre* to his northern dominions : for which reason it was called *Dog Castle* : and here he made it a most laudable rule to reside, till he had spent the whole of his revenue collected in the neighborhood.

After turning the point of *Suil*, a rapid tide carried us through the gut of *Cuan*.

The slates are put on board at the price of 20 s. the thousand.

The depth of *Clackan Frith*, the narrow gut between *Suil* and *Lorn*, is various ; in some places 50 fathoms, in others so shallow, as to be fordable at the ebb of spring tides.

TWO

T W O O M I S S I O N S,

To be referred to their proper Places.

In 1359, the shipping of this place was very inconsiderable ; for, to the naval armament of that year made by *Edward III. Scarborough* contributed only 1 ship and 16 mariners ; when the following northern ports sent the numbers here recited :

TOUR, 1769.
SCARBOROUGH.
p. 18.

<i>Newcastle</i>	—	17 ships, 314 mariners.
<i>Barton on the Humber</i>	3	30
<i>Grimby</i>	— —	11 171
<i>Boston</i>	— —	17 361
<i>Hull</i>	— —	16 382 *

The early introduction of the bagpipe by the *Romans* into *Britain*, is fully proved by a late discovery at the old station of *Richborough* in *Kent*. *Edward King, Esq.* was so obliging as to shew me a small brazen figure, probably part of the ornaments of an *ephippium*, or horse-trapping. It represents a soldier armed with a helmet, and playing on a bagpipe. The pipe is in his mouth : the bag (which is very large) is placed almost before him, inclining to the left. It is pressed by both his arms.

VOY. HEBRIDES.
BAGPIPE.
p. 301.

* MS. Hist. of *Hull*, in Lord *Shelburne's* library.

This antiquity was of high date ; and not belonging to the later empire of the *Romans* in *Britain*. It was the property of the very first possessors of this old camp ; for it was not found either on or near the surface. It was lost on the first possession of the ground, having been discovered very deep, beneath a very thick pavement within the precincts, which consisted of two great strata.

i

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS volume brings my journies of 1769 and 1772 to a conclusion. I beg leave to return thanks to the several gentlemen who gave themselves the trouble of supplying me with materials, and with variety of remarks and strictures, that have served to correct the many mistakes I may have committed. I hold myself peculiarly indebted to

—— FRASER, Esq. of *Inverness* ;
The Rev. Mr. MAC-INTYRE, of *Glenurchie* ;
The Rev. Dr. FERGUSON, of *Mouline* ;
The Rev. Mr. BISSET, of *Logierait* ;
JOHN MACKENZIE, Esq. of *Delvin* ;
Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL, of *Pertb* ;
Dr. DRUMMOND ;
The Rev. Mr. DUFF, of *Tibbirmoor* ;
The Rev. Mr. SCOTT, of *Meigle* ;
JOHN HALIBURTON, Esq. of *Dundee* ;
The Rev. Mr. BELL, of *Aberbrothick* ;
PATRICK SCOTT, Esq. of *Rossie* ;
Mr. ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, late Provost of *Montrose* ;
ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. of *Urie* ;
Professor WATSON, of *St. Andrews* ;
GEORGE SKENE, Esq. of *Careston* ;
Mr. JAMES GILLIES, of *Breckin* ;
GEORGE CHALMERS, Esq. of *Dumferline* ;
and superlatively to
Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, of *Darlington*.

A

I must

ADVERTISEMENT.

I must apologize to the public for so hastily passing over two places of which ampler accounts might have been expected. I have lived so long in CHESTER that a more minute history of it ought to have been given; but after all, it would have seemed trivial, on the appearance of the labors of the Rev. Dr. FOOT GOWER, which the Public has very long expected. I shall rejoice on a future occasion to have opportunity of drawing from so rich a magazine, a variety of materials for a farther elucidation of the respectable capital of so respectable a county.

I wish I could assign as good a reason for my worse than neglect of the venerable LINCOLN. When I passed through it in 1769, I must have been planet-struck, not to have observed the amazing beauties of the external as well as internal architecture of the cathedral. I could not stifle my remorse. Last year I hastened thither; and with all signs of contrition, made the *amende honorable* before the great door. I trust that my penitence was accepted by the whole chapter. A recantation of the little respect I payed to its external elegance will be a subject of a future volume, a Tour through the Eastern Parts of the *Mercian* Kingdom.

DOWNING, March 1,
1776.

THOMAS PENNANT.

P L A T E S.

Frontispiece. View of the bridge at INVERARAY, washed away by the Floods of
October, 1772.

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T O U R
I N
S C O T L A N D,

MDCCCLXXII.

P A R T II.

PASS this day at *Ard-maddie*. The house commands a beautiful view of the bay, and of the isle of *Suil*, where the parish church and the manse of the minister of the parish are placed, accessible at all times, by reason of the narrowness of the channel of *Clackan*. This tract is hilly, finely wooded near the house, and on the adjacent part of the shore: contains about eleven hundred examinable persons, and abounds with cattle. A quarry of white marble, veined with dull red, is found on the W. side of the bay.

AUG. 15.
PARISH OF SUIL.

This parish lies in *Nether-Lorn*, a district of the vast county of *Argyle*. These divisions (for there are three *Lorns*) were, in the time of *Robert Bruce*, possessed by the *Mac-dougals*, opponents of that prince; passed from them to the *Stuarts*; but in the fifteenth century were transferred * into the family of the

LORN.

* M. S. Hist. of the *Campbels*,

Campbels, by the marriages of three coheireffes, daughters of the last *Stuart*, Lord of *Lorn*. Sir *Colin*, of *Glenurchie*, surnamed the *black*, took to his share *Isabel* the eldest: disposed of the second to his half brother *Archibald*; and reserved for his nephew (*Colin*, first Earl of *Argyle*, then under his guardianship) the youngest *Marrate Na Nbaghn*, or *Margaret the Rhymer*.

This county was part of the ancient *Ergadia*, or *Jar-ghael*, or land of the western *Caledonians*, which extended as far as *Gairloch*, in the shire of *Ross*. It formed part of the dominions of the old *Scots*, whose kingdom reached from the Firth of *Clyde*, along the whole coast, even as far as *Dungby* head, in *Caithness* *.

AUG. 14.

Leave *Ard-maddie*. Ride along a fine road, for some time by the side of an arm of the sea, called, from the plenty of shells, *Loch-fuchan*. Go by a heap of stones, called *Cairn-Alpin*, because from hence the bodies of the *Alpiniades*, or successors of that monarch, were embarked for interment in the sacred ground of *Jona*. After quitting this loch, arrive in a barren tract of black heathy land, enlivened now and then with some pretty lakes. Reach the banks of *Loch-Aw*, where that fine water is contracted to the breadth of about three quarters of a mile. Am wafted over in a horse-boat; land on a spot styled *Port-sonnachan*, and after about ten miles riding, pass between hills, finely planted with several sorts of trees, such as *Weymouth* pines, &c. and reach the town and castle of

INVERARAY.

I N V E R A R A Y †,

Seated on a small but beautiful plain, on the side of *Loch-Fine*. This had long been the seat of the *Campbels*. It was inhabited

* Doctor *Macpherson*, 334.

† In *Galic*, *Inner aora*.

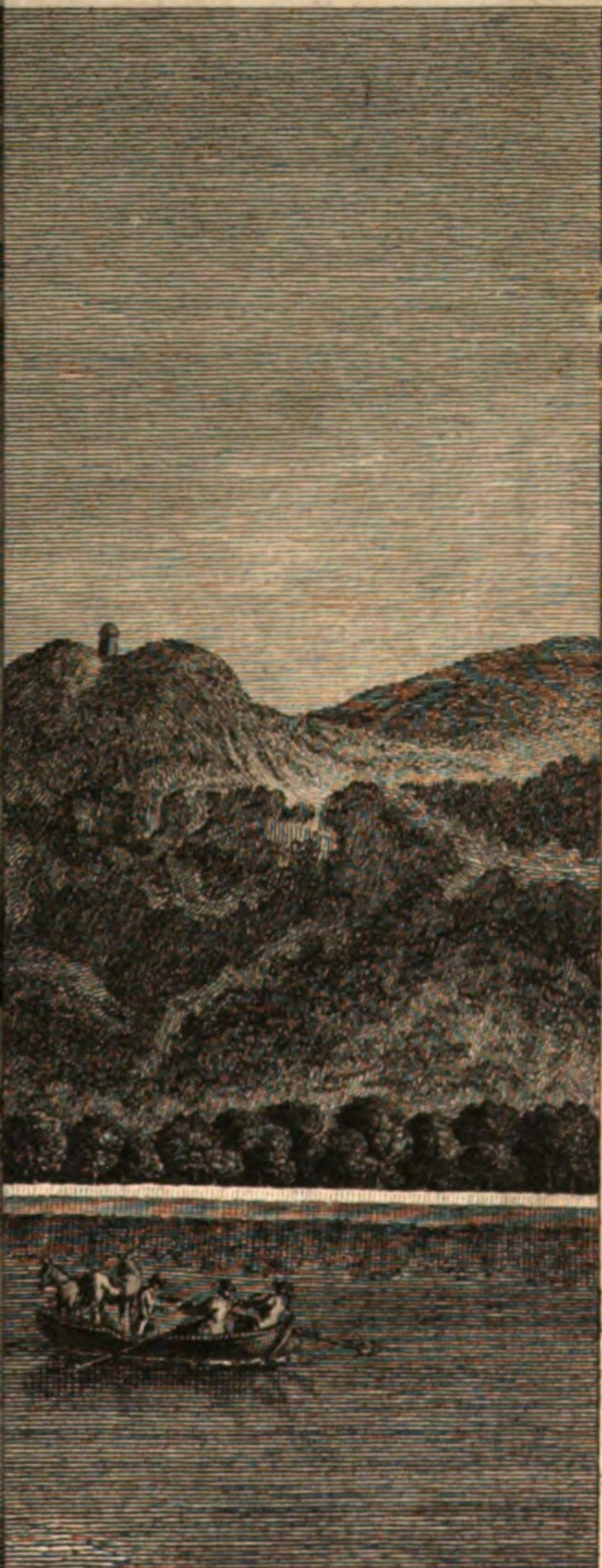
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I



Manni Gresseths del.

2



P. C. Carot sculp

II

about the latter end of the fourteenth century by *Colin*, surnamed *Jongallach*, or the *Wonderful*, on account of his marvellous exploits; and, I may add, his odd whims: among which, and not the least, may be reckoned the burning of his house at *Inveraray* on receiving a visit from the *O'Neiles* of *Ireland*, that he might have pretence to entertain his illustrious guests in his magnificent field equipage. The great tower, which was standing till very lately, was built by the black Sir *Colin*, for his nephew, the first Earl of *Argyle*, at that time a minor*. I do not discover any date to ascertain the time of its foundation, any further than that it was prior to the year 1480, the time of Sir *Colin's* death. The power of the family, and the difficult approach to the place, preserved it from the insult of enemies, excepting in two instances: In *December*, 1644, amidst the snows of this severe climate, the enterprizing *Montrose* poured down his troops on *Inveraray*, through ways its chieftain thought impervious. The Marquis of *Argyle* made his escape in a little fishing-boat, and left his people to the merciless weapons of the invaders, who for a twelvemonth carried fire and sword through the whole *Campbel* race, retaliating, as is pleaded†, the similar barbarities of its leader.

After the unfortunate expedition of his son, in 1685, this place and people experienced a fresh calamity: another clan, deputed by the government to carry destruction throughout the name, was let slip, armed with the dreadful writ of fire and

* In the *quarto* edition of the *Tour*, 1769, is a print, supposed to be that of the old castle, copied from one inscribed with its name; but the *Gordons* claim it as a view of *Castle-Gordon*, the seat of their chieftains.

† *Montrose's wars*, p. 43.

sword, to act at discretion among an unhappy people; seventeen gentlemen of the name were instantly executed. On the spot is erected a column, with an inscription, commemorating, with a moderation that does honor to the writer, the justice of the cause in which his relation fell.

In 1715, *Archibald*, Duke of *Argyle*, then Earl of *Ilay*, collected a few troops in this place, in order to prevent the rebels from becoming masters of so important a pass, through which they might have led their forces to *Glasgow*, and from thence into the north of *England*. General *Gordon* approached within a small distance, reconnoitred it, and actually cut fascines to make the attack; but was deterred from it by the determined appearance of the garrison.

The figure of the magnificent bridge over the *Aray* is given in the frontispiece. That fine structure, built at the expence of government, was destroyed by the violent autumnal flood of this year.

PORTRAITS.
MARQUISS OF
ARGYLE.

The portraits in the castle are few; of them two only merit notice. The first is a head of the Marquiss of *Argyle*, his hair short, his dress black, with a plain white turn-over. A distinguished person during the reign of *Charles I*, and the consequent usurpation. A man, as his own father styled him, of craft and subtilty. In his heart no friend to the royal cause, temporizing according to the complexion of the times; yielding an hearty but secret concurrence with the disaffected powers, and extending a feigned and timid aid to the shackled royalty of *Charles II*, when he entrusted himself to his northern subjects, in 1650. At all times providing pleas of merit with both parties, apparently

rently sincere with the usurpers only: with them he took an active part * during their plenitude of power, yet at first claimed only protection, freedom, and payment of his debts due from the *English* Parliament †. His interest seems to have been constantly in view: while *Charles* was in his hands he received from that penetrating prince a promissory note for great honors and great emoluments ‡. He is charged with encouraging his people in various acts of murder and cruelty §; but the provocations he had received, by the horrible ravages of *Montrose*, may perhaps extenuate retaliation on such of his neighbors, who, for any thing that appears, partook of the excesses. He is charged also with possessing himself of the estates of those who were put to death by his authority: a charge not repelled in his fine defence on his tryal. His generosity in declining to take an open part in the prosecution of his arch enemy, *Montrose*, would have done him great honor, had he not meanly placed himself in a window, to see the fallen hero pass in a cart to receive judgment ||. On the restoration he fell a victim to his *Manes*. It was intended that he should undergo the same ignominious death, which was afterwards changed to that of beheading. *I could, says he, die like a ROMAN, but I choose rather to die like a CHRISTIAN.* He fell with heroism: in his last moments with truth exculpating himself from having any concern in the murder of his royal master; calming his conscience with the opinion, that his criminal compliances were but the epidemic disease and fault of the times.

* *Whitelock*, 563, 567.

† The same, 529.

‡ *Br. Biogr.* II. 1150.

§ State Tryals, V. 376. 377.

|| *Carte* IV. 529.

His

His guilt of treason was indisputable; but the act of grace in 1641, and the other in 1651, ought to have been his securities from a capital punishment.

Here is also a head of his son, the Earl of *Argyle*, a steady, virtuous, but unfortunate character. Firm to his trust through all the misfortunes of his royal master, *Charles II.* Was appointed colonel of his guards in 1650, but scorned to receive his commission from the tyrannical states of his country, and insisted on receiving it from his majesty alone. Neither the defeats at *Dunbar*, or at *Worcester*, abated his zeal for the desperate cause; he betook himself to the highlands, and for a long time resisted the usurping powers: notwithstanding he was cast off, and his adherents declared traitors, by the zealous marquiss, his father *. Suffered, after his submission to the irresistible tyranny of the times, a long imprisonment. His release, at the restoration, subjected him but to fresh troubles: ingratitude seems to have been the first return to his services. A bare recital of his success with the king, in repelling certain injuries done him, was entitled *Leasing-making*, or creating dissensions between his majesty and his subjects. For this, by the *Scottish* law, he was condemned to lose his head: a sentence too unjust to be permitted to be put into execution. After a long imprisonment, was restored to favor, to his fortune, and to the title of Earl. In all his actions he preserved a patriotic, yet loyal moderation: but in 1681, delivering in an explanation of an oath he was to take, as a test not to attempt any alteration in church or state †, he was again disgraced, tried, and a second time con-

* *Whitelock*, 563.

† *State Tryals*, II. 851.

demned;

demned; and the infamous sentence would have been executed, had he not escaped from the power of his enemies. In 1685, in concert with the Duke of *Monmouth*, he made a fatal attempt to restore the liberties of his country, then invaded by *James II.* He failed in the design, and was put to death on his former sentence.

On the day of execution, he eat his dinner, and took his afternoon's nap with his usual composure, falling with a calmness and constancy suitable to the goodness of his life.

A little before his death he composed his epitaph, I think still to be seen in the *Grey-friers* church-yard, *Edinburgh*. The verses are rather to be admired, as they shewed the serenity of his mind, at that awful period, than for the smoothness of the numbers: but the translation, by the Rev. Mr. *Jamison*, of *Glasgow*, cannot but be acceptable to every reader of taste:

Audi, Hospes, quicumque venis, tumulumque revisis,

Et rogitas quali crimine tinctus eram.

Non me crimen habet, non me malus abstulit error,

Et vitium nullum, me pepulit patria.

Solus amor patriæ, verique immensa cupido

Diffueta jussit sumere tela manus.

Opprimor, en! rediens, vi sola et fraude meorum,

Hostibus et sævis victima terna cado.

Sit licet hic noster labor irritus, haud Deus æquus

Despiciet populum sæcula cuncta suum.

Namque alius veniet fatis melioribus ortus

Qui toties ruptum fine beabit opus.

Sat mihi credo datum (quamvis caput ense secetur)

Hinc petor ætherei Lucida templa poli.

Thou

Thou, Passenger, who shalt have so much time,
 As view my grave, and ask what was my crime :
 No stain of error, no black vices' brand,
 Did me compel to leave my native land.
 Love to my country, truth condemn'd to die,
 Did force my hands forgotten arms to try.
 More from friends' fraud my fall proceeded hath,
 Than foes, tho' thrice they did attempt my death.
 On my design tho' Providence did frown,
 Yet God at last will surely raise his own.
 Another hand, with more successful speed,
 Shall raise the remnant, bruise the serpent's head.

The fine woods and cascades at *Esackoffen*, must not pass unnoticed ; nor the fertile tract of corn-land between it and the sea ; nor the deer-park called *Beauchamp*, with its romantic glen ; nor the lake *Du-loch*, near the foot of *Glenshiera*, a fresh water, communicating with *Loch-fine*, which receives into it salmon, sea-trout, flounders, and even herrings, so that the family, during the seasons, find it a never-failing reservoir of fish.

TUNNY.

The TUNNY * frequents this and several other branches of the sea, on the western coast during the season of herrings, which they pursue : the *Scotch* call it the *Mackrel-sture*, or *Stor*, from its enormous size, it being the largest of the genus. One, that was taken off *Inveraray*, when I was there in 1769, weighed between four and five hundred pounds. These fish are taken by a hook, baited with a herring ; and notwithstanding their vast bulk, soon lose their spirit, and tamely submit to their fate. Their capture is not

* *Br. Zool.* III. 223. IV. tab. 43.]

attended to as much as it merits; for they would prove a cheap and wholesome food to the poor. The few that are caught are cut in pieces, and either sold fresh, or salted in casks. TUNNIES are the great support of the convents in the countries that bound the *Mediterranean* sea, where they swarm at stated seasons, particularly beneath the great promontories of *Sicily*, the *Thunnoscopia* * of the ancients, because watchmen were placed on them to observe the motions of the TUNNIES, and give signals of their approach to the fishermen. In *Scotland* they arrive only in small herds of five or six, are discovered by their playing near the surface, and by their agility and frequent leaps out of the water.

In the midst of the duke's estate, not far from the castle, is a tract of about a hundred a year value, the property of the Earl of *Breadalbane*; a gift of a chieftain of this house to an ancestor of his lordship, in order to maintain the vast train of followers that attended on the Great in feudal days: so that, whenever the owner of *Taymouth* payed his respects to his lord in *Inveraray*, the suite might be properly accommodated; the difficulty of supplying so vast an addition to the family with forage might be obviated; and quarrels prevented between two such little armies of retainers.

Return north; and reach *Cladich*, a village on the banks of *Loch-aw*, so named from *Evab*, heiress of the country about the year 1066, when the name was first changed from that of *Loch-cruachan*. I have here the pleasure of meeting Mr. *Mac-intyre*, minister of *Clackan-disart*, in the beautiful vale of

AUG. 15.

* *Strabo*. lib. v. *Oppian*. *Halieut*. lib. iii. 638.

CAIRN.

Glenurckie. He conducts me to a cairn, in which had been found the ashes perhaps of some antient hunter, and the head of a deer, probably buried with them, from the opinion that the departed spirit might still be delighted with its favorite employ during the union with the body.

Eadem sequitur tellure repositos.

The custom of burning the dead was common to the *Caledonians* as well as the *Gauls* *. Both were attentive to the security of these poor remains; thought a neglect, impiety; and the violation of them the greatest act of enmity. The highlanders to this day retain a saying, derived from this very remote custom. If they would express the malice of an enemy, they would tell him, that was it in his power, “ he would wish to see their ashes floating on the “ water: *Dburigè tu mo lùath le Uisge.*”

INCH-HAIL.

Take boat, and visit *Inch-hail*, a little isle, on which had been a cell of *Cistercians*, dependent on *Dunkeld*. Amidst the ruins of the church are some tombs of rude sculpture; among others, one of a *Campbel*, of *Inveraw*, of uncommon workmanship indeed!

FRAOCH ELAN.

Pass under *Fraoch Elan*, a small but lofty island tufted with trees, with the ruins of a fortress appearing above.

A little higher to the north opens the discharge of the lake; a narrow strait, flanked on each side with woods. From hence, after a turbulent course of three miles, a series of cataracts, the water drops into *Loch Etive*, an arm of the sea.

On the side of this strait is a military road leading from *Dalmalie*.

* Cum mortuis cremant atque defodiunt apta viventibus olim. *Mela.* lib. iii. c. 2.

to *Bunaw*; and near it is the cave of *Mac-Phaidan*, a chieftain, who, taking part against his country with *Edw. I*, was pursued and slain in this retreat by the hero *Wallace*.

Visit *Kilchurn* castle, a magnificent pile, now in ruins, seated on a low isle, near the southern border of the lake, whose original name was *Elan-keil gubirn*. The fortress was built by Sir *Colin Campbel*, Lord of *Lockow*, who died, aged 80, in 1480: others say, by his lady, during the time of his absence, on an expedition against the infidels, to which he might have been obliged by his profession, being a knight of *Rhodes*. His successors added greatly to it. Within are some remains of apartments, elegant, and of no great antiquity. The view from it of the rich vale, bounded by vast mountains, is fine; among which *Crouachan* soars pre-eminently lofty.

KILCHURN
CASTLE.

This island was probably the original seat of the *O'Duimbms* Lords of *Lockow*, the ancestors of the *Campbels*, who in the reign of *Malcolm Canmore*, assumed their present name, on account of the marriage of a *Malcolm Mac-Duimbm* (who had gone into *France* in quest of adventures) with the heiress of *Bellus Campus*, or *Beauchamp* in *Normandy*. From those lands *Giallaespig*, or *Archibald*, his son took the name of *Campbel*, came into *England* with the Conqueror, and visiting the country of his ancestors, married *Evah*, sole daughter of the Chieftain; and thus became possessor of the estate of *Lockow*. This barony, and the land of *Ardscordyrche*, were confirmed, by *Robert I*, to *Colin*, son of *Nigel Campbel*, by the tenure of providing for the king's service, whenever it was demanded, a ship of forty oars, completely furnished and manned,

and the attendance customary with the other barons of *Argyle-shire* *.

I must not leave this parish without mentioning a deep circular hollow, in form and of the size of a large cauldron, in a morass near *Hamilton's-Pass*, on the south side of the lake. There is a tradition that this was one of the vatts frequent in the highland turberies, from which the old natives drew an unctuous substance, used by them to dye their cloth black, before the introduction of copperas, &c. The ingredient was collected from the sides of the hole, and surface of the water; the cloth or yarn was boiled in it, and received a lasting color.

AUG. 16.

Continue my journey for some time through the vale of *Glenurchie*, possessed by the *Campbels* † since the time of Sir *Colin* before mentioned, ancestor of the *Breadalbane* line, the famous knight of *Rhodes*, surnamed from his complexion and from his travels *Duibh Na Roimb*, or Black *Colin* of *Rome* ‡. This tract is of great fertility, embellished with little groves, and watered by a fine stream. The view bounded on one side by the great hill of *Crouachan*, and on the other by that of *Benlaoighe*. The valley now contracts into a glen, abounding with cattle, yet destitute both of arable land and meadow; but the beasts gather a good sustenance from the grass that springs among the heath. See frequently on the road sides small verdant hillocks, stiled by the common people, *shi-an*, or the *Fairy-haunt*, because here, say they, the fairies, who love not

* *Anderson's Diplomata*. No. XLVII.

† *Buchanan's Clans*. 139.

‡ *M. S. Hist. of the Campbels*.

the

the glare of day, make their retreat, after the celebration of their nocturnal revels.

Pass by a little lake, whose waters run into the western sea. On the road side a lead-mine is worked to some advantage, by means of a level. The veins are richest near the surface, but dwindle away towards the soles. At this place enter the district of BREADALBANE, in

PERTHSHIRE,

And breakfast at *Tyendrum*, or the house of the *height*, being the most elevated habitation in *North-Britain*. *Breadalbane* also signifying the loftiest tract of *Albin*, or *Scotland*. These hills are a part of that lofty range commencing at *Loch-Lomond*, traversing the country to the firth of *Dornoch*, and called by some writers, *Drum-Albin*. In my passage, in 1769, from the *King's-house* to this place, I rode near the mountains of *Bendoran*. One of them is celebrated for the hollow sound it sends forth about twenty-four hours before any heavy rain. *The spirit of the mountain shrieks* *, warns the peasants to shelter their flocks; and utters the same awful prognostics, that *Virgil* attributes to those of *Italy*;

TYENDRUM.

Continuo ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti
Incipiunt agitata tumescere: et aridus altis
Montibus audiri fragor.

When winds approach, the vex'd sea heaves around:
From the bleak mountain comes a hollow sound.

Warton.

• *Offian*.

Immediately

THE TAY.

DALRIE BATTLE.

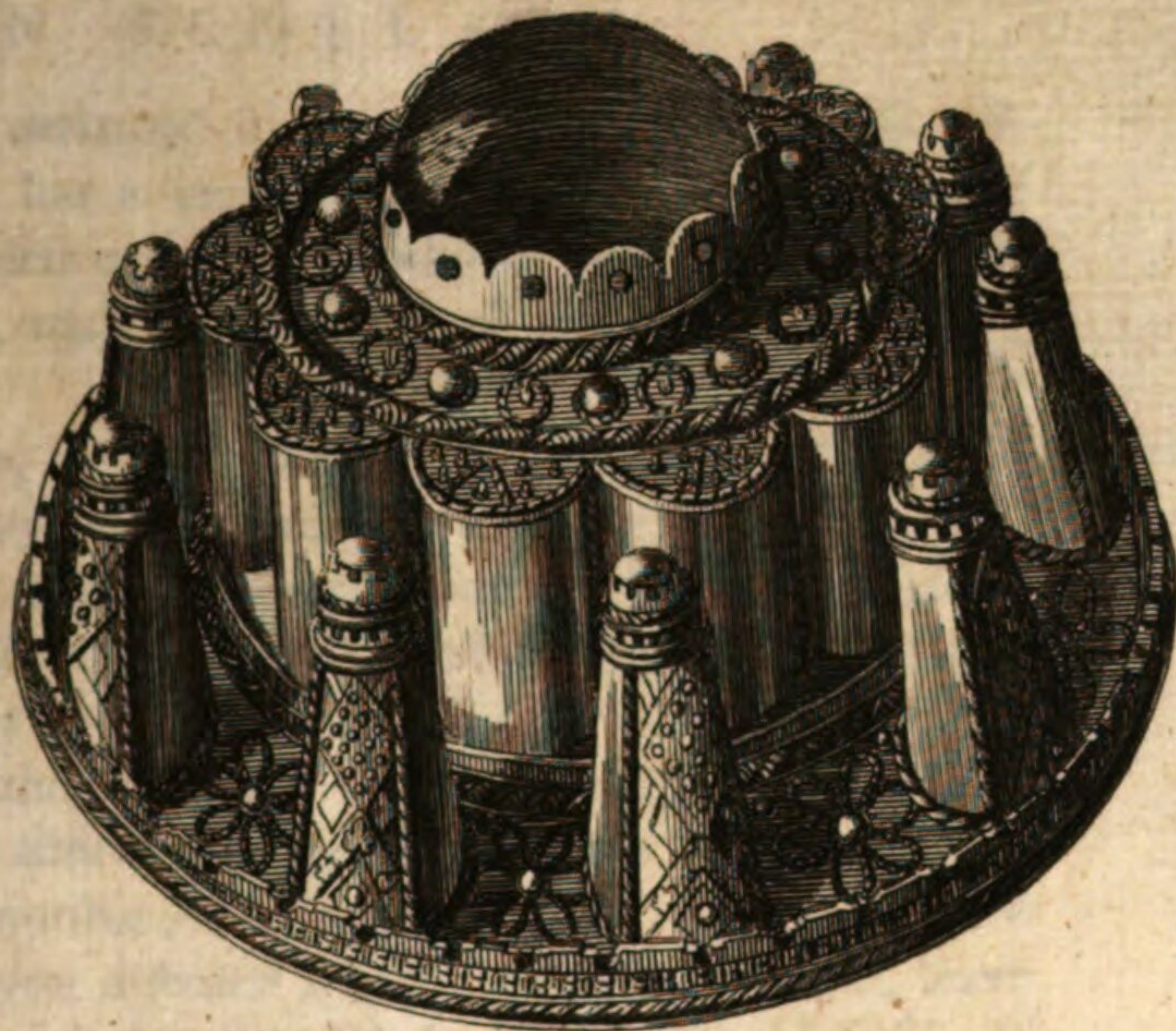
CURIOUS
BROTCHES.

Immediately below the village of *Tyendrum* rises the river *Tay*, which takes its course into the eastern sea; such opposite currents have two streams, not half a mile distant from each other. Ride over the small plain of *Dalrie*, perhaps the seat of the *Dalreudini* mentioned by *Bede* *, or the antient government of *Dalrieta*, noticed by *Camden* †. On this spot was the conflict between *Robert Bruce*, and the forces of *Argyleshire*, under *Mac-dougal* chieftain of *Lorn*, when the former was defeated. A servant of *Lorn* had seized on *Bruce*, but the prince escaped by killing the fellow with a blow of his battle-ax; but at the same time lost his mantle and brotche, which the assailant tore away in his dying agonies. The brotche was long preserved in the family; at length destroyed by a fire, that consumed the house of *Dunolly*, the residence of the representative. In default of that, the annexed plate exhibits one probably not inferior in magnificence. It had been the property of *Macleane*, of *Loch-buy*, in the isle of *Mull*, and is said to be made of silver found on the estate. The workmanship is elegant, and seems to be of the time of Queen *Elizabeth* ‡. It is about five inches diameter at bottom. Round the upper margin is a low upright rim; within that are ten obelisks, about an inch and a quarter high, prettily studded, and the top of each ornamented with a river pearl. These surround a second rim; from that rises a neat case, whose sides project into ten demi-rounders, all neatly studded. In the center is a round crystalline ball, a ma-

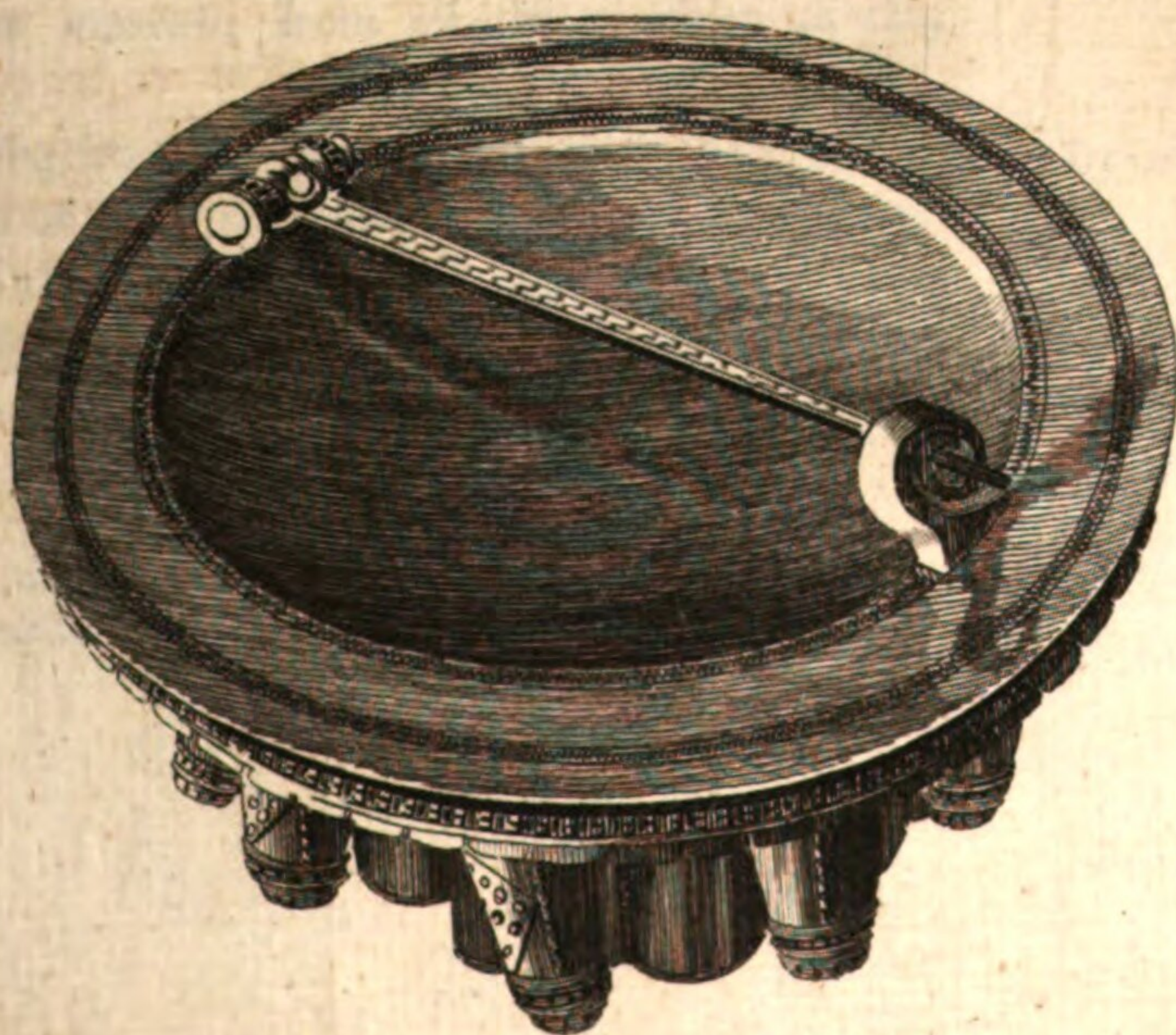
* lib. I. c. 1. † p. 1241.

‡ This fine ornament is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. *Lort*, late Greek Professor at *Cambridge*, who favored me with the loan of it.

II



BROTCHÉ.





gical gem, such as described in the tour of 1769 *. This case may be taken off; has a considerable hollow, in which might have been kept amulets or reliques; which, with the assistance of the powerful stone, must needs prove an infallible preservative against all harms.

Enter *Strath-fillan*, or the vale of *St. Fillan*, an abbot, who lived in the year 1703, and retired here the latter end of his days. He is pleased to take under his protection the disordered in mind; and works wonderful cures, say his votaries, even to this day. The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the *Deasil*, thrice round a neighbouring cairn; afterwards offer on it their rags, or a little bunch of heath tied with worsted; then thrice immerse the patient in a holy pool of the river, a second *Bethesda*; and, to conclude, leave him fast bound the whole night in the neighboring chapel. If in the morning he is found loose, the saint is supposed to be propitious; for if he continues in bonds, his cure remains doubtful: but it often happens that death proves the angel that releases the afflicted, before the morrow, from all the troubles of this life.

STRATH-FILLAN.

The *Deasil* †, or turning from east to west, according to the course of the sun, is a custom of high antiquity in religious ceremonies. The *Romans* ‡ practised the motion in the manner now performed in *Scotland*. The *Gaulish Druids* made their circum-volution in a manner directly reverse: but the *Druids* of *Gaul* and *Britain* had

DEASIL.

* 2d and 3d Edit.

† From *Deas* or *Des*, the right-hand, and *Syl*, the sun.

‡ *Plinii Hist. Nat. lib. xxxviii. c. 2.*

probably

probably the same reason for these circum-ambulations; for as they held the omnipresence of their God, it might be to instruct their disciples, that wheresoever they turned their face, they were sure to meet the aspect of the Deity *. The number of turns was also religiously observed in very antient days: thus the arch enchantress, *Medea*, in all her charms attends to the sacred THREE:

Ter se convertit, ter sumtis flumine crinem
Irroravit aquis; ternis ululatibus ora
Solvit, et in dura submisso poplite terra,
Nox, ait, &c.

She turn'd her thrice around, and thrice she threw
On her long tresses the nocturnal dew;
Then yelling thrice a most terrific sound,
Her bare knee bended on the flinty ground.

MIRACLE.

The faint, the object of the veneration in question, was of most singular service to *Robert Bruce*, inspiring his soldiery with uncommon courage at the battle of *Bannockbourne* †, by a miracle wrought the day before in his favor. His majesty's chaplain was directed to bring with him into the field, the arm of the faint, lodged in a silver shrine. The good man, fearing, in case of a defeat, that the *English* might become masters of the precious limb, brought only the empty cover: but, while the king was invoking the aid of *St. Fillan*, the lid of the shrine, placed before him on the altar, opened and shut of its own accord: on inspection, to the wonder of the whole army, the arm was found restored to its place; the soldiers accepted the omen, and, assured of victory,

* *Borlase's Antiq. Cornwall.* 126.

† *Boethius*, 302.

fought

fought with an enthusiasm that ensured success. In gratitude for the assistance he received that day from the saint, he founded here, in 1314, a priory of canons regular, and consecrated it to him. At the dissolution, this house, with all the revenues and superiorities, were granted to an ancestor of the present possessor the Earl of *Breadalbane* *.

PRIORY.

This part of the country is in the parish of *Killin*, very remote from the church. As the chapel here is destitute of a resident minister, Lady *Glenurchy*, with distinguished piety, has just established a fund for the support of one; has built a good house for his accommodation, and Lord *Breadalbane* has added to the glebe.

This tract is at present almost entirely stocked with south-country sheep, which have in a manner expelled the breed of black cattle. Sheep are found to turn more to the advantage of the proprietors; but whether to the benefit of the community, is a doubt. The live stock of cattle of this kingdom decreases: from whence will our navy be victualled? or how will those, who may be able to purchase animal food, be supplied, if the mere private interest of the farmer is suffered universally to take place? Millions at this time look up to Legislature for restrictions, that will once more restore plenty to these kingdoms.

CATTLE.

Pass near the seat of *Rob-roy*, the celebrated free-booter mentioned in the former volume.

Enter *Glen-Dochart*, and go by the sides of *Loch-Dochart*, beautifully ornamented with trees. In a lofty island embosomed

GLEN-DOCHART.

* *Keith*, 241.

in wood, is the ruin of a castle, one of the nine under the rule of the great knight of *Lochow*. It was once taken by the *Mac-gregors*, in a manner that did credit to the invention of a rude age. The place was not accessible during summer; the assailants therefore took advantage of a frost, formed vast fascines of straw and boughs of trees, rolled these before them on the ice, to protect them against the arrows of the garrison, till they could get near enough to make their attack, by scaling at once the walls of the fortress. The *Veltæ* * of the northern nations were of this kind: the antient *Swedes* and *Goths* practised an attack of the same nature; but did, what perhaps the *Mac-gregors* might also have done, wait for a high wind in their favor, roll the *Veltæ* as near as possible to the fort, set them on fire, and under favor of the flame, distressing the besieged, never failed of a successful event.

MAC-GREGORS.

I must observe that the *Mac-gregors* were of old a most potent people. They possessed *Glenurchie*; were owners of *Glen-Lion*, and are even said to have been the original founders of *Balloch* or *Taymouth*, or, at least, to have had their residence there before they were succeeded by the *Campbells* †.

FLOATING ISLE.

Somewhat farther, opposite to the farm of *Acheffan*, is a small lake, noted for a floating island, fifty-one feet long, and twenty-nine broad, that shifts its quarters with the wind. It has (like the islands of the *Vadimonian* lake, so elegantly described ‡ by the

* *Olaus Magnus* de Gent. Sept. lib. vii. c. 8, 9. † *Buchanan's Clans*. 138. 139.

‡ *Epist.* lib. VIII. ep. 20.

younger *Pliny*) strength sufficient to carry an involuntary voyage, the cattle that might be surprized feeding on this *mobile solum*, deceived with the appearance of its being firm land. It cannot indeed boast of carrying on its surface the darksome groves of those on the *Cutilian* waters; but, like the *Lydian Calamina* *, may be launched from the sides of the lake with poles, and can shew plenty of coarse grass, some small willows, and a little birch tree †.

Proceed by the sides of the *Tay*, since its passage through *Loch-Dochart*, assuming the name of the Lake. The pearl fishery in this part of the river, some years ago, was carried on with great success, and the pearls were esteemed the fairest and largest of any.

The military road through this country is planned with a distinguished want of judgment; a series of undulations, quite unnecessary, distress the traveller for a considerable part of the way. Near *Achline* the eye begins to be relieved by the sight of enclosures; and some plantations begin to hide the nakedness of the country. On approaching the village of *Killin*, every road and every path was filled with groupes of people, of both sexes, in neat dresses, and lively plaids, returning from the Sacrament. A sober and decent countenance distinguished every party, and

* *Plinii Hist. Nat. lib. II. c. 95.*

† The thickness of this isle is twenty-five inches. Perhaps, as Mr. *Gahn* affirms to be the case of other floating islands, this might have originated from the twisted roots of the *Schænus mariscus*, and *scirpus cæspitosus*, converted into a more firm mass by the addition of the *carex cæspitosus*. Vide *Amæn. Acad. VII. 166.*

evinced the deep sense they had of so solemn a commemoration. *Breadalbane* in general is exempt from the charge of impropriety of conduct on these occasions, which happens sometimes; and by the undiscerning, the local fault is indiscriminately attributed to the whole.

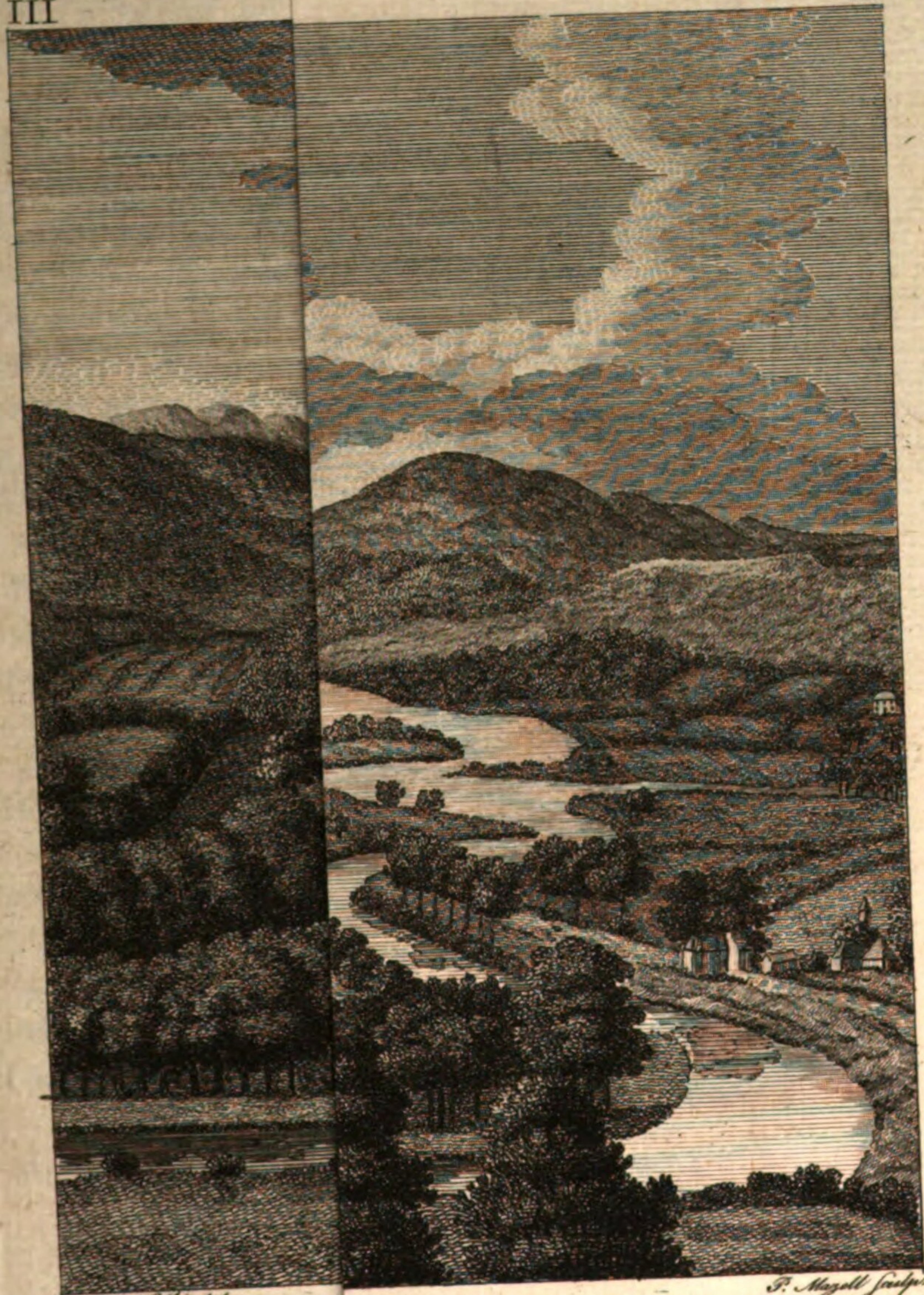
Cross two bridges. The river here forms two islands, beautifully planted with firs: *Inishbuy*, the most easterly, is remarkably picturesque, the water rolling with tremendous force on each side for a long tract over a series of broken rocks, and short but quick-repeated cataracts, in a channel of unspeakable rudeness.

KILLIN.

Reach *Killin*, or *Cill-Fhin*, from the tradition of its having been the burial-place of *Fingal*. Here is an excellent inn, built by Lord *Breadalbane*, who, to the unspeakable comfort of the traveller, established others at *Dalmalie*, *Tyendrum*, and *Kenmore*, where they are as acceptable as *Caravanseras* in the East.

Mount *Strone-Clachan*, a hill above Mr. *Stuart's*, the minister's, house; and am overpaid for the labor of the ascent by a most enchanting view. A most delicious plain spreads itself beneath, divided into verdant meadows, or glowing with ripened corn; embellished with woods, and watered with rivers uncommonly contrasted. On one side, pours down its rocky channel the furious *Tay*: on the other, glides between its wooded banks the gentle *Locky*, forming a vast bend of still water, till it joins the first; both terminating in the great expanse of *Loch-Tay*. The northern and southern boundaries suit the magnificence of the lake: but the northern rise with superior majesty in the rugged heights of *Finlarig*, and the wild summits of the still loftier *Lauris*, often
patched

FINLARIG.



M. Griffiths del.

P. Magill fecit.

patched with snow throughout the year. Extensive woods cloath both sides, the creation of the noble proprietor.

At the foot of the first, amidst woods of various trees, lie the ruins of the castle of the same name, the old seat of the *Campbels*, the knights of *Glenurchie*, and built by Sir *Colin* between the years 1513 and 1523*. The venerable oaks, the vast chesnuts, the ash trees, and others of ancient growth, give a fine solemnity to the scene, and compliment the memory of progenitors, so studious of the benefit of posterity. Tradition is loud in reports of the hospitality of the place, and blends with it tales of gallantry; one of festivity, terminating in blood and slaughter. Amidst the mirth of a christening, in the great hall of *Finlarig*, inhabited, I think, at that time by Sir *Robert*, son of the chieftain; news arrived that the *Macdonalds* of *Keppoch*, had made a *Creach* into the lands of some of their friends, had acquired a great booty, and were at that time passing in triumph over the hill of *Strone-clachan*. The *Campbels*, who were then assembled in numbers to honor the occasion, took fire at the insult, and, warm with the convivial cheer, started from the table to take sudden revenge. They ascended the hill with thoughtless bravery to begin the attack, were overpowered, and twenty *Cadets* of the family left dead on the spot. News of the disaster was immediately sent to *Taymouth*, the residence of the chieftain, who dispatched a reinforcement to those who had escaped. They overtook the *Macdonalds* at the braes of *Glenurchie*, defeated them, slew the brother of the chieftain, rescued the booty, and returned back triumphing in the completion of their revenge.

* *Black Book at Taymouth.*

AUG. 17.

LOCH-TAY.

Cross a large arch over the *Locky*, winding to the north west, through a small but elegant glen, whose fertile bottom is finely bounded by woods on both sides. Turn short to the east, and continue my journey on a fine road, at a considerable height above *Lock-Tay*. The land slopes to the water edge, and both above and below the highway, forms a continued tract of cultivated ground, rich in corn, and varied with groves and plantations. The abundance of inhabitants on this side surpasses that of any place in *Scotland* of equal extent; for from *Finlarig* to the forks of the *Lion*, about fifteen miles, there are not fewer than seventeen hundred and eighty souls, happy under a humane chieftain. Their habitations are prettily grouped along the sides of the hill; are small and mean, often without windows or doors; and are the only disgrace to the magnificence of the scenery.

The opposite part of the lake is less populous, and less fertile; yet, from the vast patches of corn-land, and the frequent woods, exhibits a most beautiful view.

In going through *Lauris* observe a Druidical circle; less complete indeed than one, that should have been mentioned before, at *Kinnel*, a little south west of *Killin*; which consists of six vast stones, placed equi-distant from each other.

The windings of the lake in the course of the ride become very conspicuous, appearing to form three great bendings, the whole shewing the shape of a capital S. Its length is about fifteen miles, the breadth one: the depth in many places a hundred fathoms; and, even within as many yards of the shore, is fifty fathoms deep. It abounds with fish, such as pike, perch, salmon, char,

char, trout, samlets, minnows, lampries, and eels. A species of trout is found here, that weighs thirty pounds.

All this country abounds with game, such as grouse, ptarmigans, stags, roes, &c.

Roes are in a manner confined to *Glen Lion*, where they are protected by the principal proprietor. Foxes are numerous and destructive. Martins are rare, but the yellow-breasted was lately taken in the birch woods of *Rannoch*. The otter is common. The vulgar have an opinion, that this animal has its king or leader: they describe it as being of a larger size, and varied with white. They believe that it is never killed, without the sudden death of a man, or some other animal, at the same instant: that its skin is endued with great virtues, is an antidote against all infection, a preservative to the warrior from wounds, and ensures the mariner from all disasters on the watery element.

ROES.

The cock of the wood, or *Capercaillie*, or *Capercaillie*, a bird of this genus, once frequent in all parts of the highlands, is now confined to the pine forests north of *Lochness*. From the size it is called the *horse of the woods*; the male sometimes weighing fifteen pounds. The colour of the breast is green, resembling that of the peacock: above each eye is a rich scarlet skin, common to the grouse genus: the feet of this and the black cock are naked, and the edges of the toes serrated; for these birds, sitting upon trees, do not want the thick feathery covering with which Nature hath clothed those of the red game and ptarmigan, who, during winter, are obliged to reside bedded in the snows. Bishop *Lesly* * de-

COCK OF THE
WOOD.

* Hist. Scotiæ. p. 24. The female of the *Capercaillie* is of the color of the common grouse.

scribes

scribes three of the species found in *Scotland*: the *Capercaillie*, which he truly says feeds on the extreme shoots of the pine: the common grouse, with its feathered feet; and the black cock. He omits the ptarmigan. It has been my fortune to meet with every kind: the three last frequently; the *Capercaillie* only at *Inverness*.

WOODCOCKS.

Woodcocks appear in *Breadalbane*, in the beginning or middle of *November*; but do not reach *Ard-maddie*, or, I may say, any part of the western coast of the highlands till the latter end of *December* or beginning of *January*. They continue there in plenty till the middle or latter end of *March*, according to the mildness or rigor of the season; and then disappear at once. In the first season they continue arriving in succession for a month; and in every county in *Scotland* (where they are found) fly regularly from east to west. Their first landing-places are in the eastern counties, such as *Angus*, *Merns*, &c. usually about the end of *October*; but their stay in those parts is very short, as woods are so scarce. Woodcocks are very rarely seen in *Cathness*; and there are still fewer in the *Orkneys*, or in the more remote *Hebrides*: one or two appear there, as if by accident driven thither by tempests, not voluntary migrants. There is no account of these birds having ever bred in *Scotland*, any more than of the FIELDFARE and REDWING; yet all three make their summer residence in *Norway*; from whence, in all probability, many of them visit our islands.

EAGLES.

Sea eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter; the black eagles continue there the whole year. They were so numerous a few years ago in *Rannoch*, that the commissioners of the forfeited estates gave a reward of five shillings for every one that was destroyed. In a little time such numbers were brought

brought in, that the honorable board thought fit to reduce the reward to three shillings and sixpence: but a small advance, in proportion as the birds grew scarcer, in all probability would have effected their extirpation.—But to resume the journey—The whole road on the side of the Lake is excellent, often crossed by gullies, the effects of the great rains, or torrents from the melted snow. The Public are indebted to Lord *Breadalbane*, not only for the goodness of the way, but for above thirty bridges, all made at his expence, to facilitate the passage.—Cross the opening into the little plain of *Fortingal*, mentioned in my former Tour, noted for its camp, the most northern work of the *Romans* that I could get any intelligence of. It seems to have been the *Castellum* of some advanced party in the time of *Antonine*, or *Commodus*, or perhaps a temporary station in that of *Severus*, in whose reign the *Romans* abandoned these parts. A copper vessel, with a beak, handle, and three feet, was found in it. I did not hear of any coins met with on the spot: but, in digging the foundation of a tower near *Taymouth*, fourteen silver *denarii* were discovered; but none of a later date than *Marcus Aurelius*.

FORTINGAL.

I must also commemorate again the wonderful yew tree in the church-yard of *Fortingal*, whose ruins measure fifty-six feet in circumference. The middle part is now decayed to the ground; but, within memory, was united to the height of three feet; Captain *Campbel*, of *Glen-lion*, having assured me that, when a boy, he has often climbed over, or rode on, the then connecting part. Our ancestors seem to have had a classical reason, for planting these dismal trees among the repositories of the dead; and a political one, for placing them about their houses: in the first instance, they

GREAT YEW.

E

were

were the substitutes of the *invisa cupressus*; in the other, they were the designed provision of materials for the sturdy bows of our warlike ancestors,

Who drew,
And almost joined, the horns of the tough YEW.

In the days of archery so great was the consumption of this species of wood, that the bowyers were obliged to import staves of yew * for making the best sort of bows. This tree is not universally dispersed through *England*, in its native state; or, at least, is now in most parts eradicated, on account of its noxious qualities: yet is still to be found in quantities on the lofty hills that bound the water of the *Winander*, those near *Rydal* in *Westmoreland*, and on the face of many precipices in different parts of this kingdom.

Not far from the church is the house of Col. *Campbel*, of *Glen-lion*, a beautiful vale, that runs several miles up the country, watered by a river of the same name.

I must add to my account of the crystal gem in possession of that gentleman, that there was a remarkable one in possession of Sir *Edward Harley*, of *Brampton-Brian*, set in a silver ring, resembling the meridian of a globe, with a cross on the top, and on the rim the virtuous names of *Uriel*, *Raphael*, *Michael*, and *Gabriel*. This predicted death, dictated receipts for the cure of all curables†; and another, of much the same kind, even condescended

* Statute 33. H. VIII. c. 9. sect. 6.

† *Aubrey's Miscellanies*, 129.

to recover lost goods*. It was customary in early times to deposit these balls in urns or sepulchres. Thus twenty were found at *Rome* in an alabastrine urn, cased with two great stones, and lodged in a hollow made in each to receive it. The contents were (besides the balls) a ring with a stone set in it; a needle, a comb, and some bits of gold, mixed with the ashes: the needle shewed these remains to have been those of a lady.

In the tomb of *Childeric*, king of *France*, was found another of these balls. Some *Merlin* might have bestowed it on him; which must have been an invaluable gift, if it had the same powers with that given by our magician to the *British* Prince.

Such was the glassy globe that *Merlin* made,
And gave unto king *Ryence* for his gard,
That never foes his kingdom might invade,
But he it knew at home before he hard
Tydings thereof, and so them still debar'd.
It was a famous present for a Prince,
And worthy worke of infinite rewarde,
That treasons cou'd betray, and foes convince:
Happy this realme had it remayned ever since †!

Approach near *Taymouth*, keeping still on the side of the lake. Leave on the right, not far from the shore, the pretty isle of *Loch-Tay*, tufted with trees, shading the ruins of the priory. From the ancient inhabitants of this holy island, the present noble owner has liberty of fishing in the lake at all times of the year; which is

ISLE OF LOCH-
TAY.

* *Aubrey's Miscellanies*, 131.

† *Spenser's Fairy Queen*, Book III. c. 11. stanza 21.

denied to the other land-owners in the neighbourhood. But it was necessary for the monks to be indulged with that privilege, as their very existence depended on it. To this island the *Campbels* retreated at the approach of the marquis of *Montrose*, where they defended themselves for some time against that hero. A shot narrowly missed him, which enraged him to that degree as to cause him instantly to carry fire and sword through the whole country. It was taken and garrisoned; but in 1654 was surrendered to general *Monk* *.

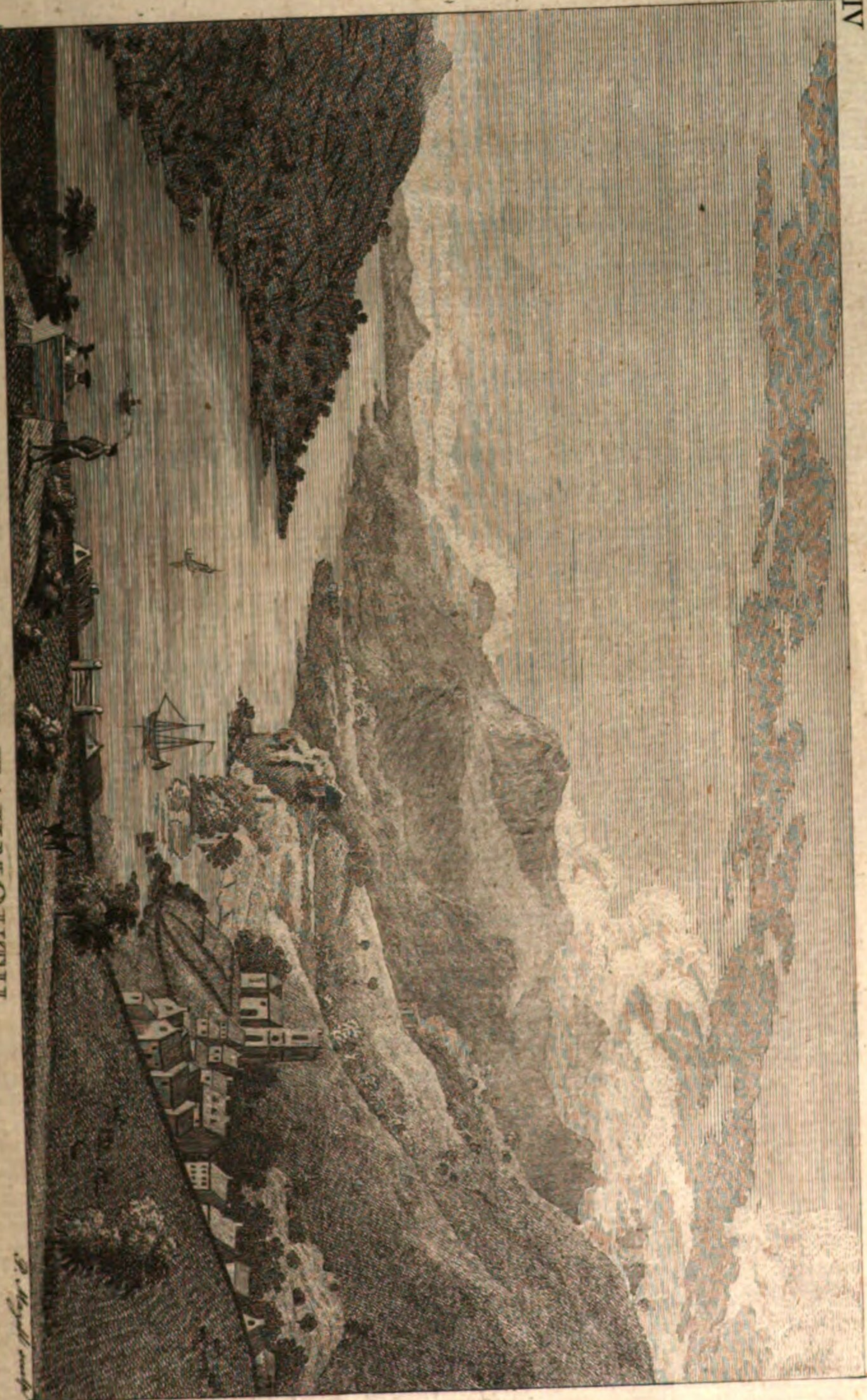
On the right is a plantation, the orchard of the monastery. In it is a black cherry tree that measures, four feet from the ground, ten feet three inches in circumference. These trees are called in *Scotland*, *Guines*, from a notion of their being brought originally from thence.

Cross the *Tay* on a temporary bridge, just below its discharge from the lake. A most elegant bridge is now constructing in this place, under the direction of captain *Archibald Campbel*, at the expence of lord *Breadalbane*, consisting of three large arches; and a smaller on each side, in case of floods. Reach

TAYMOUTH.

TAYMOUTH, his lordship's principal house; originally called *Balloch* castle, or the *castle at the discharge of the lake*; was built by sir *Colin Campbel*, sixth knight of *Lochow*, who died in the year 1583. The place has been much modernized since the days of the founder; has the addition of two wings, and lost its castellated form, as well as the old name. We are informed that this

* *Whitelock's Mem.* 592.



VIEW FROM TAYMOUTH.

Harbour View

J. W. Mayall sculp.

fir *Colin* " was ane great justiciar all his tyme throchtit quhille he
 " sustenit that dadlie feid of the *Clangregour* ane lang space. And
 " besydis that he caused execut to the death many notable lym-
 " meris. He behaddit the Laird *McGreg* himself at *Candmoir* in
 " presence of the Erle of *Atboll*, the justice clerk, and fundrie
 " other noblemen *."

By a poem I met with in the library at *Taymouth*, it appears,
 that this unfortunate chieftain, furnamed *Duncan Laider*, or *the*
strong, made a very good end; and delivered, in penitential
 rhymes, in *Spenser's* manner, an account of his past life, his sorrow
 for his sins, and his pathetical farewell to the various scenes of his
 plundering exploits. Like *Spenser*, he personifies the vices: The two
 first stanzas will suffice for a specimen of his manner:

Quhn passit wes the tyme of tendir age,
 And youth with insolence maid acquaintance,
 And wickitnes enforced evill courage,
 Quhill might with *Crueltie* maid alliance;
 Then *Falshead* tuke on him the governance,
 And me betaucht ane houshald for to gyde
 Callit evill companie, baith to gang and ryde.

My maister-houshald wes heich *Oppressioun*,
 Reif my steward that cairit of na wrang;
 Murthure, Slauchtir, ay of ane professioun,
 My *cubicularis*, bene thir yearis lang:
 Recept, that oft tuik mony ane fang,
 Wes porter to the yeltis, to oppin wyde,
 And *Covatrice* wes chamberlane at all tyde.

* Black-book.

The most remarkable part of the furniture of *Taymouth* is the Portraits: here being a most considerable collection of the works of *Jameson*, the *Scotch Vandyck*, an elev   of this family.

In the same room with the famous genealogical picture are about twenty heads of persons of the same family. Among them is the last Sir *Duncan Campbel*, a favorite of *James VI.*; and not less so of *Anne of Denmark*; who, after the accession, often by letter solicited his presence at her new court; and sent him, as a mark of innocent esteem, a ring set with diamonds, and ornamented with a pair of doves.

The other pictures of *Jameson's* performance are in a small parlour; but unfortunately much injured by an attempt to repair them. There are the heads of

William Graham, Earl of *Airth*, 1637. He was originally Earl of *Menteith*, a title derived from a long train of ancestors. He was much favored by *Charles I.* who indulged his pride by conferring on him, at his request, the earldom of *Strathern*, which he pretended to, as being descended from *David Stuart*, nephew to *David II.* Unfortunately his vanity induced him to hint some pretensions to the crown. *Charles* punished his folly by depriving him of both earldoms; but, relenting soon after, created him Earl of *Airth*, with precedence due to the creation of *Malise*, E. of *Menteith* by *James I.*

John Lord Lefsly, 1636, afterwards Duke of *Roth  s**. He died in 1681; and had, according to the extravagant folly of the times, a funeral of uncommon magnificence†.

* Vide Vol. I. 108.

† Represented in four large plates, published by *Thomas Sommers*.

James, Marquis of *Hamilton*, 1636, afterwards Duke of *Hamilton*.

Anne, Marchioness of *Hamilton*, 1636, daughter to the former, and, on the death of his brother, heiress to the title and fortune. The lady who is distinguished for her works of piety and charity, in the isle of *Arran*, by the glorious title of the Good.

Archibald Lord *Napier*, 1637, grand-son of the celebrated *John Napier*, author of the *Logarithms*.

William Earl *Marishal*, 1637, a remarkable sufferer in the causes of *Charles* I. and II.: rewarded, on the Restoration, with the privy seal of *Scotland*.

The Lord of *Loudon*, 1637, afterwards chancellor of *Scotland*.

Thomas *Hamilton*, Lord *Binning*, son of the first Earl of *Hamilton*, and successor to the title. In 1640, being commandant of the garrison of *Dunglas*, then held for the Covenanters, was blown up, with several other persons of quality, as *Crawfurd* asserts, by the desperate treachery of his page, an *English* boy, who set fire to the powder magazine.

John Earl of *Mar*, 1636, made Knight of the *Bath* at the creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*.

Sir *Robert* *Campbel*, of *Glenurchie*, 1641.

Sir *John* *Campbel*, of *Glenurchie*, 1642.

In the drawing room are two portraits, by *Vandyck*, of two noble brothers, distinguished characters in the unhappy times of *Charles* I. The first may be styled one of the most capital of that great painter's performances. Sir *Robert Walpole*, the best judge of paintings in his time, was of that opinion, and would have given any price for it. There is particular reason for the exquisite

OTHER POR-
TRAITS.

EARL OF HOL-
LAND.

exquisite finishing of this picture: *Vandyck* was patronized by his lordship, lived with him at *Holland* house, and had all opportunity to complete it at full leisure. The beautiful, the courteous, the gallant *Henry Rich*, Earl of *Holland*, is represented at full length, dressed with the elegance he might have appeared in to win the affections of the Queen of his unfortunate master. He appears in a white and gold doublet; a scarlet mantle, laced with gold, flows gracefully from him; his white boots are ornamented with point; his armour lies by him. *Charles* was struck with jealousy at the partiality shewn to this favorite by *Henrietta*. He directed his lordship to confine himself to his house; nor was the restraint taken off, till the Queen refused, on that account, to cohabit with her royal spouse. But neither loyalty to his master, nor tenderness to his fair mistress, could prevent him from joining the popular party, after receiving every favor from the court, his earldom, the garter, command of the guard, and groom of the stole. With unsettled principles, he again deserted his new friends, shifting from side to side. At length, immediately before the murder of his sovereign, roused by the dangers of one he was so much indebted to, he made a single effort in his favor; but, on the first appearance of danger (as he had done more than once) fled the attack, was taken, and ended his days on the scaffold, falling timidly, inglorious, unpitied.

EARL OF WAR-
WICK.

In the same room is the portrait of his elder brother *Robert* Earl of *Warwick*, high admiral of *England*, in the service of the parliament. The ships in the back ground denote his profession. His person, like the Earl of *Holland's*, elegant; his mind more firm, and his political conduct more coherent. He left a court he had

no obligation to; adhered to the Parliament as long as it existed, and supported himself by the power of *Cromwel*, as soon as the tyrant had destroyed that instrument of his ambition. He was of great popularity with the Puritanical party, kept open house for the Divines of the times, was a constant attendant at their sermons, *made merry with them and at them, which they dispensed with. He became the head of their party, and got the style of a GODLY MAN. Yet of such a license in his words and in his actions, that a man of less virtue could not be found out* *. What a picture of fanatical priesthood! which could endure, for its own end, the vices of the Great; yet, at the same time, be outrageous against the innocent pleasures of the multitude.

In the dining room are portraits of a later time. *John*, the first Earl of *Breadalbane*, a half length, in his robes. His lady, daughter to the unfortunate *Holland*, is in another frame, near him. His lordship was unhappily a distinguished character in the reign of King *William*. He had formed a humane plan for conciliating the affections of the clans by bribing them into loyalty, till reflection and cooler times would give them opportunity of seeing the benefits that would result from change of government. The chieftains at once attended to his proposals; and, at the same time, gave assurance to their old master, that they would preserve terms no longer than was consistent with his interest. Enraged at their perfidy, and perhaps actuated by feudal resentment, he formed the common scheme in *North Britain*, of extirpation by fire and sword. The most pernicious indeed of the clans was

OF THE FIRST
EARL OF
BREADALBANE.

* *Clarendon*.

singled out for execution; but the manner and the season were attended with circumstances of such a nature, that caused the indifferent to shudder; the clans to resent with a long and fatal revenge.

In the Library is a History of *Thebes*, in verse.

History of the World in folio, with wooden plates, by *Michael Wolgemut*, and *William Pleydenwurff*, prior to *Albert Durer*: the first was master to that great artist.

The Will of *Duncan Laider*, before quoted; a long poem in manuscript.

His lordship's Policy * furrounds the house, which stands in a park, one of the few in *North Britain* where fallow deer are seen.

The ground is in remarkably fine order, owing to his lordship's assiduity in clearing it from the stones with which it was once covered. A *blaster* was kept in constant employ, to blast with gunpowder the great stones; for, by reason of their size, there was no other method of removing them.

The *Berceau* walk is very magnificent, composed of great lime trees, forming a fine *Gothic* roof, four hundred and fifty yards long: probably that species of architecture might owe its origin to such arched shades. The south terras on the banks of the *Tay* is eighteen hundred yards long; that on the north, two thousand two hundred, and is to extend as far as the junction of the *Tay* and the *Lion*, about eighteen hundred more: each are fifty feet wide, and kept with the neatness of the walks of a *Lon-*

* This word signifies here, improvements, or demesne: when used by a merchant or tradesman, means warehouses, shops, and the like.

don villa. The river runs with great rapidity, is clear but not colorless; for its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal, as is the case with most of the rivers in *Scotland*. The *Tay* has here a wooden bridge, two hundred feet long, leading to a white seat on the side of the hill, commanding a fine view up and down *Strath Tay*. The rich meadows beneath, the winding of the river, the beginning of *Loch-Tay*, the discharge of the river out of it, the pretty village and church of *Kinmore*, form a most pleasing and magnificent prospect.

The view from the temple of *Venus* is that of the lake, with a nearer sight of the church and village: the two sides of the fine water are seen to vast advantage.

Much flax is cultivated in these parts. A few years ago, when *præmia* were given for the greatest crops, from seventy to a hundred and twenty hogheads of lin-seed were annually sown; and each peck yielded two stones of dressed flax; and when the yarn sold highest, two thousand pounds worth has been sold out of the country. The present low price affects the trade of the country, yet still more flax is imported than the land produces.

FLAX.

Oats, bear, and potatoes* are the other crops. Oats yield from four to six-fold at the most, oftener less; bear, from eight to ten, at an average, six. The corn raised seldom suffices the num-

GRAIN.
POTATOES.

* A variety of Barley with square heads, and four rows of grain, called by old Gerard, Beare Barley, or Barley big, and *Hordeum polysitchum vernum*, to distinguish it from the common kind, which he styles *Hordeum dystichon*. It suits barren lands, and ripens early, which recommends the use in this rainy climate.

ber of inhabitants; for they are often obliged to have recourse to importation.

Every person has his potatoe-garden; and they often change the sort: the *London-Lady* has been found to succeed best, which in some farms yields from seven to ten-fold. Some people have distilled from this root a very strong spirit, which has been found to be cheaper than what is distilled from any grain. Starch is also made of it; and, in some families, bread.

CORCAR.

Corcar or the *Lichen omphaloides*, is an article of commerce; great quantities have been scraped from the rocks, and exported for the use of the dyers, at the price of a shilling or sixteen pence a stone.

SHEEP.

A good many sheep are now reared here. The best fat weathers sell for eleven shillings each. Those of the old small kind for only six. Much wool is sent out of the country.

CATTLE.

The best black cattle have been sold for five guineas per head; but the usual price of the four year old is about five and forty shillings. While on this subject, I cannot help mentioning the distressful state of this country, previous to the Rebellion; for, till the year 1745, Lord *Breadalbane* was obliged to keep a constant guard for the protection of his vassals cattle, or to retain spies among the thievish clans, having too much spirit to submit to pay the infamous tax of *black meal* to the plundering chieftains.

HORSES.

Few horses are reared here. Such which feed on the tops of the higher hills are often affected with a distemper that commonly proves fatal, if a remedy is not applied within twenty-four hours. It attacks them in the months of *July* and *August*, usually after a fall
of

of rain, or before the dew rises in the morning. An universal swelling spreads over the body : the remedy is exercise, chafing, or any method that promotes urine and perspiration. The vulgar attribute this evil to a certain animal that scatters its venom over the grass ; but more probably it arises from some noxious vegetable hitherto unobserved.

Cross the *Lion* at a ford near its union with the *Tay*. To the north soars the rocky hill of *Sbi-ballin*, or the paps ; and to the left lies the road to *Rannoch*, noted for its lake and pine forest.

Visit *Castle Menzies*, the seat of Sir *Robert Menzies*, placed romantically at the foot of the northern side of *Strathe-Tay*. The woods that rise boldly above, and the grey rocks that peep between, are no small embellishment to the vale. Far up the hill are the remains of a hermitage, formed by two sides of native rock, and two of wall, some centuries past, the retreat of the chief of the family, who, disgusted with the world, retired here, and resigned his fortune to a younger brother.

Cross *Tay-bridge*, and visit on the opposite side, *Moneys*, a place Mr. *Fleming* is so happy as to call himself owner of. A neat walk conducts you along the sides of a deep and well-wooded glen, enriched with a profusion and variety of cascades, that strike with astonishment. The first, which lies on the left, runs down a rude staircase with numbers of landing-places, and patters down the steps with great beauty. Advancing along the bottom, on the right, is a deep and darksome chasm, water-worn for ages ; the end filled with a great cataract, consisting of several breaks. The rocks more properly arch than impend over it, and trees imbrown and shade the whole.

Ascend

AUG. 19.

C. MENZIES.

MONESS.

Ascend a zig-zag walk, and, after a long labor, cross the first cascade. The path is continued among the woods to the top of the hill: Emerge into a corn-field, re-enter the wood, and discover, from the verge of an immense precipice, another cataract, forming one vast sheet, tumbling into the deep hollow, from whence it gushes furiously, and is instantly lost in a wood beneath.

No stranger must omit visiting *Moneys*, it being an epitome of every thing that can be admired in the curiosity of water-falls.

AUG. 20.

Leave *Taymouth*. Soon reach the eastern extremity of Lord *Breadalbane's* estate; which, I may now say from experience, reaches near a hundred miles; having seen the other end among the *slate* islands in the western sea.

Ride along the banks of the *Tay*. The river flows in frequent reaches of considerable length, which are finely bordered with corn-fields, intermixed with small groves; both which spread on both sides, far up the hills. Cross *Tay-bridge*, and continue the same sort of pleasing ride, with one variation only, and that for a small space where the banks heighten, and are cloathed with hanging woods; and near them are a few risings covered with broom.

A little below *Tay-bridge* enter that division of *Perthshire*, called

A T H O L,

infamous, says *Camden*, for its witches; with more truth, at present, to be admired for its high improvements, natural and moral.

Enter

Enter the parish of *Logierait*, containing about 2,200 inhabitants. Go through the little town of *Logierait*, in feudal days the seat of the regality court, where the family of *Athol* had an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. By power delegated from the crown, the great men had formerly courts, with *sock, sack, pitt* and gallous, toill and hame, infangthief and outfangthief, had power to hold courts for slaughter; and to doe justice upon ane man taken with theft, that is seised thairwith in hand have-and, or on back bearand.* Justice was administered with great expedition, and too often with vindictive severity: originally the time of trial and execution was to be within *three suns*: about the latter end of the last century, the execution was extended to nine days after sentence: but, on a rapid and unjust execution in a petty *Scotch* town, in the year 1720, the time was to be deferred for forty days, on the south, and sixty on the north, of the *Tay*, that the case might reach the royal ear, and majesty have opportunity of exerting its brightest prerogative.

LOGIERAIT.

REGALITIES.

Above the town is the poor remnant of the castle, defended on the accessible side by a deep ditch: the other is of great steepness. It is said to have been a hunting-seat of *Alexander III.* who in 1285 was killed by a fall, in pursuit of his favorite amusement. The prospect from hence is fine; for three beautiful vales, and two great rivers, the *Tay* and the *Tumel*, unite beneath. This was selected as the place of execution, that the criminal might appear a striking example of justice to so great an extent of country. I must add, that *L'Executeur de la haute justice*

CASTLE OF LOGIERAIT.

* Women were usually punished by drowning.

had

had his house free, and two pecks of meal, and a certain fee, for every discharge of his office.

DALSHIAN.

Descend, and am ferried over the *Tumel*: reach the great road to *Blair*, and turning to the left, reach *Dalshian*; where, on the summit of a little hill, in an area of a hundred and sixty feet diameter, is the ruin of *St. Catherine's* chapel: on the accessible side of the hill is a ditch of great depth. This place seems to have been an antient *British* post; and that in after-times the founder of this chapel might prefer the situation on account of the security it might afford to the devotees, in a barbarous age. There are in other parts of this parish remains of chapels, and other religious foundations, as at *Killichassie*, *Tillipurie*, *Chapelstown*, and *Pilgir*; and at *Killichange*, may be seen a ruin, surrounded with woods, with the rolling waters of the *Tumel* adding solemnity to the situation.

MOULINE.

Enter the parish of *Mouline*, *Ma-oline*, or the little lake, from the wet situation of part: that called the *Hollow* of *Mouline* is the most fertile. The parish contains about two thousand five hundred souls. Their manufactures, and those of *Logieriat*, are the same: in both great quantities of flax being spun into yarn; and much flax imported from *Holland* and the *Baltic* for that purpose, besides what is raised in the country. Notwithstanding the apparent fertility of these vales, the produce of oats, bear, and potatoes, is not equal to the consumption; but quantities of meal are imported. Barley bread is much used in these parts, and esteemed to be very wholesome.

To the honor of the landlords of all the tracts I passed over since my landing, none of the tenants have migrated. They are encouraged

encouraged in manufactures and rural œconomy. The ladies promote the article of cleanliness among the lower order of females by little *præmia*: for example, the Duchess of *Athol* rewards with smart hats the lasses who appear neatest in those parts, where her Grace's influence extends.

In this parish are considerable natural woods of oak: they are cut down once in twenty years for the sake of the bark, which is here an important article of commerce. The timber sells at little or no price, being too small for use.

The common diseases of this country (I may say of the Highlands in general) are fevers and colds. The putrid fever makes great ravages. Among the *nova cohors febrium* which have visited the earth, the ague was till of late a stranger here. The *Glacach*, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Mac-donalds* disorder, is not uncommon. The afflicted finds a tightness and fulness in his chest, as is frequent in the beginning of consumptions. A family of the name of *Macdonald*, an hereditary race of *Machaons*, pretend to the cure by *glacach*, or *bandling* of the part affected, in the same manner as the *Irish* Mr. *Greatrack*, in the last century, cured by stroking. The *Macdonalds* touch the part, and mutter certain charms; but, to their credit, never accept a fee on any entreaty.

DISEASES OF THE
HIGHLANDS.

Common colds are cured by *Brochan*, or water gruel, sweetened with honey; or by a dose of butter and honey melted in spirits, and administered as hot as possible.

THEIR CURES.

As I am on this subject, I shall in this place continue the list of natural remedies, which were found efficacious before they began to

Fee the Doctor for his nauseous draught.

G

Adult

Adult persons freed themselves from colds, in the dead of winter, by plunging into the river; immediately going to-bed under a load of cloaths, and sweating away their complaint.

Warm cow's milk in the morning, or two parts milk and one of water, a little treacle and vinegar made into whey, and drank warm, freed the highlander from an inveterate cough.

The chincough was cured by a decoction of apples, and of the mountain ash, sweetened with brown sugar.

Consumptions, and all disorders of the liver, found a simple remedy in drinking of buttermilk.

Stale urine and bran made very hot, and applied to the part, freed the rheumatic from his excruciating pains.

Fluxes were cured by the use of meadow sweet, or jelly of bilberry, or a poultice of flour and suet; or new churned butter; or strong creme and fresh suet boiled, and drank plentifully morning and evening.

Formerly the wild carrot boiled, at present the garden carrot, proved a relief in cancerous, or ulcerous cases. Even the faculty admit the salutary effect of the *carrot-poultice* in sweetening the intolerable foetor of the cancer, a property till lately neglected or unknown. How reasonable would it be therefore, to make tryal of these other remedies, founded, in all probability, on rational observation and judicious attention to nature!

Persons affected with the *scrophula* imagined they found benefit by exposing the part every day to a stream of cold water.

Flowers of daisies, and narrow and broad leaved plantane, were thought to be remedies for the *ophthalmia*.

Scabious

Adult persons feed themselves from colds, in the dead of winter, by plunging into the river, immediately going to bed under a load of cloaths, and sweating away their complaint.

Warm cow's milk in the morning, or two parts milk and one of water, a little treacle and vinegar made into whey, and drank warm, feed the highlander from an inveterate cough.

The chinough was cured by a decoction of apples, and of the mountain ash, sweetened with brown sugar.

Consumptions, and all disorders of the liver, found a happy remedy in drinking of buttermilk.

Stale urine and beer made very hot, and applied to the part, feed the rheumatic from his excruciating pain.

Plasters were spread over the soles of men's feet, or over the soles of horses, or a poultice of linimentum, or new shaven butter, of strong creosote and salt, hot boiled, and drunk plentifully morning and evening.

Formerly the wild turkeys, which in present times are scarce, proved a relief in rheumatism, and other pains. From the decoction of the latest species of this animal, taken in February, the rheumatic found the cure. A property the turkey possessed, unknown. How valuable a point it is therefore, to this day, of these other remedies, I cannot say, as no probability, or certainty of observation and experiment is to be had.

Persons afflicted with the jaundice, imagined they found relief by exposing the part every day to a stream of cold water.

Flowers of stiches, and narrow and broad leaves of plantain, were thought to be remedies for the ophthalmia.



Azalea procumbens



Sibbaldia procumbens

Moses Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp

Scabious root, or the bark of ash tree burnt, was administered for the tooth-ach.

The water *ranunculus* is used instead of *cantharides* to raise blisters.

But among the useful plants, the *Corr* or *Cor-meille* * must not be omitted, whose roots dried are the support of the highlanders in long journies, amidst the barren hills destitute of the supports of life; and a small quantity, like the alimentary powders, will for a long time repel the attacks of hunger. Infused in liquor it is an agreeable beverage, and, like the *Nepenthe* of the Greeks, exhilarates the mind. From the similitude of sound in the name, it seems to be the same with *Chara*, the root discovered by the soldiers of *Cæsar* at the siege of *Dyrrachium* †, which steeped in milk was such a relief to the famished army. Or we may reasonably believe it to have been the *Caledonian* food described by *Dio* ‡, of which the quantity of a bean would prevent both hunger and thirst: and this, says the historian, they have ready for all occasions.

Among the plants of mere rarity, must be reckoned the trailing thyme leaved *Azalea*, and the reclining *Sibbaldia*. The first is found on *Crouackan*, and on *Benmore*; the last on *Benmore*.

Mr. *John Stuart* informed me, that he had discovered, in some part of *Breadalbane*, the *Betula Nana*, or Dwarf Birch. This plant grows in plenty in some boggy ground in the canton of *Schweitz*, where the natives believe it to be the species with which

* *Orobis tuberosus*, wood pease. *Huds. Fl. Ang.* 274.

† *Cæsar*, de Bel. Civili lib. III.

‡ In vita *Severi*.

our SAVIOUR was scourged; and from that period it was cursed with a stunted growth.

For burns, they boil creme till it becomes oil, and with it anoint the part.

The Itch declines in proportion as cleanliness gains ground. It may happen that that disorder may be sought in the purlieus of *St. Giles's*, and the other seats of filth, poverty, and debauchery, in our great towns.

THE SIVVENS.

During the unhappy civil wars of this kingdom in the last century, a loathsome and horrible distemper, originating from the vices of mankind, made its appearance in the highlands, and was supposed to have been communicated first by the parliament's garrison at *Inverlochy*. It has since diffused itself over most parts of the highlands, and even crept into the lowlands, seeming to have accomplished the divine menace, in visiting the sins of the father upon the children to the third and fourth generation. The recital is disagreeable, but too curious to be suppressed; and, therefore, not to betray the delicate mind into a disgusting narrative, I throw it into the appendix, and leave the perusal to the choice of the reader.

SUPERSTITIONS.

I shall now proceed from the disorders of the body to those of the soul; for what else are the superstitions that infect mankind? a few unnoticed before are still preserved, or have till within a small space been found in the places I have visited, and which may merit mention, as their existence in a little time may happily be lost.

After marriage, the bride immediately walks round the church, unattended by the bridegroom. The precaution of loosening every

every knot about the new-joined pair is strictly observed, for fear of the penalty denounced in the former volumes. It must be remarked that the custom is observed even in *France*, *nouer l'aiguillette* being a common phrase for disappointments of this nature.

Matrimony is avoided in the month of *January*, which is called in the *Erse* the *cold month*; but, what is more singular, the ceremony is avoided even in the enlivening month of *May*. Perhaps they might have caught this superstition from the *Romans*, who had the same dread of entering into the nuptial state at that season; for the amorous *Ovid* informs us,

Nec viduæ tædis eadem, nec virginis apta
Tempora, quæ nupsit non diuturna fuit.
Hac quoque de causa, si te proverbia tangunt,
Mense malas *Maio* nubere vulgus ait.

Fasti, V. 485.

No tapers then shall burn; for never bride,
Wed in ill season, long her bliss enjoy'd.
If you are fond of proverbs, always say,
No lass proves thrifty, who is wed in *May*.

After baptism, the first meat that the company tastes, is *crowdie*, a mixture of meal and water, or meal and ale thoroughly mixed. Of this every person takes three spoonfulls.

The mother never sets about any work till she has been *kirked*. In the church of *Scotland* there is no ceremony on the occasion: but the woman, attended by some of her neighbors, goes into the church, sometimes in service time, but oftener when it is empty; goes out again, furrounds it, refreshes herself at some public house,

house, and then returns home. Before this ceremony she is looked on as unclean, never is permitted to eat with the family; nor will any one eat of the victuals she has dressed.

It has happened that, after baptism, the father has placed a basket, filled with bread and cheese, on the pot-hook that impended over the fire in the middle of the room, which the company sit around; and the child is thrice handed across the fire, with the design to frustrate all attempts of evil spirits, or evil eyes. This originally seems to have been designed as a purification, and of idolatrous origin, as the *Israelites* made their children pass through the fire to *Moloch*. The word used for charms in general is *Colas* or *Knowlege*, a proof of the high repute they were once held in. Other charms were styled *Paiders*, a word taken from the *Pater noster*. A necklace is called *Padreuchain*, because on turning every bead they used one of these *Paiders*. Other charms again are called *Toisgeuls*, from the use of particular verses of the GOSPEL.

The superstition of making pilgrimages to certain wells or chapels is still preserved. That to St. *Phillan's* is much in vogue: and others again to different places. The object is relief from the disorders mankind labor under. In some places the pilgrims only drink of the water: in others, they undergo immersion.

A highlander, in order to protect himself from any harms apprehended from the Fairy tribe, will draw round himself a circle with a sapling of the oak. This may be a relique of *Druidism*; and only a continuation of the respect paid to the tree held in such veneration by the priesthood of our ancestors.

They pay great attention to their lucky and unlucky days.
The

The *Romans* could not be more attentive on similar occasions: and surely the highlander may be excused the superstition, since *Augustus** could say, that he never went abroad on the day following the *Nundinæ*, nor began any serious undertaking on the *Nonæ*, and that, merely to avoid the *unlucky omen*. The *Scottish* mountaineers esteem the 14th of *May* unfortunate, and the day of the week that it has happened to fall on. Thus *Thursday* is a black day for the present year.

They are also very classical in observing what they first meet on the commencement of a journey. They consider the looks, garb and character of the first person they see. If he has a good countenance, is decently clad, and has a fair reputation, they rejoice in the omen. If the contrary, they proceed with fears, or return home, and begin their journey a second time.

The *Beltein*, or the rural sacrifice, on the first of *May*, O. S. has been mentioned before. Hallow eve is also kept sacred: as soon as it is dark, a person sets fire to a bush of broom fastened round a pole; and, attended with a crowd, runs round the village. He then flings it down, keeps great quantity of combustible matters in it, and makes a great bonfire. A whole tract is thus illuminated at the same time, and makes a fine appearance. The carrying of the fiery pole appears to be a relique of *Druidism*; for, says Doctor *Borlase*†, *faces preferre*, was esteemed a species of paganism, forbidden by the *Gallic* councils, and the *accensores facularum* were condemned to capital punishment, as if they sacrificed to the devil.

* *Suetonius, vit. Aug. c. 92.*

† *Antiq. Cornwall, 131.*

The highlanders form a sort of *almanack* or presage of the weather of the ensuing year in the following manner. They make observation on twelve days, beginning at the last of *December*, and hold as an infallible rule, that whatsoever weather happens on each of those days, the same will prove to agree in the correspondent months. Thus, *January* is to answer to the weather of *December* the 31st. *February* to that of *January* 1st; and so with the rest. Old people still pay great attention to this augury.

To these superstitions may be added certain customs now worn out, which were peculiar to this country.

In old times the great highland families sent their heir, as soon as he was weaned, to some wealthy tenant, who educated him in the hardy manner of the country, at his own expence. When the foster-father restored the child to his parents, he always sent with him a number of cows, proportioned to his abilities, as a mark of the sense he had of the honor done him. A strong attachment ever after subsisted between the two families: the whole family of the foster-father was received under the protection of the chieftain, and held in the highest esteem.

To this day the greater chieftains are named by their clans from some of their ancestors, eminent for strength, wisdom, or valour. Thus the Duke of *Argyle* is styled *Mac-chailean-mhoir*, the son of the great *Colin*. Lord *Breadalbane*, *Mac-chailean mhic Dbonach*, the son of *Colin*, son of *Duncan*. The head of the family of *Dunstaffage*, *Mac-Innais an Duin*, or the son of *Angus* of the hill.

Most of the old names of the highlanders were derived from some personal property. Thus *Donald* or *Don-shuil* signifies brown eye.

eye; *Fin-lay*, white head; *Dun-can*, brown head; *Colin*, or *Co-aluin*, beautiful; and *Gorm-la*, a blue eye.

The old highlanders were so remarkable for their hospitality that their doors were always left open, as if it were to invite the hungry travellers to walk in, and partake of their meals. But if two crossed sticks were seen at the door, it was a sign that the family was at dinner, and did not desire more guests. In this case the churl was held in the highest contempt; nor would the most pressing necessity induce the passenger to turn in. Great hospitality is still preserved through all parts of the country to the stranger, whose character or recommendations claim the most distant pretensions. But this virtue must cease, or, at best, lessen, in proportion as the inundation of travellers increases: a quick succession of new guests will be found to be a trouble and an expence unsupportable: but they will have this consolation, that good inns will be the consequence even of a partial subversion of the hospitable system.

Strict fidelity is another distinguishing character of the highlanders. Two instances, taken from distant periods, will be sufficient proofs of the high degree in which they possess this shining virtue. In the reign of *James V.* when the *Clan chattan* had raised a dangerous insurrection, attended with all the barbarities usual in those days, the Earl of *Murray* raised his people, suppressed the insurgents, and ordered two hundred of the principal prisoners to execution. As they were led one by one to the gallows, the Earl offered them a pardon in case they would discover the lurking-place of their chieftain; but they unanimously told him, that,

H

were

were they acquainted with it, no sort of punishment should ever induce them to be guilty of breach of trust to their leader*.

The other example is taken from more recent and mercenary days. In the year 1746, when the young pretender preferred the preservation of an unhappy life by an inglorious flight, to the honor of falling heroically with his faithful followers in the field of *Culloden*, he for five months led the life of a fugitive, amidst a numerous and various set of mountaineers. He trusted his person often to the lowest and most dissolute of the people; to men pinched with poverty, or accustomed to rapine: yet neither the fear of punishment for assisting the wretched wanderer, nor the dazzling allurements of the reward of thirty thousand pounds, could ever prevail on any one to violate the laws of hospitality, or be guilty of a breach of trust. They extricated him out of every difficulty; they completed his deliverance, preserving his life for mortifications more afflicting than the dreadful hardships he sustained during his long flight.

ROUND TOWERS.

Soon after entering the parish of *Mouline*, leave, on the right, *Edradour*. At this place, on the top of a steep den, are the remains of a circular building, called the *black castle*, about sixty feet diameter within side, and the walls about eight feet thick. There is another about a mile west from the village of *Mouline*, near *Balyou'an*, and a third on an eminence south of the former. One of these answers to another similar at *Killichange*, in the parish of *Logierait*. Some conjecture these round buildings to have

* *Lesley de origine, moribus, et rebus gestis Scotorum*, 405.

been

been intended for making signals with fires in case of invasions: others think them to have been *Tigh Fasgy*, or a storehouse for the concealment of valuable effects in case of sudden inroads. The first is a very probable opinion, as I can trace, approaching towards the west sea, a chain of these edifices, one within sight of the next, for a very considerable way. It is not unlikely, if search was made, but that they may even extend to the east sea, so as to form a series of beacons cross this part of the kingdom.

My worthy fellow-voyager, Mr. *Stuart*, has, from remarks on several in the neighborhood of *Killin*, enabled me to trace them for several miles. To begin with the most eastern, next to those I have mentioned, there is one on the hill of *Drummin*, opposite to *Taymouth*, on the side of the vale: another lies within view, above the church of *Fortingal*: on the hill *Druim-an-timboir*, is a third, opposite to *Alt-mbuic*, east of *Miggerny*; one under the house of *Cashly*, called *Castal-mbic-nèil*; and another, about half a mile west, of the name of *Castal-a-chon-bhaican*, a crooked stone, called *Con-bbacan*, being erected about two hundred feet east from it, and so named, from a tradition that the *Nimrods* of old times tied their dogs to it with a leathern thong, when they returned from the chace. The figure of this building differs from the others, being oval*: the greatest length within the wall is seventy-one feet; the breadth forty; the thickness at the sides twelve feet, at the ends only eight. The door at the east end low and narrow, covered with a flag.

* The *Faghs na ain eighe*, or the work of one night, engraved book III. tab. VIII. of Mr. *Wright's Louthiana*, is similar to this.

But the most entire is that styled *Castal-an dui*, lying at the foot of the hill *Grianan*, on the farm of *Cashly*, three miles west from *Miggerny*. On the N. W. side is a stone twenty-nine feet long, and nine thick, which supplies part of the building on the outside. The form of this building is a circle: the thickness from eleven to twelve feet; and within the place where the great stone stands, is an additional strength of wall, about eight feet thick. The most complete place is nine feet and a half high: the diameter within the wall is forty-five feet. The greatest part of the stones used in this edifice are from three to six feet long, and from one and a half to three feet thick.

About three hundred yards west from this is another, called *Castal-an-Deirg*. A mile farther west is another, of the name of *Fiam-nam-bòinean*; and lastly, within sight of this, five miles distant, on the side of a hill called *Ben-chastal*, is one more, the most westerly of any we have yet had intelligence of. Most, if not all of these, lie in *Glen-Lion*. The tradition of the inhabitants respecting them is included in these lines:

Dà chaisteal-deug aig Feann
Ann an crom-ghleann nar clach.

That is, “*Fingal*, the king of heroes, had twelve towers in “the winding valley of the grey-headed stones.”

I must mention two others, that are out of the line of these, yet might be subservient to their use. One lies on the north side of *Loch-Tay*, about five miles east of *Killin*, above the public road. The other, called *CaiSTEAL Baraora*, on the south side, about a quarter of a mile from the lake, and a measured mile east of *Achmore*, the seat of Mr. *Campbel*, of *Achalader*.

On

On the top of a great eminence, a furlong from this, are the remains of a vast enclosure, a strong hold, of the same nature with that I saw in *Glen-elg* *; to which the inhabitants might drive their cattle in time of invasion, on the signals given from the round towers. The form tends to an oval; the greatest length is three hundred and sixty feet; the breadth one hundred and twenty. No part of the wall is entire, but the stones that formed it lie in ruins on the ground to the breadth of fifteen feet. Within, near the east end, is the foundation of a rectangular building, thirty-eight feet long, ten broad. This post commands a vast view of the west end of *Breadalbane*, almost to the head of the vallies of *Glen-Dochart*, and *Glen-Locky*; and at a very small distance from it is seen the hill of *Drummin*, from whose round tower the signal might easily be received.

The round edifices of this internal part of *Scotland*, and those of the coast and of the islands, seem to have been erected for the same purpose, but probably by different architects. The former are the labors of much less skilful workmen; the stones more rude, the facings less exact and elegant, but not inferior to the manner now in use in the common dry walled houses of the country.

I cannot but think that all these buildings were originally constructed by the natives; and that those so frequent in the islands, and of such superior workmanship, might have been re-built by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, on the same model, but more artificially than those they found on the spot. From all the enquiries I have

* Voyage to the *Hebrides*, p. 336.

made among the natives of *Scandinavia*, I do not learn that any such buildings are known there, a single instance excepted on the *Sualeberg**, a mountain half a *Norwegian* league distant from *Drontheim*. If no more are discovered, it is probable that the invaders did not bring this mode of building with them. But they might have considered the use and conveniency of these structures, and adopted the plan, making such improvements as appeared to them necessary. Thus in some they formed walls, with galleries within; and in others, erected small buildings in the areas †, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather; for being in an enemy's country, the *Danes* were obliged to use them as little garrisons: on the contrary, the natives never might consider them in any other light than as short and temporary retreats from an invading enemy. It is also pretty certain, that the *Danes* either never reached some of the places where we now see these buildings, or, at least, never made any more than a short inroad. On the other hand, they possessed the islands and some of the coasts for a long series of years; and had ample time to form any improvements that were agreeable to them.

A few other antiquities are also found in this parish. On a plain below *Dirnanean* in *Strath-Ardle*, is a circular mount, composed of small round stones, mixed with earth, coated with turf, on whose summit is an erect four-sided stone, of a considerable

* The building alluded to was the work of King *Suerre*, who died in 1202, about a hundred and four years after these isles were made subject to *Norway* by *Magnus* the barefooted. *Suerre* might therefore have taken the model of this single tower from the *Hebrides*.

† Vide the Voyage to the *Hebrides*, p. 219. 292. 358.

size. This seems a sepulchral memorial of some person of rank, whose urn is probably beneath. Another stone of the same kind is also to be seen at some distance from it, at the edge of the river.

At the east end of the same plain is the appearance of a grave, sixteen feet long, with a large stone at each end. In the language of the country, this is styled *the grave of high blood*, from a tradition, that a *Danish* prince was slain and interred here. It is suspected that a skirmish might have been fought here, and the slain in general buried in this place.

Of castles of a more modern date, this parish boasts only one, in the hollow of *Mouline*, of a square form, built with bad whin stone, cemented with hot lime, so strong as scarcely to be broken. Two round towers yet remain, and a transverse wall. The vestige of the ditch is still to be traced. The inhabitants ascribe the building to one of the *Cummins*; but Sir *James Balfour**, with more certainty, gives it to *Thomas* of *Galloway*, Earl of *Athol*, and acquaints us, that it was the residence of the antient Earls.

CASTLES.

Proceed on my way; and, after a short ride through a barren and dreary tract, am again enraptured with the charms of *Faskally*, which appears like fairy ground, amidst the wild environs of craggy mountains, skirted with woods; is seated in a beautiful meadow, on one side bordered with woods, on the other bounded by the *Tumel*, rival in size to the *Tay*, which at a small distance appears again gushing from between the wooded rocks, and tumbling down a precipice of great height, to water these delicious scenes.

* M. S.

Salmons

SALMON FISHERIES.

Salmons annually force their passage even up this furious cataract; and are taken here in a most artless manner: a hamper, fastened to a wicker-rope, pinned into a cleft of the rock by a stick, is flung into the stream: now and then a fish, in the fall from its effort to get up, drops into this little ware. It is not to be supposed that the owner can enrich himself by the capture: in fact, the chance of his good fortune is hired out at the annual rent of one pound fourteen shillings.

At other times the fisher flings into the stream below, a crow-foot, or caltrop, fastened to a long rope. On this instrument the salmons often transfix themselves, and are drawn up to land. Another method, of much risque to the adventurer, is at times practised. A person seats himself on the brink of the precipice, above the cataracts, and fixes one foot in the noose of a wicker-cord: here he expects the leap of a salmon, armed with a spear: the moment the fish rises, he darts his weapon at the hazard of falling into the water by his own effort, or the struggle of his prey.

KILLICRANKIE.

A little to the east of this fall the *Garrie* unites itself with the *Tumel*; a river that rises from a lake thirteen computed miles above *Blair*. The noted pass of *Killicrankie* is formed by the hills that impend over it on each side; the waters of the *Garrie* rushing beneath in a deep, darksome, and horrible channel; in the last century a pass of much danger and difficulty, a path hanging over a tremendous precipice, threatening destruction to the least false step of the traveller; at present a fine road, formed by the soldiery lent by government, and encouraged by sixpence *per* day added to the pay, gives an easy access to the remoter highlands.

IN SCOTLAND.

highlands. A fine arch over the *Garrie* joins the once impervious fides.

Near the north end of this pass, in its unimproved and arduous state, on an open space, was fought the celebrated battle of *Killiecrankie*; when the gallant Viscount *Dundee* fell in the moment of victory, and with him all the hopes of the abdicating monarch. The enemies of this illustrious hero made his euloge: *Mackay*, the defeated general, in the course of his flight, pronouncing the death of his antagonist; "Was *Dundee* alive," says he, "my retreat would not have been thus uninterrupted." His body was interred in the church of *Blair*. His glory required no inscription to perpetuate it: yet the elegance of his epitaph, composed by Doctor *Archibald Pitcairn*, merits repetition, doing equal honor to the hero and poet.

BATTLE OF
KILLIECRANKIE.

Ultime *Scotorum*, potuit quo sospite solo
Libertas patriæ salva fuisse tuæ.
Te moriente novos accepit SCOTIA cives:
Accepitque novos te moriente Deos.
Illa tibi superesse negat, tu non potes illi,
Ergo CALEDONIÆ nomen inane vale.
Tuque vale gentis priscae fortissime Ductor,
Optime *Scotorum* atque ultime, GRAME, vale.

O last and best of *Scots*! who didst maintain
Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign;
New people fill the land, now they are gone;
New Gods the temples, and new kings the throne:
Scotland and thou did each in other live,
Thou could'st not her, nor cou'd she thee survive;
Farewel, thou, living, that didst support the State,
And cou'dst not fall, but by thy country's fate.

DRYDEN.

AUG. 21.

Continue my ride to *Athol-house*, in the *Blair* of *Athol*, seated on an eminence above a plain, watered by the *Garrie*; a most outrageous stream, whose ravages have greatly deformed the valley by the vast beds of gravel it has left behind.

ATHOL HOUSE.

The house, or castle is of uncertain antiquity: the oldest part is called *Cummin's* tower, being supposed to have been built by *John*, commonly called *de Stratbogy*, who enjoyed the title of *Athol*, in right of his wife. It became the principal seat of his successors. In 1644 the Marquis of *Montrose* possessed himself of it, and was joined by a large body of the *Athol* highlanders, to whose bravery he was indebted for the victory at *Tibbirmoor*. In the troubles of 1653, the place was taken by storm by Colonel *Daniel**, an officer of *Cromwel*, who, unable to remove a magazine of provision lodged there, destroyed it by powder. In 1689, it occasioned one of the greatest events of the time, being the cause that brought on the celebrated battle of *Killicrankie*. An officer belonging to Viscount *Dundee* flung himself into it, and refusing to deliver it to Lord *Murray*, son to the Marquis of *Athol*, was by him threatened with a siege. His lordship, to effect the reduction, assembled a body of forces, and marched towards the place. *Dundee* knew the importance of preserving this pass, and the communications with the highland clans, in whom he had the greatest confidence†. With his usual expedition, he joined the garrison; and in a few days after concluded his glorious life with the well-known defeat of the royal forces under *Mackay*.

The last siege it experienced was in 1746, when it was gallantly defended by Sir *Andrew Agnew* against the rebels, who retired from

* *Whitelock*, 582.† *Balcarras's* Memoirs, 99.

before it a few weeks preceding the battle of *Culloden*. As soon as peace was established, a considerable part of that fortress was reduced in height, and the inside most magnificently furnished.

The views in front of the house are planted with so much form, as to be far from pleasing; but the picturesque walks amidst the rocks on the other side, cannot fail to attract the admiration of every traveller of taste. The late noble owner, with great judgment, but with not less difficulty, cut, or rather blasted out, walks along the vast rocks and precipices, that bound the rivers *Banovy* and *Tilt*. The waters are violent, and form in various places cascades of great beauty. Pines and trees of several species wave solemnly over the head, and darken the romantic scene. The place appeared to great advantage: for the highland, as well as other beauties, have their good and their bad days. The glen, that in 1769 I thought deficient in water, now, by reason of the rains, looked to great advantage, and finished finely the rich scenery of rock and wood.

The *Yorke* cascade, a mile from the house, merits a visit. It first appears tumbling amidst the trees, at the head of a small glen. The waters are soon joined by those of another that dart from the side. These united waters fall into a deep chasm, appear again, and, after forming four more cataracts, are lost in the *Tilt*; which likewise disappears, having for a considerable space excavated the rock we stood on; running invisible, with a roaring torrent, before it emerges to day.

CASCADES.

It is but of late that the *North Britons* became sensible of the beauties of their country; but their search is at present amply rewarded. Very lately a cataract of uncommon height was dis-

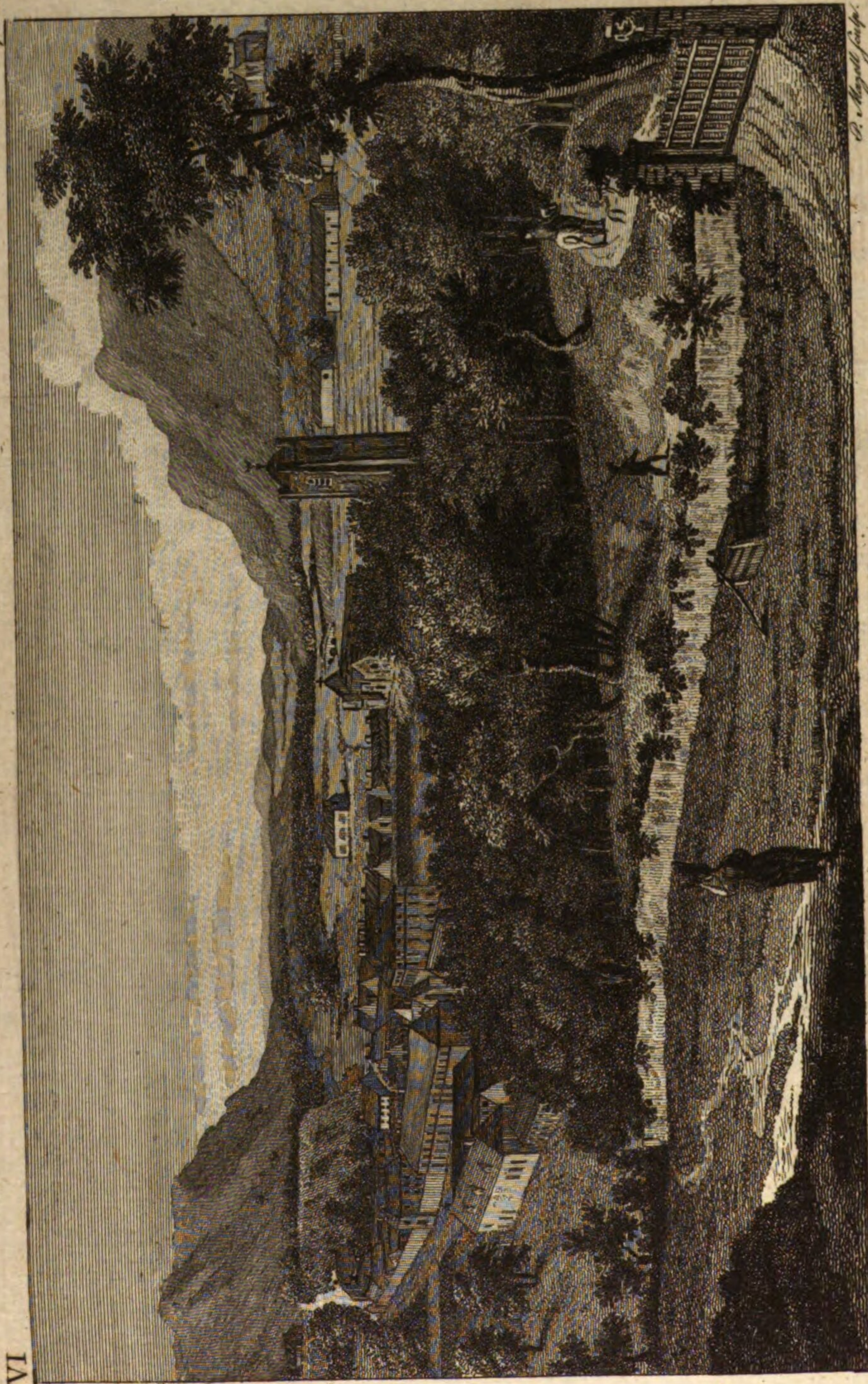
covered on the *Bruer*, a large stream about two miles north from this place. It is divided into five falls, visible at once, and in a line with each other: the four uppermost form together a fall of a hundred feet: the fifth alone is nearly the same height; so that when the whole appear in front, in high floods, they seem one sheet of near two hundred feet: a sight scarcely to be paralleled in *Europe*.

RHUBARB.

Trees of all kinds prosper here greatly: larches of twenty years growth yield plank of the breadth of fifteen inches. The late Duke annually lessened the nakedness of the hills, and extended his plantations far and wide. His attention to the culture of *Rhubarb* must not pass unnoticed: for his benevolent design of rendering common and cheap this useful medicine, is blest with the utmost success. The roots which he had cultivated in the light soils, similar to those of the *Tartarian* deserts, the native place, encrease to a vast size: some when fresh having been found to weigh fifty pounds, and to be equal in smell, taste, and effect to those we import at an enormous expence to our country. On being dried they shrink to one quarter of their original weight. There is reason to suppose that the *Scotch* rhubarb may be superior in virtue to the foreign, the last being gathered in all seasons, as the *Mongall* hunters chance to pass by. They draw up the roots indiscriminately, pierce them at one end, and sling them on their belts; and then leave them to dry on their tents without further care.

AUG. 22.

Leave *Athol* house. Return by *Faskally* along the great road to the junction of the *Tumel* with the *Tay*. Nature hath formed, on each side of the vale, multitudes of terrasses, some with grassy sides, others wooded. Art hath contributed to give this road an uncommon



DUNKELD.

D. Magill fecit.

Stuart sculp.

mon magnificence: such parts, which want cloathing, are planted not only with the usual trees, but with flowering shrubs: and the sides of the way are sodded in the neatest manner. In a little time the whole way from *Dalnacardoch* to *Perth*, near forty-five miles, will appear like a garden: if our sister *Peg* goes on at this rate, I wish, that, from a confessed flattern, she does not become downright finical.

On approaching *Dunkeld*, the vale becomes very narrow: at last leaves only space for the road and the river, which runs between hills covered with hanging woods. The town of *Dunkeld* is seated on the north side of the *Tay*; is supposed to take its name from the words *Dun* a mount, and *Gael* the old inhabitants, or *Caledonians*, and to have been the *Castrum Caledoniæ*, and the *Oppidum Caledoniorum* of the old writers*. At present I could not hear of any vestiges of *Roman* antiquity. The town is small, has a share of the linen manufacture, and is much frequented in summer by invalids, who resort here for the benefit of drinking goats' milk and whey.

DUNKELD.

This place in very early days became the seat of religion. *Constantine* III. King of the *Picts*, at the instance of *Adamnanus* is said to have founded here a monastery of *Culdees*, in honor of *St. Columba*, about the year 729: These religious had wives according to the custom of the eastern church, only they were prohibited from cohabiting *dum vicissim administrarunt*. About 1127 that pious prince *David* I. converted it into a cathedral, displaced the *Culdees*, and made *Gregory* their abbot, the first bishop, who obtained from pope

* *Boethius*, lib. IX. p. 167. *Buchanan*, lib. II. c. 22.

Alexander

Alexander III. ample protection and confirmation *. The revenue, at the Reformation, was 1505*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Scots, besides a large contribution of different sorts of grain †.

CHURCH.

The present church was built by *Robert Arden*, the 19th bishop, who was interred in it, about the year 1436 ‡. Except the choir, which serves as the parish church, the rest exhibits a fine ruin, amidst the solemn scene of rocks and woods. The extent within is 120 feet by sixty. The body is supported by two rows of round pillars, with squared capitals. The arches Gothic.

In the vestry-room is a large monument of the Marquis of *Atbol*, who died in 1703. It is hung with the arms of all the numerous connections of this illustrious house, which, by its great ancestor Sir *James Stuart*, called the *black Knight of Lorn*, and first Earl of *Atbol* of the present family, may boast of being related to every crowned head in *Europe*, excepting the Grand Segnior.

In the body of the church is a tomb with the recumbent effigies in armour, of *Alexander Stuart*, Earl of *Buchan*, third son of *Robert II.* by *Elizabeth More*: a person of most uncommon impiety ||; and for his cruelty justly stiled the *Wolf of Badenoch*. Yet his epitaph, when entire, ran thus:

“Hic jacet bonæ memoriæ, *Alexander Senescallus* comes de
“*Buchan* et dominus de *Badenoch*, qui obiit 24. Novemb. 1394.”

The cathedral was demolished in 1559: the monuments were destroyed in 1689, by the garrison that was placed there at that

* *Keith*, 46. † *Maitland, Hist. Scot.* I. 244. ‡ *Monteith's Epitaphs*, 229.

|| 3d Ed. *Tour Scot.* 279. or *Appendix*, octavo, 67.

time. I looked in vain for the tomb of *Marjory Scot*, who died at *Dunkeld*, *January 6th*, 1728. Her epitaph was composed by *Alexander Pennicuik*, and is said to have been inscribed in memory of her longevity. It thus addresses the reader :

Stop Passenger, until my Life you read,
 The Living may get knowledge from the Dead.
 Five Times five Years I liv'd a virgin Life ;
 Five Times five Years I liv'd a happy Wife ;
 Ten Times five Years I liv'd a Widow chaste.
 Now wearied of this mortal Life I rest.
 Betwixt my Cradle and my Grave were seen
 Eight mighty Kings of *Scotland*, and a Queen.
 Four Times five Years a Commonwealth I saw,
 Ten Times the Subjects rise against the Law ;
 Thrice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down,
 And thrice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown.
 An End of *Stuart's* Race I saw, nay more,
 I saw my Country sold for *English* Ore.
 Such Desolations in my Time have been ;
 I have an End of all Perfection seen.

The great ornament of this place is the Duke of *Atbol's* extensive improvements, and magnificent plantations, bounded by crags with summits of a tremendous height. The gardens extend along the side of the river, and command from different parts the most beautiful and picturesque views of wild and gloomy nature that can be conceived.

Ascend the hill ; and from a southern brow have a view of a chain of small lakes, on whose banks is *Leagh wood*, an estate granted by *James III.* to *John Stuart*, Earl of *Atbol*, as a reward for his victory over the great *Macdonald* of the isles.

Return

HUNTINGS.

Return towards the north, along an extensive flat, bounded on the right by vast and precipitous crags. On this plain is planted abundance of rhubarb, by way of trial whether it will succeed as well in these wild tracts as in the manured soils. Walk through a narrow pass, bounded by great rocks. One retains the name of the *King's seat**, having been the place where the *Scottish* monarchs placed themselves, in order to direct their shafts with advantage at the flying deer driven that way for their amusement. A chase of this kind had very nearly prevented the future miseries of the unhappy *Mary Stuart*. The story is well told by *William Barclay*, in his treatise *contra Monarchomachos*: it gives a lively picture of the antient manner of hunting; and, on that account, will perhaps be acceptable to the reader in an *English* dress.

“ I once had a sight of a very extraordinary fort, which convinced me of what I have said. In the year 1563, the Earl of *Athol*, a prince of the blood royal, had, with much trouble and vast expence, a hunting-match for the entertainment of our most illustrious and most gracious Queen. Our people call this a Royal Hunting. I was then a young man, and was present on that occasion: two thousand highlanders, or wild *Scotch*, as you call them here, were employed to drive to the hunting ground all the deer from the woods and hills of *Atholl*, *Badenoch*, *Marr*, *Murray*, and the countries about. As these highlanders use a light dress, and are very swift of foot, they went up and down so nimbly, that in less than two months time they brought together two thousand red deer, besides roes and fallow deer. The

* By mistake the view of this place, in the first and second edit. of the Tour, is called the *King's-seat*, near *Blair*.

“ Queen,

“ Queen, the great men, and a number of others, were in a glen
“ when all these deer were brought before them ; believe me, the
“ whole body moved forward in something like battle order. This
“ fight still strikes me, and ever will strike me : for they had a
“ leader whom they followed close wherever he moved.

“ This leader was a very fine stag with a very high head : this
“ fight delighted the Queen very much, but she soon had cause
“ for fear ; upon the Earl’s (who had been from his early days
“ accustomed to such fights) addressing her thus, “ Do you ob-
“ serve that stag who is foremost of the herd, there is danger from
“ that stag, for if either fear or rage should force him from the
“ ridge of that hill, let every one look to himself, for none of us
“ will be out of the way of harm ; for the rest will follow this one,
“ and having thrown us under foot, they will open a passage to
“ this hill behind us.” What happen’d a moment after confirmed
“ this opinion : for the Queen ordered one of the best dogs to be
“ let loose on one of the deer ; this the dog pursues, the leading
“ stag was frightened, he flies by the same way he had come there,
“ the rest rush after him and break out where the thickest body of
“ the highlanders was ; they had nothing for it but to throw them-
“ selves flat on the heath, and to allow the deer to pass over them.
“ It was told the Queen that several of the highlanders had been
“ wounded, and that two or three had been killed outright ; and
“ the whole body had got off, had not the highlanders, by their
“ skill in hunting, fallen upon a stratagem to cut off the rear from
“ the main body. It was of those that had been separated that the
“ Queen’s dogs and those of the Nobility made slaughter. There
“ were killed that day 360 deer, with 5 wolves, and some roes.”

K

From

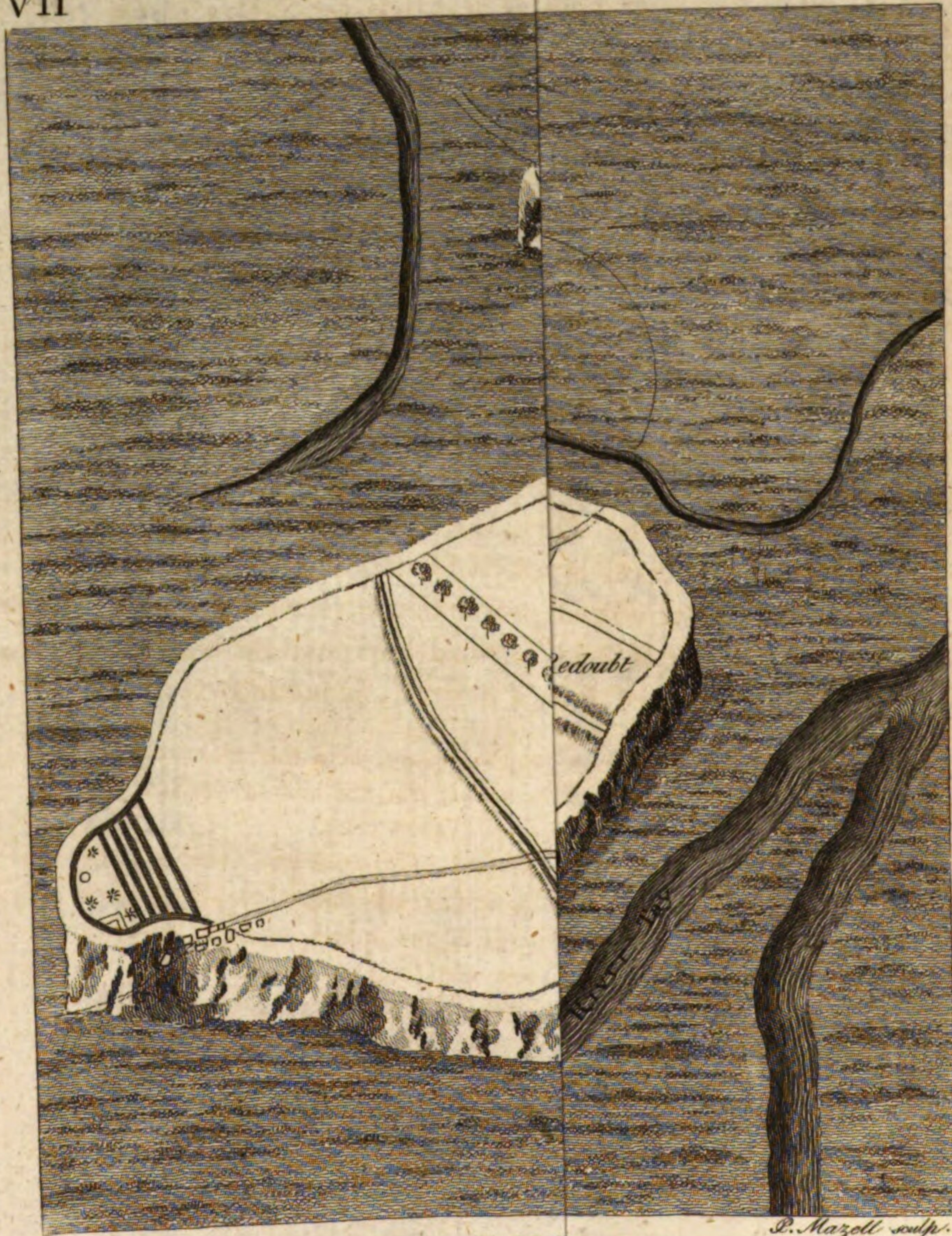
From the summit of the KING'S SEAT is a beautiful prospect to the north of *Strath-Tay*; and to the south, a still finer one of the winding of the river, through a tract enriched with corn-fields, and varied with frequent woods; and, at a distance, the celebrated wood of *Birnam*, and hill of *Dunfinane*.

On descending into the gardens, visit the house, or rather villa, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; small, but furnished with peculiar elegance: the windows are finely painted by Mr. *Singleton*, an *élève* of the house, whose performances do him much credit.

Cross the *Tay*, to visit the improvements on the banks of the great torrent, *Bran*, which rushes most impetuously over its rugged bottom. All this part is a mixture of cultivation, with vast rocks springing out of the ground, among which are conducted variety of walks, bordered with flowers and flowering shrubs, and adorned with numbers of little buildings, in the style of the *Oriental* gardens.

Continue my ride on the west side of the *Tay*, and soon quit this august entrance into the *Scottish Alps*. The mountains gradually sink, the plain expands, and agriculture encreases. Arrive in the plain of *Stormont*, a part of *Strathmore*, or the great plain, being the most extensive of any in *North Britain*, bounded on the north by the *Grampian* hills, on the south by those of *Ochil*, and of *Seidlaw*, and on the east by the sea; stretching at one extremity within a small distance of *Sterling*, at the other to *Stonekive* in the *Merns*, but distinguished in different places by different names.

Pass by a neat settlement of weavers, called, from the inhabitants, *Spittlefields*. This country is very populous, full of spinners, and of weavers of buckrams and coarse cloths or stentings; of which
 twelve



twelve millions of yards are annually exported from *Perth*. Much flax is raised here, and the country is full of corn, but not sufficient to supply the numerous inhabitants. Late at night reach *Inchstutbel*, the modern *Delvin*, the seat of *John Mackenzie**, Esq; where I found a continuation of highland hospitality.

The situation of this house is of strange singularity; on a flat of a hundred and fifty-four *Scotch* acres†, regularly steep on every side, and in every part of equal height; that is to say, about sixty feet above the great plain of *Stormont*, which it stands on. The figure is also remarkable, and much better to be expressed by the engraving than by any description of mine.

DELVIN, OR
INCHSTUTHEL.

Two nations took advantage of this natural strength, and situated themselves on it. The *Picts*, the long possessors of these eastern parts of the kingdom, in all probability had here an *oppidum*, or town, such as uncivilized people inhabited in early times; often in the midst of woods, and fortified all round with a dike. Here we find the vestiges of such a defence; a mound of stones

* Mr. *Mackenzie*'s father, who was a good antiquary, held this to have been part of the land granted by *Kenneth* to the gallant *Hay*, the hero of the battle of *Luncarty*, whose descendents possessed it four or five centuries.

† The difference between the measures of land in *Scotland*, and those used in *England*, is in proportion to the *Scots* fall of six *Scots* ells length, and the *English* perch, which by statute is in length five yards and a half, whereby the acres stand thus: One *Scots* acre is one acre, one rood, and one perch *English*; 100 *Scots* acres is 125 acres, two roods, 33 perches: so that the proportion is nearly as four is to five.—It is to be observed, that there is no statute for the *Scots* chain, as there is for the *English*; only a very old custom, which seems to have been brought from the *Paris* Royal Arpent, which is nearly the same with that used at present in *Scotland*, and called the *Scots* acre.

and earth running along the margin of the steep, in many places entire : in others, time or accident hath rendered it less visible, or hath totally destroyed it. The stones were not found on the spot ; but were brought from a place two miles distant, where quarries of the same kind are still in use.

Another dike crosses the ground, from margin to margin, in the place it begins to grow narrow. This seems intended as the first defence against an enemy, should the inhabitants fail in defending their outworks, and be obliged to quit their station and retire to a stronger part. Near the extremity is what I should name their citadel ; for a small portion of the end is cut off from the rest by five great dikes, and as many deep fosses ; and within that is the strong hold, impregnable against the neighboring nations.

This place had also another security which time hath diverted from them : the river *Tay* once entirely environed the place, and formed it into an island, as the name in the antient language, which it still retains, imports ; that of *Inch-stuthel*, or the isle of *Tutbel*. The river at present runs on one side only : but there are plain marks on the north in particular, not only of a channel, but of some pieces of water, oblong, narrow, and pointing in the direction the *Tay* had taken, before it had ceased to insulate this piece of ground. I cannot ascertain the period when its waters confined themselves to one bed ; but am informed that a grant still exists from one of the *James's* of a right of fishing in the river, at *Caput mac Athol*, east of the place.

It is not to be imagined that there can be any traces of the habitations of a people who dwelt in the most perishable hovels : but as the most barbarous nations paid more attention to the remains
of

of the dead, than to the conveniency of the living, they formed, either for the protection of the reliques of their chieftains from insults of man, or savage beast, or for sepulchral memorials, mounts of different sizes. Antient *Greece* and antient *Latium* concurred in the same practice with the natives of this island. *Patroclus* among the *Greeks*, and *Hector* among the *Trojans*, received but the same funeral honors with our *Caledonian* heroes, and the ashes of *Der-cennus** the *Laurentine* monarch had the the same simple protection. The urn and pall of the *Trojan* warrior might perhaps be more superb than those of a *British* leader: the rising monument of each had the common materials from our mother earth.

The snowy Bones his Friends and Brothers place,
With tears collected, in a golden vase.
The golden vase in purple palls they rolled
Of softest texture and inwrought with gold.
Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,
And rais'd a tomb, memorial of the dead †.

or, as it is more strongly expressed by the same elegant translator, in the account of the funeral of *Patroclus*;

High in the midst they heap the swelling bed
Of rising earth, memorial of the dead †.

Monuments of this kind are very frequent over the face of this plain: the *Tumuli* are round, not greatly elevated, and at their basis surrounded with a foss. Many bones have been found in

* *Æneid*. lib. XI. lin. 849. † *Pope's Homer's Iliad*, book XXIV. line 1003.

† *The same*, Book XXIII. line 319.

some of these barrows, neither lodged in stone chests nor deposited in urns.

ROMAN CAMP.

The *Romans*, in their course along this part of *Britain*, did not neglect so fine a situation for a station. Notwithstanding the great change made by inclosures, by plantation, and by agriculture, there are still vestiges of one station five hundred yards square. The side next to *Delvin* house is barely to be traced: and part of another borders on the margin of the bank. There is likewise a small square redoubt, near the edge, facing the *East-inch* in the *Tay*; which covered the station on that side.

The first was once inclosed with a wall fourteen feet thick, whose foundations are remembered by two farmers of the name of *Stertan*, aged about seventy; who had received from their father and grandfather frequent accounts of ashes, cinders, brick, iron, utensils, weapons, and large pieces of lead, having been frequently found on the spot, in the course of ploughing*: and to the west of this station, about thirty years ago, were discovered the vestiges of a large building, the whole ground being filled with fragments of brick and mortar. A rectangular hollow made of brick is still entire: it is about ten or twelve feet long, three or four feet wide, and five or six feet deep. *Boethius* calls this place the *Tulina* of the *Picts*; and adds, that in their time, it was a most populous city; but was deserted and burnt by them on the approach of the *Romans* under *Agricola*. He also informs us, that it bore the name of *Inchtutbel* in his days†. The materials from which this historian took the early part of his work are unknown to us, any fur-

* By letter from the Rev. Mr. *Bisset*, minister of *Caputh*.

† *Hist. Scotiæ*. lib. IV. p. 64.

ther than what we learn from himself, that they were records sent to him in 1525 from *Jona*; but by whom compiled, remains undiscovered. I do not doubt his assertion; nor do I doubt but that some truths collected from traditions may be scattered amidst the innumerable legendary tales, so abundant in his first books. This I would wish to place among the former, as the actual vestiges of two nations are still to be traced on the spot. I would also call it the *Orrea* of the *Romans*, which the learned *Stukeley* supposes to have been *Pertb*, notwithstanding he places it in his map * north east of the *Tay*, and on the very spot where the present *Delvin* stands.

Leave *Delvin*. Cross the *Tay*, at the ferry of *Caputh*. Pass over a short tract of barren country. On the banks of a small rill are vestiges of an encampment, as is supposed, of the *Danes*, and to have been called from those invaders *Gally Burn*, or the burn of the strangers. A little farther, in a very fertile improved country, is *Loncarty*, celebrated for the signal victory obtained by the *Scots*, under *Kenneth III* †, over the *Danes*, by means of the gallant peasant *Hay*, and his two sons, who, with no other weapons than yokes which they snatched from their oxen then at plough, first put a stop to the flight of their countrymen, and afterwards led them on to conquest. These spirited lines are a perfect picture of the action :

Quo ruitis, Cives ? Heia ! hosti obvertite vultus !

Non pudet infami vertere terga fugâ ?

Hostis ego vobis ; aut ferrum vertite in hostem.

Dixit, et armatus dux præit ipse iugo.

Quâ, quâ ibat vastum condensa per agmina *Danûm*

Dat stragem. Hinc omnis consequiturque fuga.

AUG. 24.

LONCARTY.

* In his Account of *Richard of Cirencester*.

† Who began his reign in 976.

Servavit cives. Victorem reppulit hostem.

Unus cum natis agminis instar erat.

Hic *Decios* agnosce tuos magnæ æmula *Romæ*,

Aut prior hac ; aut te his *Scotiæ* major adhuc*.

The noble families of *Hay* derive their descent from this rustic hero, and, in memory of the action, bear for their arms the instrument of their victory, with the allusive motto of *sub jugo*. Tradition relates, that the monarch gave this deliverer of his country, in reward, as much land as a greyhound would run over in a certain time, or a falcon would surround in its flight : and the story says that he chose the last.

TUMULI.

Over this tract are scattered numbers of *Tumuli*, in which are frequently found bones and entire skeletons, sometimes lodged in rude coffins, formed of stones, disposed in that form ; at other times deposited only in the earth of the barrow. In one place is an upright stone, supposed to have been laid over the place of sepulture of the *Danish* leader. The present names of two places on this plain certainly allude to the action and to the vanquished enemy. *Turn again Hillock* points out the place where the *Scots* rallied, and a spot near eight *Tumuli*, called *Danemerk*, may design the place of greatest slaughter.

Continue my ride through a fine plain, rich in corn ; the crops of wheat excellent. The noble *Tay* winds boldly on the left ; the eastern borders are decorated with the woods of *Scone*. The fine bridge now completed, the city of *Perth*, and the hills and rising woods beyond, form a most beautiful finishing of the prospect.

* *Job. Jonstoni Heroes Scoti.*

PERTH, till about the year 1437*, the capital of *Scotland*, and residence of its princes, the seat of its parliaments and its courts of justice, is placed in the middle of a verdant plain, which it divides into two parts, one called the north, and the other the south, *Inch*. *Boethius* asserts that it is not of any great antiquity, and that it was founded by *William the Lion*, after the destruction of *Bertba*, A. D. 1210, a place about two miles to the north. He adds, that *William* gave his new foundation the name of *St. John's Town*, in honor of the saint; but other writers pretend that it first had the name of *Pertb* from the owner of the land on which it was built: but it is more probable that the derivation is from the antient *Bertba*.

But leaving the uncertainty of etymology; it is clear that *Pertb* is much more antient than *Boethius* seems to admit. That it was a place of commerce in the year 1128, is evident from the charter of *David I.* to the abby of *Holyrood* house, in which he gives the monks a hundred shillings out of his small tithes there, or out of the duties arising from the first merchant ships which might arrive in that port†: And that it was a town of strength in 1160, is equally apparent from the siege of *Malcolm IV.* which it sustained that year against *Feretach*, Earl of *Strathern*, who was obliged to retire from before the place‡. It is undeniably true that *Pertb* suffered a great misfortune from an inundation at the time *Boethius* has mentioned, which destroyed several houses, carried away the bridge, and obliged the king and royal family to save themselves in a little boat||. The town stood then on, or nearly on, the same

* *Gall's Gabions*, 24.

† *Maitland's Hist. Edinburgh* 145.

‡ *Roger de Howeden, inter Scrip. post Bedam.* 492.

|| *Major*, 138.

ground it does at present ; therefore *William* can only be styled the Restorer, not the Founder, of this fine city.

SIEGES.

It soon became considerable, not only on account of its being a royal residence, but likewise by reason of the vast commerce which its situation on one of the first rivers in *North-Britain* would naturally convey. Its importance soon gave it walls and fortifications. *Major* * calls it the only walled city in *Scotland*. The castle stood near the *Skinner-Gate* street. The importance of the place made it frequently experience the calamities of war. *Edward I*, when he over-ran *Scotland*, possessed himself of this city. In 1307 *Robert Bruce* †, after a siege of six weeks, by a feigned retreat and sudden return made himself master of it, when defended for the *English* by *John*, Earl *Warren*, and Earl of *Strathern*. The *English* soon repossessed themselves of it ; and *Edward II*. made *Perth* for some time his residence. In 1312 *Bruce* again made himself master of it by a scalade, putting to the sword his traiterous countrymen, but permitting the *English* garrison to return in safety to their own country : he then levelled the walls to the ground, and filled all the ditches. After the fatal battle of *Dupplin* in 1332, *Baliol*, with small opposition, entered the place, and left it in possession of the enemies of his country. *Edward III*. who knew its importance, repaired the walls, and restored the fortifications at the expence of the rich abbies of *Arbroth*, *Cowper*, *Lindores*, *Balmerinock*, *Dumferline*, and *St. Andrew's* ; and placed there, as governor, *Sir Thomas Ochtrede*. It remained under a foreign yoke but a small time ; for in 1340 *Robert Stuart*, guardian of *Scotland*, with a strong army,

* P. 20.

† *Hist. Scot.* p. 20.

and

and the assistance of a *French* fleet, restored it once again to its natural masters.

I do not recollect that it underwent any siege from that period till the religious wars of 1559; when the queen regent, provoked by the insult of the inhabitants on all she held venerable and holy*, placed there a garrison of *French*. The zeal however of the congregation soon collected a potent army to its relief under *Argyle*, who, after a short siege, obliged the garrison to capitulate and retire.

Pertb from that time remained in peace above a century. In 1644 the Marquis of *Montrose* seized the place, after the battle of *Tibbirmoor*; and *Cromwel*, in July 1651, after a weak defence from a weak garrison, made himself master of this important city: and, to secure the possession, the *English* commissioners ordered † a citadel to be built on the *South Inch*, capable of containing five hundred men, the remains of which still retain the name of *Oliver's Mount*.

The Earl of *Mar's* army, in the rebellion of 1715, lay a considerable time in this place, and spent here considerable sums of money. This circumstance contributed as much to enrich the city, as the settlement of numbers of *Oliver's* forces, after the establishment of peace, assisted in introducing that spirit of industry, which, to this moment, distinguishes the inhabitants.

Pertb is large, well built, and populous, and contains about

SIZE.

* The reformers committed several excesses; such as interrupting the priests in their sermons, nailing a pair of ram's horns on the head of *St. Francis*, and a cow's tail to his rump, &c. &c.

† *Whitelock*, 528.

eleven thousand inhabitants, nine thousand of whom are of the established church of *Scotland*; the rest of a variety of persuasions, such as Episcopalians, Non-jurors, Glassites, and Seceders; the second chiefly consists of a congregation of Venerable Females. The town has but one parish, supplied with three churches, besides the chapels for such who dissent from the established church.

The two principal streets are remarkably fine: in some of the lesser ones are still to be seen a few wooden houses in the old style; but as they decay, the magistrates prohibit the re-building them in the same manner. The great improvement of the town is to be dated from the year 1745, it being supposed to have increased one third since that turbulent period: for the government of this part of *Great-Britain* had never been properly settled till a little after that time.

TRADE.

The *Tay* washes the east side of the town, and is deep enough to bring vessels of one hundred and twenty tons burden as far as the quays: and, if *Dutch*-built, or flat-bottomed, even of two hundred tons burden. This enables the inhabitants of *Perth* to carry on a most considerable trade. The exports are as follow: Of white and brown linens, about seventy-five thousands pounds worth are annually sent to *London*, besides a very great quantity that is disposed of to *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*: and *London*, *Manchester* and *Glasgow* take about ten thousand pounds worth of linen yarn.

Lintseed oil forms a considerable article of commerce. Seven water-mills belonging to this place are in full employ, and make, on a *medium*, near three hundred tons of oil, which is chiefly sent to *London*, and brings in from eight to nine thousand pounds. The first mill for this purpose was erected, about the beginning of this century,

tury, by *John Duke of Athol*. At the first a glass of whisky, mixed with half as much of the oil, was a fashionable dram; but this soon grew out of use, as well as the custom of throwing away the lintseed cakes; which are now sold at a good price, and used with the utmost success in feeding cattle. The gentleman is now living, who first introduced stall-fed beef into the market of *Perth*. Before that time the greatest part of *Scotland* lived on salt meat throughout the winter, as the natives of the *Hebrides* do at present, and as the *English* did in the feudal times*. So far behind has *North-Britain* been in the conveniencies of life, and such rapid progress has it of late made towards attaining them.

The exports of wheat and barley are from twenty-four to thirty thousand bolls.

Considerable quantities of tallow, bees wax, dressed sheep-skins, dressed and raw calve-skins, and raw goat-skins are shipped from this place.

The export of salmon to *London* and the *Mediterranean* brings in from twelve to fourteen thousand pounds. That fish is taken here in great abundance. Three thousand have been caught in one morning, weighing, one with another, sixteen pounds a-piece; the whole capture being forty-eight thousand pounds. The fishery begins at St. *Andrew's*-day, and ends *August* 26th, Old Style. The rents of the fisheries amount to three thousand pounds a year.

* We admire the stock of provisions in the larder of the elder *Spencer* about the year 1327, when, as late as *May*, the carcasses of 80 salted beeves, 500 bacons, and 600 muttuns were found, mere reliques of his winter provisions. But in those days, there was no hay, no harvested food for domestic animals.

CONVENTS.

It is to no purpose to search for any remains of the monastic antiquities of this place; fanatic fury having in a few hours prostrated the magnificent works of mistaken piety. *Pull down the nests, and the rooks will fly away*, was the maxim of the rough apostle *Knox*, and his disciples took effectual care to put in execution the opinion of their master.

The *Dominicans* first felt the effect of their rage. After the conclusion of one of his sermons, inciting the demolition of images and church ornaments, an indiscreet priest began the celebration of mass. A boy in his zeal flung a stone and injured a picture: the populace took that as a signal to begin the demolition, and in a very short time plundered the monastery, and laid all in ruin. This house was founded in 1231 by *Alexander II.* In 1437 its walls were polluted by the execrable murder of *James I.* the best and most accomplished prince of the name. He had retired to this convent on the rumor of a conspiracy. The attack was made: the heroism of *Catherine Douglas*, an attendant on the Queen, must not be passed in silence. She ran and shut the door on the first alarm; but, missing the bar which should have secured it, substituted her tender arm in the place, which was instantly crushed to pieces by the efforts of the assassins.

The *Observantines*, a branch of the *Franciscans*, had here a monastery, founded by Lord *Oliphant*, in 1460. It underwent the same fate with the other. In it, say the writers on the reformation, were found eight puncheons of salt beef, wine, beer, and plenty of other provisions, besides most excellent furniture, consisting of sheets, blankets, and beds; and yet there were only eight persons

persons in the convent: from whence they drew an inference how ill the monks observed their vows of poverty and abstinence; never considering that the religious houses were the support of the poor, and the inns of the rich; and that their regular acts of charity and hospitality obliged them to keep these large stocks of provisions, without affording the means of applying them to the purposes of selfish luxury.

The rigid order of *Carthusians* founded a place here. *James I.* on his return from his *English* captivity, established a convent of them in 1429, as these monkish lines express:

Annus millenus vicensus ficque novenus
 Quadringentenus *Scotis* fert munera plenus:
 Semina florum, germina morum, mystica mella
 Cum tibi, *Scotia*, fit *Carthusia*, sponsa novella.

The vicar of the *grand chartreuse* in *Dauphinè* was the first superior. On the dissolution, *James VI.* created *George Hay*, of *Nethercliff*, commendator of this priory, with the title of Lord, but finding the revenue too small to support the dignity, wisely resigned it into his majesty's hands.

Leave *Perth*, and pass over the *South-Inch*, a green beautifully planted. Keep ascending a hill for a considerable space, and enjoy a rich view of the carse of *Gowrie*, and of the firth of *Tay*, bounded by that fine tract on one side, and the county of *Fife* on the other. On passing the heights of this ascent, have a full view of *Strathern*: Continue my way, for some time, on the fine terras that runs along the northern side; and finish this day's journey at *Dupplin*, the seat of my noble friend the Earl of *Kinnoull*.

In

PICTURES.

In the house are several very fine pictures : among others
The adoration of the shepherds ; the worshipping of the wise men in the east ; and *Diogenes* remarking the boy drinking out of his hand ; three capital pieces, by *Paulo Panini*. The figures uncommonly fine.

Two monks praying : heads. By *Quintin Metsis*.

A fine half length of *St. Jerom*, half naked : a figure of intense devotion. His eyes lifted up, his mouth opening. By *Lamanse*.

A fine head of an old woman, looking over her shoulder, keen and meagre. By *Hontburst*.

Heads of *Polembergh*, the painter, and his wife. By *Hontburst*.

The head of *Boon*, a comic painter, playing on a lute. By himself*.

SPENSER.

Head of *Spenser*, the poetic ornament of the reign of *Elizabeth* ; the sweet, the melancholy, romantic bard of a romantic queen ; the moral, romantic client of the moral romantic patron, Sir *Philip Sydney* ; fated to pass his days in dependence, or in struggling against adverse fortune, in a country insensible to his merit : either at court

To loose good days, that might be better spent,
To waste long nights in pensive discontent ;
To speed to day, to be put back to-morrow,
To feed with hope, to pine with fear and sorrow ;
To have his prince's grace, yet want her peers ;
To have his asking, yet wait many years ;
To fret his soul with crosses and with cares,
To cut his heart with comfortless despair ;

* For an account of these three painters consult Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 103, 110. vol. III. 26.

To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to run;
To spend, to give, to want, to be undone*.

Or in *Ireland* to be tantalized with the appearance of good fortune; to be seated amidst scenery indulgent to his fanciful muse; yet, at length, to be expelled by the barbarous *Tyrone*; to have his house burnt, and his innocent infant perish in the flames; to return home; to die in deep poverty; lamenting

That gentler wits should breed
Where thick-skin chuffes laugh at a scholler's need†.

May it not be imagined, that, in the anguish of his soul, he composed his *Cave of Despair*‡, as fine a descriptive poem as any in our language? Might not his distresses furnish him with too powerful arguments for suicide, had not his *Una*, or his innate religion, snatched him from the danger?

Another poet, equally neglected, but of too merry a turn to sink under any pressure, is the drole *Butler*, whose head, beautifully painted by Sir *Peter Lely*, is here also. This Poet, instead of whining out his complaints to insensible majesty, rallies his monarch with the same pleasantry that he exposed the ridiculous characters in his immortal poem:

BUTLER.

This prince, whose ready wit and parts	Nor wou'd he go to church, or so,
Conquer'd both men and women's hearts,	But <i>Hudibras</i> must with him go;
Was so o'ercome with knight and <i>Ralph</i> ,	Nor yet to visit concubine,
That he cou'd never claw it off;	Or at a city feast to dine,
He never eat, nor drank, nor slept,	But <i>Hudibras</i> must still be there,
But <i>Hudibras</i> still near him kept;	Or all the fat was in the fire.

* Mother *Hubbard's* Tale.

† Quoted in the *British Biography*.

‡ Book I. canto IX.

Now, after all, was it not hard
That he should meet with no reward,
That fitted out this knight and 'squire
This monarch so much did admire?
That he shou'd never reimburse
The man for equipage and horse,
Is sure a strange ungrateful thing
In any body but a King.

But this good king, it seems, was told
By some that were with him too bold,
"If e'er you hope to gain your ends,
"Caress your foes, and trust your friends."
Such were the doctrines that were
taught,
'Till this unthinking king was brought
To leave his friends to starve or die;
A poor reward for loyalty *!

MRS. TOFTS.

Mrs. *Tofts*, in the character of *St. Catherine*: a beautiful picture. Mrs. *Tofts* lived at the very introduction of the opera into this kingdom, and sung in company with *Nicolini*; but, being ignorant of *Italian*, chaunted her recitativo in *English*, in answer to his *Italian*: but the charms of their voices overcame this absurdity. Her character may be collected from the following epigram:

So bright is thy beauty, so charming thy son
As had drawn both the beasts and their *Orpheus* along;
But such is thy av'rice, and such is thy pride,
That the beasts must have starv'd, and the poet have dy'd †.

PRINCE RUPERT.

A head of Prince *Rupert*, by *Lely*, covered with a vast wig; The unfortunate mode for that great artist, stiff and ungraceful. *Rupert*, after a thousand actions, distinguished as much by their temerity as valour; after several battles won and lost by his excess of courage, at once disgraced himself by a pannic. Accustomed to face an enemy in the field, and to act the part of the assailant; he seems to have lost all spirit when coped up within walls. He

* *Butler's* remains.

† She retired from *England*, and died at *Venice*, about twelve years ago.

knew

knew so little of himself that he promised his ill-fated uncle a four months defence of the important town of *Bristol*; but as soon as the attack was made, he funk beneath it, and made an almost instant surrender. After he was commanded by *Charles* to quit the kingdom, he still attempted some naval services; but neither acquired fame nor success. After the Restoration he recovered his former reputation; and in the naval engagement with the *Dutch*, to which all later battles have been but play, his temerity seemed to have been lost; but his courage and conduct shone with equal lustre. His active spirit never suffered him to rest even in the intervals of peace. Love and the Arts were his relaxations. Miss *Hughes*, an actress, was the object of the first. Among the last, we owe to him the art of mezzotinto scraping. He invented a metal for great guns, and a method for boring them. He also taught the first *Kirkby* the art of giving the fine temper to fish-hooks.

Robert Harley, Earl of *Oxford*, in a gown and velvet cap. By *Richardson*.

A beautiful miniature of *Sir John Earnly*, chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of *Charles II.*, and one of the commissioners of the treasury in that of *James II.* on the displacing of *Hyde*, Earl of *Rocheſter*. By *Cooper*.

SIR JOHN
EARNLY.

A head of *Sir Thomas Nicholson*, attorney general. By *Jameson*.

SIR THOMAS
NICHOLSON.

George Hay, first Earl of *Kinnoull*, and chancellor of *Scotland* in 1622, who died in 1634. His dress a black robe furred; a ruff; a laced linen cap: The seals by him. A fine full length, painted in the year 1663. Aged 63. By *Mytens*.

FIRST EARL OF
KINNOULL.

His son, the second Earl, captain of the guards to *Charles I.* a
M 2 tall

SECOND EARL.

tall upright figure, with great roses in his shoes; an active but unfortunate Royalist, continued in arms as late as the year 1654, when he was totally defeated, and made prisoner, by the usurping powers in *Scotland*.

Sir *George Hay* of *Meginnis*; full length, in armour. Done at *Rome*, 1649. By *L. Ferdinand*.

EARL OF
CARLISLE.

Below stairs, in one of the bed chambers, is a half-length portrait of the celebrated *James Hay*, viscount *Doncaster*, and Earl of *Carlisle*, one of the most singular characters of the age. His engaging manner recommended him to the favor of *James I.* who first bestowed on him the title of Lord *Hay*, with rank next to our barons, but without privilege of sitting in the *English* Parliament. Soon after, without any patent, or external ceremony, but by his mere royal fiat, before witnesses in the privy chamber, at *Greenwich*, he conferred on him the honor of an *English* peerage; and this the lawyers held to be equally valid with any formal vestiture*.

His majesty then procured him the sole daughter and heiress of Lord *Denny*, the greatest match of that time: and never ceased heaping on him honor, favors and riches, which he seems not to have coveted for any other end than to indulge his violent passion for dress, luxury and magnificence. He was a man of the greatest expence, and introduced more excess in cloaths and diet than any other that ever lived†; and was the inventor of all those expensive fashions from which others did but transcribe their copies. His dress in the portrait at *Dupplin* is an exception; being black slashed, and puffed with white; his hair short and curled; his beard

* *Camden's Annals*, 1615.

† *Clarendon*, 1. 62.

peaked;



Alia met Sculp.

James Hay Earl of Carlisle

peaked: but when he made his public entry into *Paris* as ambassador, his cloak and hose were of white beaver, richly embroidered with gold and silver. His cloak had no other lining than embroidery, the doublet cloth of gold richly worked, and his white beaver hat brimful of embroidery. His horse was shod with silver shoes, slightly tacked on, so that every curvet flung off one to be scrambled for by the populace; and that was instantly replaced by a farrier, who attended for the purpose*.

Sumptuous as his apparel was on this occasion, it fell short of the dress in which he and the Earl of *Holland* appeared when they espoused, by proxy, *Henrietta Maria*; for they received her, clad in beaten silver. They certainly did not consult the Graces in this stiffness of splendor.

In his embassy into *Germany* the same pomp followed him. At the *Hague* he met with his contrast in the frugal *Maurice*, Prince of *Orange*; who being told he ought to give an entertainment to the great *English* ambassador, "Let him come", says his highness; and looking over his simple bill of fare, seeing only one pig, ordered a couple †, by way of making the treat more sumptuous, nor could he be prevailed on to alter it. What a feast was this to him, who seemed to have realized the entertainments of *Sir Epicure Mammon*! who used to have the board covered, at the entrance of his guests, with dishes as high as a tall man could reach, filled with the greatest delicacies; and, after they had feasted their eyes, would cause them to be removed for a fresh service; who once permitted one person to carry off in his cloak-bag forty pounds

* *Wilson*, 92, 93.

† *Wilson*, 154.

worth of sweetmeats; another to eat a pye composed of amber-grise, musk and magisterial of pearl*. It is not surprizing that with all these extravagancies he wasted above four hundred thousand pounds; nor that his generosity, attended with uncommon affability and gracefulness of manners, and with a great and universal understanding, should rivet him in the affection and esteem of the whole *English* nation. But that with the luxury of an *Apicius*, he could mingle the honest sentiments of a *Clarendon* in his advice to his prince†; and that he dared to deliver to his opiniative master disagreeable truths, and unpalatable counsels, are facts more astonishing than any of his wasteful fooleries. To conclude, he finished his life in 1636; and quitted the stage *conviva satur*‡, dying, as the noble historian observes, with as much tranquillity of mind to all appearance, as used to attend a man of the most severe exercise of virtue; and with as little apprehension of death, which he expected many days.

HIS SON.

In this apartment is a half-length of his son and successor to the title; but in the dining-room is a full-length of the same, a most beautiful portrait, by *Cornelius Jansen*. It is difficult to say which is most elegant, the person or the dress of this young nobleman, for it is drawn at an early period of life: all his father's

* *Lloyd*, ii, 62.

† *Cabala* as quoted in *Drake's Parliamentary History*, V. 530.

‡ *Old Osborn*, vol. I. p. 157, makes him die like a blasphemous lunatic; for when his own weakness had passed a judgment, that he could not live many days, he did not forbear his entertainments, but made divers brave cloaths, as he said, *to outface naked and despicable death withal, saying, that Nature wanted wisdom, love or power, in making man mortal and subject to diseases.*

fancy seems exerted in the habit, beset with loops and buttons : a love-lock graces one side of his neck : one hand is on his staff of office, the other on his side. His history is but brief. He married *Margaret*, daughter of *Francis*, fourth Earl of *Bedford*; was appointed captain of the yeomen of the guard to *Charles I.* and for taking an active part in putting the commission of array in execution, in the county of *Essex*, was by the Parliament sent to the Tower. In 1643 he appears among the nobility, who signed the letter at *Oxford* to the popular general ; but soon after deserted the royal cause, and took the oath appointed by parliament for those who flung themselves under its protection*. At length, distressed in his circumstances, he retired to *Barbadoes*†, an island granted to his father ; and died in 1660.

But the most remarkable Head is that of the celebrated *Catherine*, Countess of *Desmond*. She lived to the age of some years above a hundred and forty, and died in the reign of *James I.* Sir *Walter Raleigh* speaks of her marriage as a fact well known to all the noblemen and gentlemen of *Munster*‡. He gives us room to think that she died before the publication of his History, which was in the year 1614. Supposing then her ladyship's age to have been a hundred and fifty at the time of her death, she might have danced in the court of King *Edward*, at the age of nineteen, a blooming widow ; that prince not dying till 1483.

This lady was a most popular subject with the painters : besides this at *Dupplin*, there are not fewer than four others in *Great-*

* *Whitelock*, 83, 145.

† *Staggering State*, &c. 151.

‡ *Hist. of the World*. Book I. Ch. V. Sect. V. p. 66.

Britain, in the same dress, and without any difference of feature. The most antient is on board, in a bed-chamber at *Devonshire-house*, with her name and age (140) inscribed. The Hon. *John Yorke* has another, at his seat near *Cheltenham*. There is a fourth in possession of Mr. *Scott*, printer, in *Chancery-Lane*. And the fifth is in the standard closet in *Windsor castle*. The last was a present from Sir *Robert Carr*, Earl of *Roxburgh*, as is signified on the back; above that is written, with a pen, *Rembrandt*, which must be a mistake, for *Rembrandt* was not fourteen years of age in 1614, at which time it is certain that the countess was not living*. The picture at *Dupplin*, which is much in the manner of that celebrated painter, is probably a copy done by him after some original he might have met with in his own country, for it does not appear he ever visited *England*.

Take the earliest opportunity of paying my respects to Mr. *Oliphant*, post-master general, at his seat of *Rossie*, a few miles from *Dupplin*. I am in a particular manner indebted to this gentleman for the liberal concern he took in my journey, by directing, that all my correspondencies relating to it should be freed, and forwarded to me. A true instance of national politeness; and a peculiar honor done to myself.

In my road cross the *Earn*, and pass by the church of *Fort-te-viot*, once the site of a *Pictish* palace, where *Kenneth II.* departed this life †, and where *Malcolm Canmore* is said to have resided. Near this place, a little to the west, are the vestiges of a camp, occupied by *Edward Baliol*, immediately before the battle of *Dup-*

* *Grainger's Biogr.* vol. III. 164.

† *Guthrie*, I. 156.

plin, in August 1332. Donald, Earl of Marr, regent in the minority of David II. lay encamped on the hill, at no great distance from Dupplin house. By an unhappy but common disagreement in feudal times, the other part of his forces were separated under the Earl of Dunbar, at Auchteraunder, a few miles distant. This had determined Marr to stand on the defensive till he could be joined by the former: but Baliol crossing the river in the night, and beginning his attack, he was induced partly by that, partly by the reproach of timidity from the Earl of Carrick, to suffer his prudence to give way to rashness, and to renew the fight with Baliol, supported by the English archers, the best troops then in Europe. A horrible carnage ensued: three thousand Scots fell on the spot, among whom were the flower of the nobility; with no farther loss to the enemy than two knights, and thirty-three 'squires, without that of one common man. The day was particularly fatal to the Hays. Historians relate, that the name would have been extinct, had not several of the warriors left their wives pregnant. We may be permitted to qualify this, by supposing, as seems to have been the case, that the line of the chieftain would have failed but for such an accident, a posthumous child preserving the race.

Determine on a little journey up Strathearn, and to the head of the river, at the loch of the same name. At a small distance from Dupplin, at the top of the hill, first meet with the Roman road, twenty-four feet broad, formed with great stones, and visible in many places. It continues one way by Tibbirmoor to Bertba, and from thence over the Tay, near Perth; and to the west passes a little to the north of the castle of Innerpeffery, and is continued on the other side of the river, where it falls into the camp at Strathgeth,

BATTLE OF
DUPPLIN.

AUG. 26.

ROMAN ROAD.

geth, and from thence to that at *Ardoch*. Mr. *Maitland* seems to have traced the *Roman* roads and camps of *North-Britain* with great industry, and to have discovered many that were never before observed. It was my ill fortune not to meet with his book till I had in a manner quitted the *Classical* ground, therefore must refer the reader to his first volume of the *History of Scotland* for an account of these curious remains.

ROMAN WORKS.

Proceed west. Pass by the great plantations at *Gask-hall*: in these woods is a small circular entrenchment; and about half a mile farther, on *Gask-moor*, is another, whose ditch is eleven feet wide; the area within the bank, fifty-six in diameter; and between this and *Innerpeffery* are two others, similar, placed so near, that every thing that stirred beneath, or at a certain distance around, could be seen; having probably been the site of little observatory forts, subservient to the stations established by *Agricola*, on his conquest of this country.

CAMP OF
STRAGETH.

Reach the village of *Innerpeffery*. At this place is a good room, with a library, for the use of the neighbourhood, founded by *David*, Lord *Madderty*, which still receives new supplies of books. Just beneath, cross the *Earn*, in a ferry-boat, and turning to the left, visit the *Roman* camp at *Strageth*: much of it is now defaced with the plough; but many of the vast fosses and ramparts are to be seen in several parts; also the rows of fosses and ramparts facing the exterior south-west side. According to Mr. *Gordon*, who caused it to be surveyed and engraved, the length is ninety-five paces, the breadth near eighty.

Breakfast at Mr. *Keir*'s, agent to the forfeited estate of the Duke of *Pertk*. The ground here is fertile, and about this place
(*Muthel*)

(*Mutbel*) is well cultivated; the land is manured with grey marle, filled with river shells, though lodged eight feet beneath the surface; and turneps and cabbages are raised to feed the cattle; an example, if followed, of the first importance to the country.

Proceed along the military road towards *Crief*. See, on the road side, a row of neat small houses, intended for quiet retreats for disbanded soldiery; but, as usual, deserted by the colonists. This seems to have been the only *Utopian* project of the commissioners appointed by his majesty for the management of the forfeited estates unalienably annexed to the crown, by the act of the 25th of *George II.* But, as these gentlemen, with rare patriotism! discharge their trust without salary, they ought not to be liable to censure, like hireling placemen, on every trifling failure.

COMMISSIONERS
OF THE FORFEIT-
ED ESTATES.

The service that this Board has been of to *North-Britain* is so considerable, that it merits a little farther attention than I have hitherto paid it. First, I must premise, that the gross rent of these estates amounts to about eight thousand pounds; but after paying certain annuities to the widows of attainted persons, ministers stipends, and other public demands, the salaries of agents, and other necessary officers, the clear residue, which comes into the hands of the Receiver-general, amounts to little more than 5000*l.*

The application of this money has proved a great benefit to the country: out of it is paid annually two hundred pounds to schoolmasters stationed in many remote parts of the highlands. The like sum annually for the purpose of bringing up the sons of the poorer tenants to useful trades, such as blacksmiths, cartwrights, coopers, weavers, flax-dressers, &c. &c. who, besides the

expence of their education, are furnished with a set of tools, and a reasonable aid towards enabling them to pursue their respective trades, when they return to settle in their own country.

The commissioners often send the sons of some of the better sort of tenants, into the low-lands, and some into *England*, to be taught the best sort of farming. THEY encourage artificers to settle on the annexed estates, by affording them proper accommodation, and bestowing on them seasonable aids. THEY have from time to time expended large sums for the purpose of introducing and establishing the linen and the woollen manufactures, and for promoting fisheries in the highlands; for making highways, and erecting bridges within the annexed estates, and countries adjacent. In particular, THEY bestowed, under sanction of his majesty's permission, an aid of eleven thousand pounds, towards building a bridge over the *Tay* at *Perth*; a noble work, and of great national utility.

THEY have caused large tracts of barren and uncultivated grounds on different parts of the estates to be inclosed, and planted with oaks, firs, and other trees, now in a very prosperous condition; and which will in time be of considerable value. THEY allow certain sums to tenants, for inclosing their farms, free of interest for three years, after which they are to pay five per cent. advance in their rent. THEY employ skilful persons to make trials for discovery of mines and minerals, of medical and other useful indigenous plants. THEY lend their aid to every undertaking of public utility, that comes within the intent of the act, and constantly keep in view and hope to accomplish the great objects of it; 'the civilizing of the inhabitants of the annexed estates, the
' promoting

‘promoting among them the protestant religion, good government, industry, manufactures, and the principles of loyalty to the present royal line.’

Soon after leaving these houses, the unfortunate proofs of their good intentions, observe, on the right and left, two great rocks, called *Concraig*, running east and west for a vast way; their fronts steep, and perfectly smooth and even, so as to be easily mistaken for a wall. Go over the bridge of *Crief*, and pass through the town. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and tolerably well built. It possesses a small share of the coarse linen manufacture.

Turn to the north-west, and have in front a fine view of the serpentine *Earn*, and numbers of little hills tufted with trees, and backed by immense rugged mountains.

Pass by *Auchtertyre*, the seat of Sir *William Murray*, situated on a hill, sprinkled over with good oaks, and commanding a most elegant view. The pretty *Loch Monivard* lies beneath, whose bottom yields a quantity of excellent marle, which is dragged up for a manure. The church of the same name lies at a small distance from it. About the year 1511, this place was a horrid scene of feudal revenge. *Walter Murray*, abbot of *Inchaffray*, having a claim on the tythes of this parish, then the property of the *Drummonds*, rode the boundaries in a manner that was interpreted by them insulting and tumultuous. They were determined to repell the abbot and his party, and at the instant were accidentally joined by an ally, the captain of *Dunstaffage*, who was likewise on an errand of revenging the murders of some *Drummonds* by certain of the name of *Murray*. The abbot fearing to be overpowered, took sanctuary in the church: when a shot from one of his party flew a follower

MONIVARD.

follower of *Dunstaffage*, who took instant and cruel vengeance, by burning the place and all that had retired into it.

Pass by *Lars*, a seat of Colonel *Campbel*, agreeably placed amidst woods. Go through the village of *Comerie*, near which are four great stones, erect, and placed so as to form a square. They appear to me the portal of a *Druidical* temple, or place of worship, now destroyed; and that it was meant to dignify the entrance, and inspire the votaries with greater reverence, as if it was the place of peculiar sanctity. The curious, by consulting p. 187, and tab. XV. of the learned *Borlase's* Antiquities, may find a complete history of what these stones form only a part.

The valley begins now to grow very narrow, being continually intersected by small but beautiful hills, mostly cloathed with woods, which occasion every half mile or less an agreeable change of scene; new vallies succeed, or little plains beyond plains, watered by the *Earn*, here limpid and rapid; frequently to be crossed on genuine Alpine bridges, supported by rude bodies of trees; over them others covered with boughs, well gravelled over. The higher we advanced the more picturesque the scenes grew: the little hills that before intersected the vales, now changed into great insulated rocks, some naked, others cloathed with trees. We wound about their bases frequently through groves of small oaks, or by the side of the river, with continued views of the vast rugged *Grampians* on each hand, soaring far above this romantic scenery. Some little corn and grafs filled the small plains where there was space free from trees. The last was now in harvest; but so short, that the peasants were obliged to kneel to cut it with a sickle. Their industry went so far as to induce them to cut it even
among

among the bushes, and carry it into open places for the benefit of drying it in the free air.

At once arrive in sight of *Loch Earn*, a fine extent of water, about eight miles long and one broad; filling the whole vale. A pretty isle tufted with trees divides the lake at this end. The boundaries are the vast and rugged mountains, whose wooded bases bound the margin, and very rarely give any opportunity of cultivation. A fine road through woods impends over one side, and is a ride of uncommon beauty. The great rocks that lay above us guarding the lands of *Glen-Karken*, are most wild and picturesque; for a while bend inwards, then soar precipitous, presenting a wooded front, overtopped with naked rocks, opening in parts to give a view of corn fields and farm houses, at a dreadful height above us.

LOCH-EARN.

This lake is the termination of *Strathern* towards the north-west; and gives name to the river which gives name to the valley. The word is originally derived from the *Celtic*, *Eryn*, or *Heryn*, the west, as the river runs from that quarter. The *Romans* adopted it; and *Claudian* in particular speaks of this country, when celebrating the victories of the elder *Theodosius*.

maduerunt *Saxone* fuso

Orcades: incaluit *Pictorum* sanguine *Thule*:

Scotorum cumulos fleuit glacialis *Ierne* *.

The *Orknies* first he dyed with *Saxon* gore,

Then *Thule* with the *Pictish* blood grew hot:

Icy *Strathern* bemoan'd huge heaps of *Scots*.

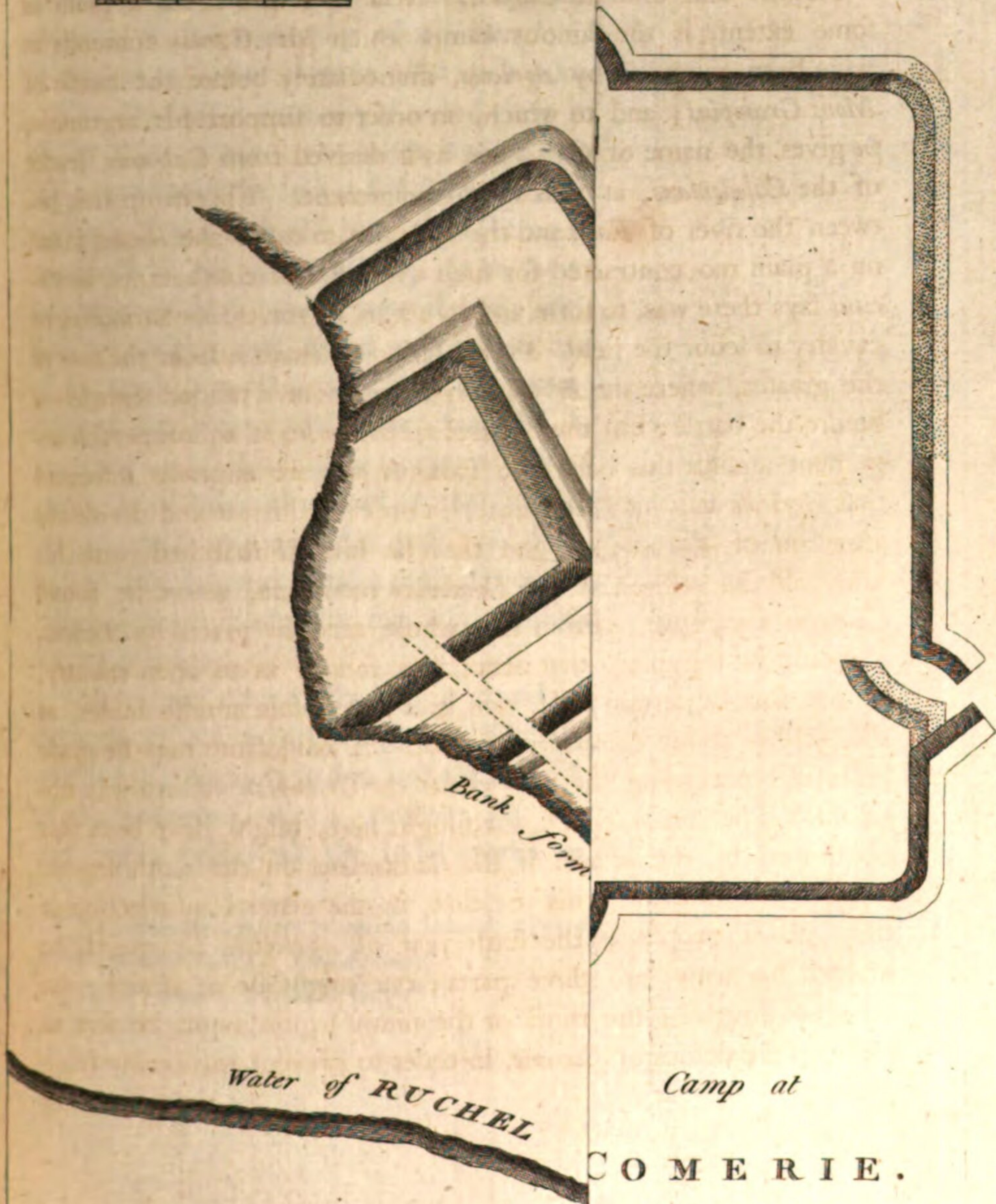
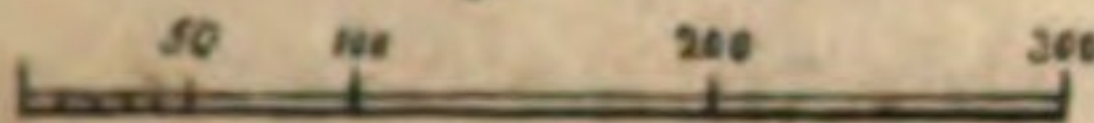
* De IV. Conf. *Honorii*. Lin. 31.

Return

ROMAN CAMP.

Return and dine at *Comerie*. Near this place, on a plain of some extent, is the famous camp which Mr. *Gordon* contends to have been occupied by *Agricola*, immediately before the battle of *Mons Grampius*; and to which, in order to support his argument, he gives the name of *Galgachan*, as if derived from *Galgacus*, leader of the *Caledonians*, at that fatal engagement. This camp lies between the river of *Earn* and the little stream called the *Ruchel*: and on a plain too contracted for such a number of combatants, as *Tacitus* says there was, to form and to act in, or for their charioteers or cavalry to scour the field. There are indeed small hills at the foot of the greater, where the *British* forces might have ranged themselves before the battle; but the distance from the sea is an insuperable argument against this being the spot, as we are expressly informed that *Agricola* sent his fleet before, in order to distract and divide the attention of the enemy, and that he himself marched with his army till he arrived at the *Grampian* mountain, where he found *Galgacus* encamped. From the whole account given by *Tacitus*, it should be supposed, that action was fought in an open country, at the foot of certain hills, not in a little plain amidst defiles, as the vallies about *Comerie* consist of. A conjecture may be made hereafter concerning the spot where the *Grampian* victory was obtained. The battle which was fought here, might have been that occasioned by the attack of the *Caledonians* on the ninth legion. Classical authority informs us, that, in the general insurrection of that gallant people in the sixth year of *Agricola*'s command, he divided his army into three parts; one might be at *Ardoch*; the other at *Strageth*; the third or the ninth legion might be sent to push up the defiles of *Comerie*, in order to prevent the enemy from
furrounding

Scale of Feet



surrounding him, or taking advantage of their knowledge of the country, or his inferiority of numbers*. His three divisions lay so near, as to enable them to assist each other in case of an attack.

The *Caledonians* naturally directed their force against the weakest of the three armies, the ninth legion, which probably had not fully recovered the loss it sustained in the bloody attack by *Boadicia*†. The camp also was weak, being no more than a common one, such as the *Romans* flung up on their march. It has no appearance of ever having been static; and it is probable that as soon as *Agricola* had, by an expeditious march, relieved this part of his army out of a difficulty they were fairly involved in, he deserted the place; and never hazarded his troops again amidst the narrows of this hostile country. Weapons, and other instruments, have been discovered on the spot, in the course of the forming the roads through this pass. A brazen spur, iron bands, a sort of iron hammer, and a most curious small iron battle-axe, or rather pick-axe, have been met with: which are evidences of a conflict on this spot.

The camp, notwithstanding it could not boast of any great strength, is beautifully designed. The four entrances are entire, guarded by curtains within and without; but there are no vestiges of the *prætorium*, which confirms my suspicion that the attack was begun before all the usual works were completed. On the

* Ne superante numero et peritia locorum circumiretur, diviso, et ipse in tres partes exercitu incessit. *Vita Agricola*.

† *Taciti Annalia*. lib. XIV. c. 32.

O

north

north side of this is another square intrenchment, joined to this by a regular communication. One side had been bounded by the *Ruchel*; but at present that little stream has removed itself to some distance. Within this entrenchment, is another: I cannot help thinking that these works were intended as a stationary fort; it having the situation that the *Romans* consulted, that of a river on one side; but that it was left unfinished for the same reason that the camp was. The size of the camp is about nine hundred and seventy-five feet, by nine hundred. There are some particularities about this place worthy to be mentioned; such as the multitude of oblong hollows that lie parallel, and divided from one another by banks three feet wide, which are to be seen just on the outside of the northern *Agger* of the camp. These seem to have been places for dressing the provisions for the soldiery, not places of interment, as was suspected; for Mr. *Mac-Nab*, school-master of *Comerie*, at my request, was so obliging as to cause several of these holes to be dug through, and informed me that nothing but large quantities of wood-charcoal was to be found, the culinary fuel; and not the least trace of urn or human bones were met with to countenance the other opinion. Besides these are two remains of antiquities, both monumental. The one *British*, a vast upright stone, near the edge of the camp: perhaps erected, after the retreat of the *Romans*, by the *Caledonians*, over some chieftain slain in the fight. The other a vast *Tumulus*, which probably covered the slain. This was a *Roman* tribute to the memory of their unfortunate countrymen. *Germanicus* performed such exequies over the remains of the legions of *Varus* in *Germany*, and carried the first sod to

to the heap. *Primum exstruendo tumulo cespitem Cæsar posuit, gratissimo munere in defunctos, et præsentibus doloris sociis* *.

Visit *Castle Drummond*, seated boldly on the side of a hill, amidst a fine extent of woods, commanding a great view down *Strathbearn*. The house is very unequal to the situation, being both mean and small; nor is it of any great antiquity. On the back part are some remains of the old castle, built by Sir *John Drummond*, hereditary steward of *Strathbearn*, in 1493, after removing from the antient seat of the family at *Stobhall*. The family derive themselves from *Mauritz*, an *Hungarian* of royal blood, who having the conduct of the mother and sisters of *Edgar Atheling*, in their flight from the *Norman* usurper, was (with his royal charge) driven by a storm into the Firth of *Forth*. The reigning monarch *Malcolm Canmore* fell in love with, and married the Princess *Margaret*, one of the sisters; and, in reward to *Mauritz*, for his skilful pilotage, made him a considerable grant of lands, and caused him to assume the name of *Drymen*, or the high ridge; but, figuratively, the great wave of the sea, in memory of the perils from which he had delivered the fair Queen.

The castle was besieged immediately after the cruel burning of the church of *Monivard*; the chieftain and his followers having retired thither to screen themselves from their merited punishment. It soon surrendered to the King, *James IV.* on condition that their lives should be preserved; but as soon as that Prince got them in his power, he carried them to *Sterling*, where they suffered death for their impious barbarity. It was afterwards besieged, taken

AUG. 27.

CASTLE-DRUM-
MOND.

* *Taciti Ann. lib. I. c. 62.*

and garrisoned by *Cromwel*'s forces : finally, at the revolution, totally demolished. The ruin of the family was completed in 1745, when the Duke of *Perth*, by an unfortunate attachment, forfeited the antient estate, to the amount of four thousand a year ; and lost his life, worn out with the fatigues of the winter's campaign.

KEMP'S CASTLE.

Continue my ride southerly. See, on the top of a moor about four miles from *Castle-Drummond*, a small but strong exploratory fort, called *Kemp*, or, more properly, *Camp-Castle*. The area is seventy-six feet by sixty-four, and is defended by three deep ditches. This seems to have been a place of observation subservient to that of *Ardoch*, two miles distant. The *Roman* way, which is continued from the camp at *Strageth*, passes by this fort, and leads me to the next. On each side are to be observed multitudes of holes, mostly of a round form, whose use I cannot conjecture. Pass through a small glen, or rather a deep hollow, which crosses the road, and see a deep and oblong trench, perhaps made as a lodgement for a small party to defend this part. A little farther, on a line with this, is a small round area, like those on *Gaskmoor*, but considerably stronger, being surrounded by not fewer than three fosses. Not remote from this, on the front of a deep dell, is a regular lunette, with a very strong foss ; and near that, again, another round fort, defended by two ditches.

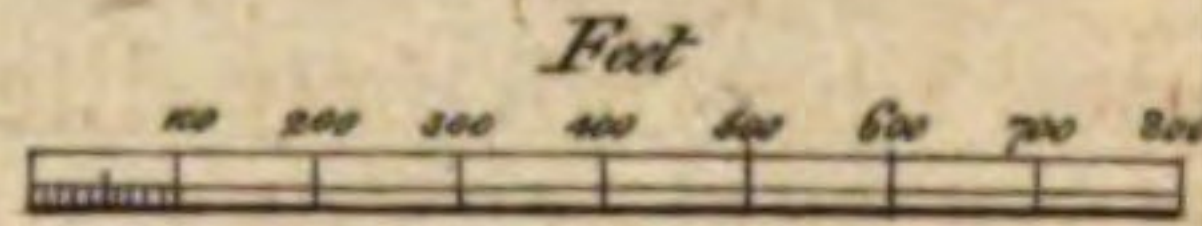
From this lunette is a great foss, which passes half a mile wide of *Ardoch*, and, as I was informed, fell into the water of *Kneck*, at two miles distance from its origin.

I am now in the midst of *Classical* ground ; the busy scene of action in the third year of *Agricola*'s expeditions. Through this valley

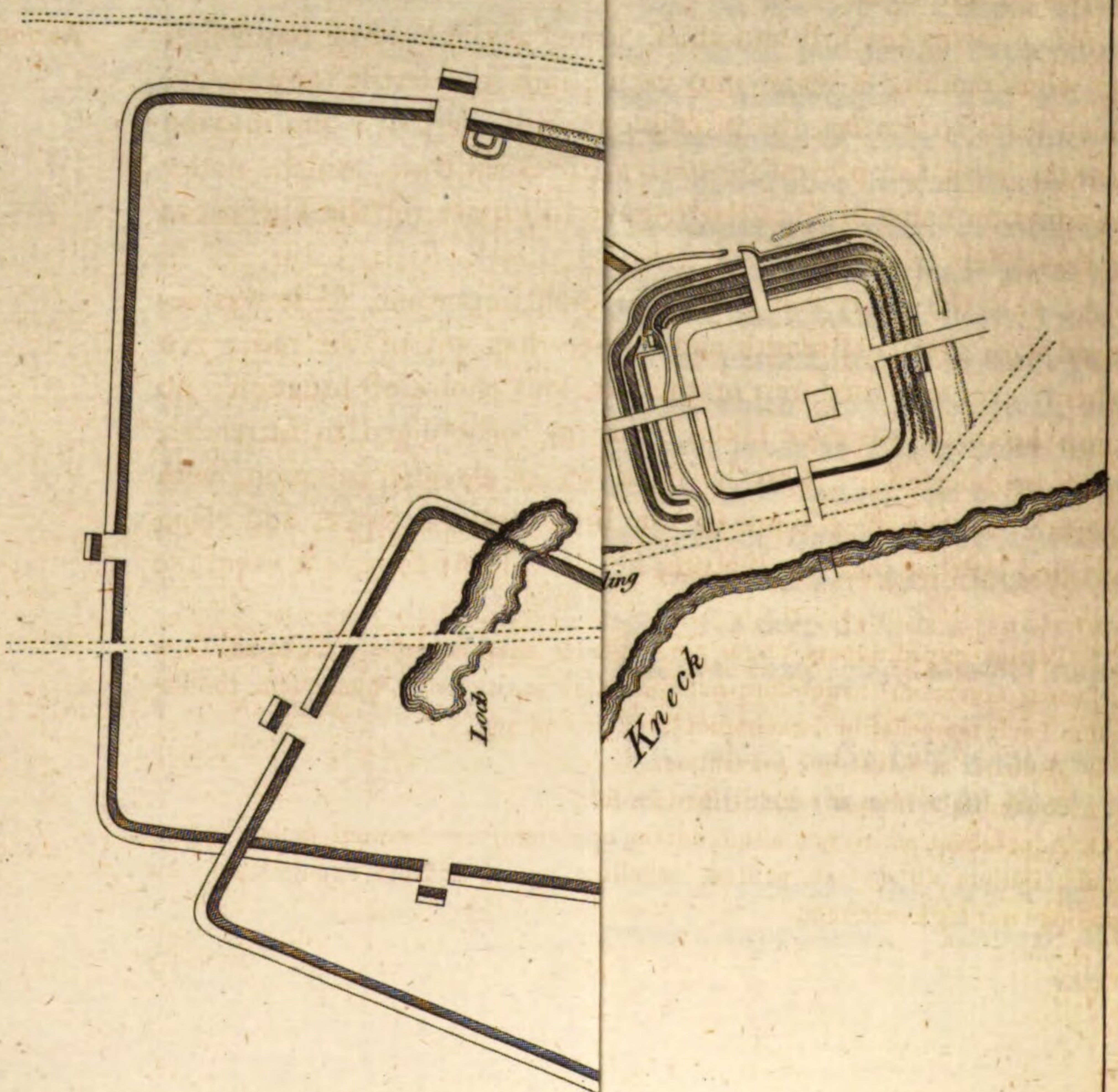
and
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cuts



N CAMP



Ardoch



valley he led his troops, when he carried the terror of his arms as far as the *Tay*; when he past unmolested through new-discovered nations, with the elements warring against him*. Here, after all the difficulties he met with in conducting his forces through the forests, and wading through æstuaries first tried by himself†; he found an ample space for erecting of fortresses, and establishing of stations‡. Of these

Ardoch forms the first and chief, seated at the head of two vales, and commanding a view into each: into the fertile *Strathballan*, which leads to *Sterling*, the probable rout of *Agricola*; and into the *Glacialis Ierne*, the present *Strathbearn*, an open tract, which, under the common name of *Strathmore*, gave full space for the operations of this celebrated leader.

ARDOCH.

As this stationary camp was the most important, so it was secured with greater strength and artifice than any of the rest. No general ever equalled him in the judicious choice of situation: no camp he made was ever taken by storm, or obliged to surrender, or to be deserted||. This he fixed on an elevated situation, with one side on the steep bank of the little river of *Kneck*, and being fortified on that part by Nature, he thought fit to give it there the

* *Tertius expeditionum annus novas gentes aperuit, vastatis usque ad Taum (æstuario nomen est) nationibus, quâ formidine territi hostes, quanquam conflictatum sævis tempestatibus, exercitum laceßere non ausi.*

† *Æstuaria ac sylvas ipse prætentare.*

‡ *Ponendisque insuper castellis spatium fuit.*

|| *Adnotabant periti, non alium ducem opportunitates locorum sapientius legisse; nullum ab Agricola positum castellum aut vi hostium expugnatum, aut pactione aut fugâ desertum.*

security

security of only a single foss. The other three have five, if not six, fosses, of a vast depth, with ramparts of correspondent heights between. The works on the south side are much injured by the plough; the others, in fine preservation. In the area is the *prætorium*, or the quarter of the general, in a tolerable perfect state. The area is four hundred and fifty feet, by four hundred. The four *portæ*, or entrances, are plainly to be distinguished; and the road from the *prætorian* port to the *prætorium*, very visible. This station was of force sufficient to baffle any siege from a barbarian enemy: this was one of those that he made a winter garrison during the remaining time of his command in the country; and by laying in a year's magazines of provisions, freed the soldiers from all apprehensions of a blockade*, and enabled them to make frequent sallies.

To the north of this fortress are the outlines of three inclosures, surrounded, if I recollect right, by only single ramparts. They are the works of different periods; or perhaps might have been the summer camps to this station; or they might have been the *Procestria* to the place, a sort of free-towns, built and enclosed with slight entrenchments, under the cover of the fort, which might be styled their citadel†. The first is contiguous to it, and receives into the west side the *Roman* road. The measurements of the area are a thousand and eighty feet by eight hundred and forty. The *portæ* are quite filled up.

Another very large one lies north of this, and part of the south, and even trespasses on, and takes in, a small portion of it. The

* *Crebræ eruptiones; nam adversus moras obsidionis, annuis copiis firmabantur.*

† *Vide Horsley, p. 101.*

four entrances are very visible, and each has, by way of defence, opposite to it, on the outside, a short rampart. The dimensions of this are two thousand six hundred feet, by sixteen hundred and seventy. The present road to *Sterling* runs through the midst of this.

A third, which seems never to have been completed, breaks in on one side of the greater; it points towards the *Kneck*, and either never reached that water, or has been on that side totally defaced.

Many antiquities have been found about this station, such as bits of bridles, spear-heads, and armour, which were deposited at *Ardoch*-house, the seat of Sir *William Stirling*, where they remained till the year 1715, when they were carried away by the soldiers. Since that time a very curious sepulchral monument has been discovered there, and presented to the College at *Glasgow*. It is inscribed thus :

DIS MANIBUS AMMONIUS. DAMIONIS COH. I. HISPANORUM
STIPENDIORUM XXVII. HEREDES F. C.

This is engraven in the xvth plate of the College Antiquities, and mentioned by Mr. *Horsley* among the *Scottish* monuments. Sir *William Stirling* did me the honor of informing me, that several coins have been found there, but now dispersed; and that there is in his possession an urn, filled with ashes, a fragment of the unburnt scull, and a piece of money. The last had, in all probability, been put into the mouth of the deceased as the fare of *Charon*, for wafting him over *Styx*.

I must not omit, that opposite to *Ardoch*, on the other side of the
Kneck,

Kneck, is a place called the *Keir*. Here, says Mr. Gordon, (for I did not visit it) are a great many circumvallations and ramparts of stone and earth; and regular terraces descending on the side of the hill. In *Wales* we have many *British* posts that bear the general name of *Caer*; and had I time to have examined it, I should doubtless have found it to have been one.

Nor must I leave this place without observing, that from its ramparts is to be seen the plain of *Sheriffmoor*, where the ill-disputed battle of *Dunblain* was fought in 1715. The Earl of *Marlay* with his army the evening before at *Ardoch*.

TULLIBARDINE.

On leaving this fine relique of antiquity, proceed down *Strathearn*. Pass by a stupendous *Cairn*. Cross an extensive black moor, and soon after reach *Tullibardine**, a great old house, the original seat of the *Murrays*, and which gives the title of *Marquis* to the heir of *Athol*. In 1715 it was made a garrison by the rebels; and for some time impeded the advance of the King's army towards *Perth*. Before the house, according to honest *Lindesay*, was shewn the length and breadth of the great ship, the *Great Michael*, built by *James IV.* and described by his historian with most scrupulous minuteness†. The dimensions, says he, were expressed here by the shipwrights,

* From *Tulloch* a hillock, and *Bardin* bards; this place being supposed to have been appropriated to the support of a bard. In old times districts were allotted by the great men for their support, which often became hereditary in their families. Doctor *Machpherson*, 218.

† In this same year the king of *Scotland* bigged a great ship, called the *Great Michael*, which was the greatest ship, and of most strength, that ever sailed in *England* or *France*; for this ship was of so great stature, and took so much timber, that,

shipwrights, by a plantation of hawthorns, which I looked for, but in vain.

Near the house is the very neat case of a small church; but the inside is quite ruinous.

Draw near the *Ochil* hills, verdant and smooth; see at a small distance, at their foot, *Kincardine*, an antient seat of the *Montrose* family. To the left is the small town of *Auchterardire*, which, with *Muthel*, *Blackford*, *Dinin*, and several other villages, were burnt by an order of the Pretender, dated from his court at *Scone*, the 17th of *January*, and the fifteenth year of his reign, 1715—1716. This cruel command was executed in a most uncommonly severe season; and the poor inhabitants of every age and sex left exposed to the

that, except *Falkland*, she wasted all the woods in *Fife*, which was oak wood, by all timber that was gotten out of *Noroway*; for she was so strong, and of so great length and breadth (all the wrights of *Scotland*, yea and many other strangers, were at her device, by the king's commandment, who wrought very busily in her, but it was year and day ere she was complete) To wit. She was twelve score foot of length, and thirty six foot within the sides; she was ten foot thick in the wall, and boards on every side, so stack and so thick that no cannon could go thro' her. This great ship cumbred *Scotland* to get her to the sea. From that time that she was afloat, and her masts and sails complete, with tows and anchors of-fering thereto, she was counted to the king to be thirty thousand pounds of expences, by her artillery which was very great and costly to the king by all the rest of her orders. To wit. she bare many canons, six on every side, with three great bassils, two behind in her dock, and one before, with three hundred shot of small artillery, that is to say, myand and batter'd falcon, and quarter-falcon, slings, pestilent serpetens, and double-dogs, with hagtor and culvering, cors-bows and hand-bows. She had three hundred mariners to sail her; she had six score of gunners to use her artillery; and had a thousand men of war by her captains, shippers, and quarter-masters.

P

rigour

rigour of the cold. To palliate these proceedings, the necessity of obstructing the march of the King's forces towards *Perth*, was pleaded: and that the Pretender, on his flight from that city, left in the hands of General *Gordon*, for the use of the sufferers, a large sum of money, with a letter to the Duke of *Argyle*, requesting a proper distribution.

Go through *Dinin*, and reach *Dupplin* at night.

AUG. 28.

Ride to see the ruins of a great *Cairn* on the road side, about a mile north of *Dupplin*, which had been lately demolished. On removing the stones, were discovered at the bottom a great number of chests, whose dimensions were two feet eight by two feet two, every one consisting of five flags; forming four sides and a lid. In all excepting one were bones, and mixed with them in some of the chests were round perforated bodies, which I suspect to have been *Druidical* beads; there were besides numbers of rings, heart-shaped trinkets, and others of a flat and oblong form, all made of a coarse glass.

BATTLE OF TIB-
BIR-MOOR.

At a small distance from this place is the plain of *Tibbir-moor*, where the Marquis of *Montrose* gained a signal victory over the Covenanters, with an inferior army of half-armed highlanders and *Irish*. *If ever God spake word of truth out of my mouth*, says one of the enthusiastic divines to his friends, *I promise you in his name assured victory this day*: but he was possessed with a lying spirit; for two thousand of their flock fell in the field, and two thousand more were taken prisoners. Tradition records a barbarous superstition of the *Irish* troops, who that morning put to death an innocent herdsman, they happened to meet, from the notion that victory would declare itself for the party which first drew blood.

Reach

Reach the church of *Tibbir-moor*, which takes its name from a holy well, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. This parish was sometime the residence of the Bishop of *Dunkeld*. Bishop *Galfred* died here in 1249; and Bishop *Sinclair* in 1337*. The last re-built and restored the church of *St. Serf*, on the north side of the water of *Almond*, once the chief of this parish; but, as report goes, was afterwards deserted on account of a child of Lord *Ruthven's* being drowned in the river, in returning from being baptized.

Below the minister's house is a rhomboid intrenchment, called the *Ward*: but there is not the least tradition about the design of it. A little farther is a high copped *Tumulus* or mount, styled the *round Law*, or court hill, such places being in these parts generally supposed to have been the seats of justice.

At a small distance from hence arrive at the high banks above the river *Almond*, which here waters the plain that extends to *Perth*, and falls into the *Tay*, about a mile above that city. Near this place was seated the antient *Bertha*, which *Boethius* asserts had been the residence of the *Scottish* kings. Here, says he, *Kenneth* exercised severe justice on the great *Banditti*†. This place, says *Buchanan*‡, was besieged by the *Danes* before the battle of *Loncarty*; and this place, says *Boethius*§, was totally destroyed by a flood in 1210, and the city re-built on the spot where the present *Perth* stands. Notwithstanding we must deny that fact§; yet there are not wanting evidences of *Bertha* having once been of considerable note. The tide of the *Tay*, in former times, reached this place;

BERTHA.

* *Mills's Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld*, M. S. † *Lib. XI. p. 227.*

‡ *Lib. VI. c. 31.* § *Lib. XIII. p. 278.* § See p. 78.

an anchor has been found here; and, as I have been told, that on digging, are to be found almost every where old walls, vaults and caufeways, far beneath the present surface of the ground. The *Romans* had a station on its banks, which their road pointed to: and still the falls of the cliffs produce many proofs of the truth of the assertion. About eight years ago, by the lapse of a great piece of land, was discovered great quantities of excellent iron, in short thick bars, from one to two feet in length, as if it had been cut for the conveniency of retailing.

Other falls have produced discoveries still more singular, and have layed open a species of interment, as far as I know, hitherto unnoticed. Some years ago, in the face of a broken bank, were discovered, six pillars in a line, ten feet distance from one another, and eighteen feet high from the top of the ground to the bed of the *Almond*, shewing out of the bank a semicircular face. These proved to have been the contents of certain cylindrical pits, sunk in the earth as places of sepulture. The urns were placed in them, and the hollows filled with earth of a different kind from the banks, and so strongly rammed in, as to remain coherent, after the former had in part been washed away. The Rev. Mr. *Duff* has described these hollows in a manner somewhat different, comparing them to the segments of a cone, with the broader part downwards; and to have been filled with bones, ashes, and fragments of urns. These funebrious vessels have been found here of different sizes; one of very uncommon dimensions as well as materials; being of fine clay only half an inch thick; and entirely plated in the inside with brass. It was capable of containing ten gallons; and was filled with ashes. Other urns of a small size have

have been met with in these pits; one held some wood ashes, and part of a *Lacrymatory*; an evidence of the nation they belonged to. So that if we may rely on the map of *Richard of Cirencester*, this place might have been the *Orrea* of the *Romans*.

A mile farther, on the plain, is the ancient house of *Ruthven*; RUTHVEN HOUSE. once the seat of the unfortunate *Gowries*. It consists of two square towers, built at different times; and distinct from each other; but now joined by buildings of later date. The top of one of the towers is called the *Maiden's leap*, receiving its name on the following occasion: a daughter of the first Earl of *Gowrie* was addressed by a young gentleman of inferior rank in the neighbourhood, a frequent visitor of the family, who never would give the least countenance to his passion. His lodging was in the tower, separate from that of his mistress;

Sed vetuere patres quod non potuere vetare.

The lady, before the doors were shut, conveyed herself into her lover's apartment; but some prying *Duenna* acquainted the countess with it; who cutting off, as she thought, all possibility of retreat, hastened to surprize them. The young lady's ears were quick; she heard the footsteps of the old countess, ran to the top of the leads, and took the desperate leap of nine feet four inches over a chasm of sixty feet, and luckily lighting on the battlements of the other tower, crept into her own bed, where her astonished mother found her, and of course apologized for the unjust suspicion. The fair daughter did not choose to repeat the leap; but the next night eloped, and was married.

But

RAID OF RUTH-
VEN.

But this place was the scene of more serious transactions, which laid the foundation of a resentment that proved fatal to its noble master. Here was executed the generous design of freeing *James VI.* from his worthless favorites, who were poisoning his youth with exalted notions of royal prerogative; and instilling into him those principles which, in after times, proved so destructive to his progeny. *Gowrie*, with numbers of other peers, inveigled *James* into this castle, in the year 1582, on his return from a hunting match in *Athol*. When he was about to depart, he was stopped by the nobles in a body, who presented him with a memorial against the ill conduct of his principal favorites. He endeavoured to free himself from restraint, but was prevented; and upon his bursting into tears, was told by the guardian of *Glames*, that *it was better children weep than bearded men*. This was called the *Raid of Ruthven*. The conspirators carried him off; but on his escape he again resigned himself to *Arran*, a favorite void of every species of virtue, and even, after an act of oblivion, declared them guilty of high treason, and actually put *Gowrie* to death at *Sterling*, after a trial injurious to his majesty's honor.

After the doubtful conspiracy of the two sons of this unfortunate nobleman at *Perth*, and after their deaths, and posthumous conviction, the very name was abolished by act of parliament; the house indeed was preserved; but to obliterate all memory of so detested a family, even the name of that was changed to *Hunting-Tower*.

THE LOWSWORK.

Near this house is the stone building called the *Lowswork*, so styled from *Low*, the first contriver. This serves to divert part of the

the water of *Almond* into an aqueduct, leading to *Pertb*, which is of the greatest service to the various mills at this present time, and antiently assisted to make the place almost impregnable, by filling the ditch that surrounded the walls. On one side of this aqueduct is the *boult of Balbousie*, a stone work, perforated with an orifice, thirty-two inches round, guarded with a circle of iron at each end. This hole is permitted, by very antient usage, to convey a portion of water to the mill of that name. A contract is still extant between the magistrates of *Pertb* and *Eviot*, then owner of *Balbousie*, in 1464, about the repair of this boult; and very lately the same has been renewed by the Earl of *Kinnoull*, the present noble possessor of those lands*.

Mr. *Duff* from this spot pointed to me the site of *Tillilum*, near *Pertb*, once a convent of *Carmelites*, in the east end of the parish of *Tibbirmoor*. The founder is not mentioned: we only learn from *Keith*, that *Richard Inverkeithing*, bishop of *Dunkeld*, built here a fine chapel and a house, in 1262, and that the synods of the diocese were wont to be kept here for fear of the *Cattaranes*, or highland robbers, till the year 1460, when *Thomas Lauder*, bishop of *Dunkeld*, removed them to his own cathedral†.

TILLILUM.

In my return to *Dupplin* had a distant view of *Metbwen*, a place lying between *Tibbirmoor* and the *Almond*, noted for the defeat

* As it is my wish to preserve the memory of every benefactor to the human species, I must not omit mention of *Alexander Christie*, an *Irish-Scot*, who about fifty years ago, in this parish, at a place called *Tulloch*, set up the first bleaching ground; and was the first person who introduced the right culture of potatoes into this country.

† M. S. Life of the Bishops.

Robert

Robert Bruce received here from the *English*, in 1306, under *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

BESSIE BELL, AND
MARY GRAY.

The banks of this river, about two miles higher than *Bertba*, afforded an untimely grave to the fair friends, *Bessie Bell*, and *Mary Gray*, two neighbouring beauties, celebrated in an elegant *Scotch* ballad, composed by a lover deeply stricken with the charms of both. One was the daughter of the Laird of *Kinvaid*, the other of the Laird of *Lednock*. A pestilence that raged in 1666, determined them to retire from the danger. They selected a romantic and sequestered spot, on the side of *Brauchie Burn*, where

They bigged a bower on yon *Burn brae*,
And thick'd it o'er with rushes.

Here they lived for some time, and as should seem, without jealousy, for they received the visits of their lover, till catching the infection, they both died, and were both interred in the lands of *Lednock*, at *Dronach Haugh**.

'AUG. 29.

Leave *Dupplin*, and revisit *Pertb*. Am honored by the magistrates with the freedom of the city.

SINGULAR COM-
BAT.

Pass over part of the *North-Inch*. On this plain, in 1396, a private war between the *Clan Chattan*, and the *Clan Kay* was decided in a manner parallel to the combat between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*. A cruel feud raged between these warlike tribes, which the king, *Robert* the III^d, in vain endeavoured to reconcile: at length the Earls of *Crawford* and *Dunbar* proposed, that the difference should be determined by the sword, by thirty champions on each side. The warriors were chosen, the day of combat fixed,

* *Gabions of Pertb*, p. 19.



M. Griffiths del.

R. Godfrey sculp.

the field appointed, and the king and his nobility assembled as spectators. On reviewing the combatants, one of the *Clan-Chattan* (seized with a pannic) was missing; when it was proposed, in order to form a parity of numbers, that one of the *Clan-Kay* should withdraw; but such was the spirit of that brave people, that not one could be prevailed on to resign the honor and danger of the day. At length one *Henry Wind*, a sadler, who happened accidentally to be present, offered to supply the place of the lost *Macintosh*, for the small sum of a *French* crown of gold. He was accepted; the combat began, and *Henry* fairly earned his pay, for by his prowess, victory declared itself in favor of his party. Of that of *Clan-Chattan* only ten and the volunteer were left alive, and every one of them dangerously wounded. Of the *Clan-Kay* only one survived, who declining so unequal a combat, flung himself into the *Tay*, and swam over unwounded to the opposite shore*.

Ride over the bridge of *Perth*, the most beautiful structure of the kind in *North-Britain*, designed and executed by Mr. *Smeton*. Its length is nine hundred feet; the breadth (the only blemish) twenty-two within the parapets. The piers are founded ten feet beneath the bed of the river, upon oaken and beechen piles, and the stones laid in *puzzalane*, and cramped with iron. The number of arches nine; of which the centre is seventy-five feet in diameter. This noble work opens a communication with all the different great roads of the kingdom, and was completed at the expence of twenty-six thousand pounds: of this the commissioners of forfeited estates, by his Majesty's permission, gave eleven thousand; *Perth*, two;

PERTH BRIDGE.

* *Buchanan*, lib. X. c. 2, 3.

private subscribers, four thousand seven hundred and fifty-six; the royal boroughs, five hundred. But still this great work would have met with a check for want of money, had not the Earl of *Kinnoull*, with his characteristic public spirit, advanced the remaining sum, and taken the security of the tolls, with the hazard only to himself.

Several preceding bridges have been washed away by the violent floods, that at times pour down from the highlands. The first misfortune on record is that which befel it in 1210, in the time of *William the Lion*, before recited in p. 73. I am uncertain whether it suffered a second time before the year 1329; or whether the order given that year by *Robert I.*, for liberty of getting stones out of the quarries of *Kynkarachi* and *Balcormoc**, for the building of that, the bridge of *Earn*, and the church of *Perth*, was not for re-building the former, which might have lain in ruins since the days of *William*. After this, it met with a succession of misfortunes, in the years 1573, 1582, and 1589; and, finally, in the year 1621, when it had been just re-built and completed in the most magnificent manner, a fatal flood overthrew the whole: a judgment, said the people, on the iniquity of the place, for in 1606 here was held that parliament, *at which bishops were erected, and the lords rode first in their scarlet gowns*†. From that period it lay neglected, till the late successful attempt restored it at least to its former splendor.

* On opening this quarry, for the materials of the present bridge, numbers of the antient tools were discovered.

† *Gabions*, 82.

SCONE.

On reaching the eastern banks of the *Tay*, make a digression about a mile and a half to the left, to see the celebrated abbey of *Scone**, seated amidst beautiful woods, and, at a small distance from the river. Long before the foundation of the abbey, *Scone* had been a place of note. It is called by some the antient capital of the *Picts*: but it certainly was the seat of the princes of *Scotland* as early as the time of *Kenneth*. On a *Tumulus*, still in being, they kept their courts of justice: on this they sat to determine the pleas between their barons, whence it was called the *Mons Placiti de Sconâ*, the *Mote hill* of *Scone*. *Mote*, in the *Galic* tongue, signifies a court; for in very early times it was customary for the great people to deliver their laws from eminences of this kind. Our *Druids* had their *Gorseddau*, where they *sate aloft*, and delivered their decrees, their sentences, and their orations to the people.

THE MOTE-HILL.

Legend relates, that the hill in question was called *Omnis terra*†, being composed of earth brought here by gentlemen out of every country they had travelled in. But with more truth it may be said, that *Malcolm Mac-Kenneth*, or *Malcolm* the II. seated in the famous chair, placed on this mount, ‘gave and distributed all his lands of the realm of *Scotland* amongst his men, and reserved nathing in propertie to himself, bot the royall dignitie, and the *Mutehill* in the towne of *Scone*‡.’ So that it should seem the very existence of his royal dignity depended on the possession of this hill

* Or *Scyon*, as it is called in a charter of *Alexander* II. Vide *Anderson's Diplomata*, No. XXX.

† *Irwin's Nomencl. Hist. Scot.* 212.

‡ *Regiam Majest.* p. 1. and *Boethius*, lib. XI. p. 245.

of authority. But I must remark with Mr. *Guthrie*, that this distribution ought to be taken in a more limited sense; it being incredible that any Prince should thus totally divest himself of all the royal demesnes. It is most probable that he only renewed to his Barons the grants of their lands, and in reward for their faithful services made their tenures sure and hereditary, which before they held precariously, and on the will of the Crown*.

ABBEY.

The abbey was founded by *Alexander* the First, in 1114, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. *Michael* the archangel, and filled with canons regular of St. *Augustine*. It is said to have been originally a seat of the *Culdees*, which is not improbable, as it is not to be supposed that so noted a place could be destitute of some religious order. The revenues at the Reformation were considerable: amounting to 1140*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Scots; besides sixteen chaldrons and two firlots of wheat; seventy-three chaldrons thirteen bolls, two firlots and two pecks of bear; sixty-two chaldrons of meal; eighteen chaldrons and three bolls of oats; and one last of salmon.

FATAL STONE.

In the church of this abbey was preserved the famous chair, whose bottom was the fatal stone, the *palladium* of the *Scottish* monarchy; the stone, which had first served *Jacob* for his pillow, was afterwards transported into *Spain*, where it was used as a seat of justice by *Getbalus*, cotemporary with *Moses*. It afterwards found its way to *Dunstaffage* in *Argyleshire*, continued there as the coronation chair till the reign of *Kenneth* II. who to secure his empire removed it to *Scone*. Here it remained, and in it every *Scottish*

* *Hist. Scotland.* I. 226.

monarch was inaugurated till the year 1296, when *Edward I.* to the mortification of *North-Britain*, translated it to *Westminster* abbey; and with it, according to antient prophecy, the empire of *Scotland*.

The ceremony of placing the new monarch in the coronation chair was hereditary in the antient Earls of *Fife*. *Edward*, in the midst of his usurpation, paid a strict attention to that point: the office was in *Duncan* the eleventh Earl; but as he was under age, and with the King, I find in *Rymer's Fœdera* * a writ, dated *Nov. 21, 1292*, at *Norham*, directing one *John* of *Perth*, instead of the young Earl, to perform the ceremony of putting his creature *John Baliol* into the regal chair at *Scone*.

This abbey, with the church, in the year 1559, underwent the common fate of religious houses, in the furious and ungovernable season of Reformation. This was demolished by the zealots of *Dundee*, in resentment of one of their company being killed by a shot from the house. The nobility who were present strove to divert their rage, being more interested in the preservation, from the prospect of sharing in the plunder of the church.

In the church is the monument of *Sir David Murray*, ancestor of Lord *Stormont*, the present owner of the place. *Sir David's* figure is placed in an attitude of devotion, with a long inscription, relating his lineage, offices and virtues. *Charles II.* was crowned in this church before he set out on the expedition that terminated in the fatal battle of *Worcester*. The crown was placed on his head by the Marquis of *Argyle*, the wily peer being for once

CHURCH.

* Vol. II. p. 600.

cheated by the young prince, who flattered him with the hope of seeing one of his daughters mother of a line of kings*.

In the year 1715 the old *Chevalier* resided here for some time, and issued out six proclamations, among which was one for his coronation on the 23d of *January*, 1716; but before that time his resolution failed, and he fled from a crown he was unworthy to wear. His son, in 1745, made the place a short visit.

HILL OF KINN-
NOULL.

Return the same road; pass near the end of the bridge of *Perth*, and after a short space, ride beneath the vast rocks of *Kinnoull*, which threaten destruction to the traveller, from the frequent falls from this black and ragged precipice. Many awful ruins are scattered far beyond the road; one of which a few years ago overwhelmed a small cottage, and the poor inhabitants. Beautiful agates are frequently found in this hill. In examining the fragments that lay beneath, I discovered a considerable quantity of *lava*, a proof of its having been an antient *vulcano*.

In the church of *Kinnoull* is the magnificent monument of Chancellor *Hay*†. His Lordship is represented standing under a rich entablature, supported by three pillars: two elegantly carved, the third plain, surrounded by a coronet. His dress is a long gown, great ruff, and small close cap. The seals, and a scull are placed on a table before him. Beneath is a space designed for the epitaph, but left uninscribed. The following is part of one, destined for that purpose, composed by Doctor *Jonston*.

Gone is the wise *Lycurgus* of our time,
The great and grave Dictator of our Clime;

* *Clarendon*, VI. 395.

† Sir *George Hay* first Earl of *Kinnoull*.

To whose desert the sacred Sisters owe,
 As much as e'er of old they did bestow,
 Of their *Pirean* treasure to give Fame
 To painful *Curius*, or grave *Cato's* Name.
 Had thou, brave Judge, liv'd in such golden Days,
 Thy Head had long e'er now been crown'd with Bays :
 But Wisdom now is richly priz'd by none,
 Nor Virtue, Guardian finds, till she be gone.
 Six hundred years ago how happy I,
 That day, when thy brave Ancestor did dye
 His face with *Danic* Blood, he did bequeath
 Life to his Country at the doors of Death.
 Yet this brave Act was clos'd with one fair day :
 But thou didst still for many years display
 The ensigns of thy Virtue ; and fierce jarrs,
 Intestine broils worse than the worst of wars
 Did quell combustions. Safe did keep from Harm
 Chaste Piety ; and raging Wrath disarm, &c.

Soon reach the noted *Carse* of *Gowrie*, a fine tract that extends in length fourteen miles, and in breadth four, bounded on the north by a range of hills called the *Braes* of *Gowrie* ; and by the river *Tay* on the south. Too much cannot be said of its fertility. It is covered with corn of every species ; peas and clover all in great perfection ; varied with orchards, plantations, and gentlemen's seats. The roads are planted on each side with trees, which, with the vast richness of the country, reminded me of *Flanders* ; and the extensive corn-lands, with the mud-houses, dabbed on the outside with cow dung, for fuel, immediately brought before me the idea of *Northamptonshire*. It agrees with the last also, in finding during summer a great deficiency of water for common uses, and a great lack of fuel all winter ; so that the following is become a proverbial saying,
 (false,

CARSE OF GOW-
 RIE.

(false, I trust, in the last instance) That the *Carse* of *Gowrie* wants water all summer, fire all winter, and the grace of God all the year through.

ELCHO CONVENT.

The view of the *Tay*, and the opposite shore, add great charms to the view. On the southern bank stands *Elcho*, a poor convent of *Cistercian* nuns, founded by *David Lindsay* of *Glanerk* and his mother, on a piece of ground belonging to *Dumferline*; endowed afterwards by *Madoch**, Earl of *Strathbearn*, with the lands of *Kinnaird* in *Fife*. But the recluses were never very opulent, as their whole revenue at the Reformation amounted but to sixty-four pounds, six shillings and eight-pence.

A little further the *Tay* begins to spread considerably, and to assume the form of an æstuary. At a hamlet called *Hawkstone*, see on the road side a very large stone, said to be that on which the hawk of the peasant *Hay* alighted, after it had performed its flight round the land which was given to the gallant rustic, in reward of his services. On it is inscribed in modern letters, I know not why, the word *Caledonia*.

ERROL.

Reach *Errol*, a small town, remarkable for the beautiful views, particularly those from the gardens of Mr. *Crawford*, seated on a knowl, with a rich view of land or water from every part. Here I remarked the *arbor vitæ* of a very uncommon size, being five feet six inches in circumference. The seeds ripen here very well.

Observe, about a mile to the left, *Castle-Lion*, a seat of the *Lions* Earls of *Strathmore*.

The *Carse* of *Gowrie* terminates a few miles farther, when the land grows higher; but still continues fertile and improved.

* Probably *Malaise* or *Maurice*, for I see no *Madoch* among the earls.

The southern boundary of the *Tay* is the shire of *Fife*, a beautiful extent of country, rising gently from the water edge. *Newburgh*, a port of *Perth*, where vessels of three hundred tons may lie, is to be seen on that shore, a little east of *Abernetby*. Farther on are many places of note that lie on that coast; and were seen in the course of this day's ride. The first is *Lindores*, a little east of *Newburgh*, a rich abbey, founded by *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, brother to *William* the First, on his return from the Holy Land, about the year 1178. The pious inhabitants were *Tyronensian* monks, drawn from the abbey of *Kelso*, whom *Boethius* pronounces to have been famous for the innocency of their manners. Their revenue in money was two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, fourteen shillings and fourpence *Scots*; and they had besides twenty-two parish churches dependent on them. The duke of *Rothesay*, eldest son to *Robert* II. who was starved to death at *Falkland* by his uncle, was, according to report, buried in the church of this abbey.

LINDORES ABBEY.

A few miles more to the east, on the same shore, are the ruins of *Balmerino* or *Balmerinach*, a most beautiful abbey of *Cistercians* (transplanted from *Melrofs*) begun by *Alexander* the II^d, and his mother *Emergarda*, in 1229, on lands purchased by her for a thousand marks from *Richard de Ruele*, who resigned this and the lands of *Cultreack* and *Ballindean* to her in 1215, for this pious use. Various other donations were bestowed on it; among which may be reckoned *Corbie* and *Birkill*, and its parks, bequeathed by *Laurence* of *Arbernetby*, because the royal foundress had left him in her will a legacy of two hundred marks sterling. The preceptory of *Gadvan* in *Fife* also belonged to this abbey; and two or

BALMERINO ABBEY.

R

three

three of the monks always resided on it. The revenues of the place were not large, not exceeding seven hundred and four pounds two shillings and tenpence halfpenny in *Scots* money. At the Reformation *Balmerino* was erected into a barony, in favour of Sir *James Elphinston*, whose descendant fell an honest victim to mistaken principles in 1746.

Near the village of *Invergowrie*, quit the shire of *Perth*, and enter that of

A N G U S.

And after a ride of three or four miles arrive at its capital, the city of DUNDEE, a well-built town, seated on the æstuary of the *Tay*, about eight miles from the mouth, in *lat.* 56.—24. 30. *long.* from *London* 3—5. 3. west, and is the third in rank of the royal boroughs. The number of inhabitants in the town and suburbs amount nearly to fourteen thousand. Here are three established churches, with three ministers and two assistants, for the discharge of the duty of the parish, which includes a certain district near the town; besides there are two episcopal chapels, a meeting-house for the *Glassites**, and three for the burgher and antiburgher seceders.

The town is seated on the side of a hill, and is rather irregularly laid out. Above it is *Law of Dundee*, a mark to seamen. The harbour is artificially protected by piers, and furnished with

* Or the followers of Mr. *John Glas*, founder of the sect of Independents in *North-Britain*.

a quay,

a quay, on which are three very handsome public warehouses, built in 1756. The largest is composed of a centre a hundred feet long, with two handsome wings, all built of free-stone, and their corners adorned with rustic work. The harbour is very commodious, and very accessible by people that are acquainted with it. There are on the north shore, near the entry of the æstuary, two light-houses, very completely finished, and well attended, being the property of the fraternity of seamen at *Dundee*; but the want of a new survey is much to be regretted, as the sands have of late years shifted: the public therefore look up to the Admiralty expecting its attention in this important article. The port will contain about two hundred sail, has at spring tides fourteen feet water, and admits vessels of upwards of three hundred tons burden. There are at present about seventy ships belonging to the place, and one of two hundred and sixty-four tons, that is employed in the *Greenland* whale-fishery. An attempt is now making to revive the coasting cod-fishery.

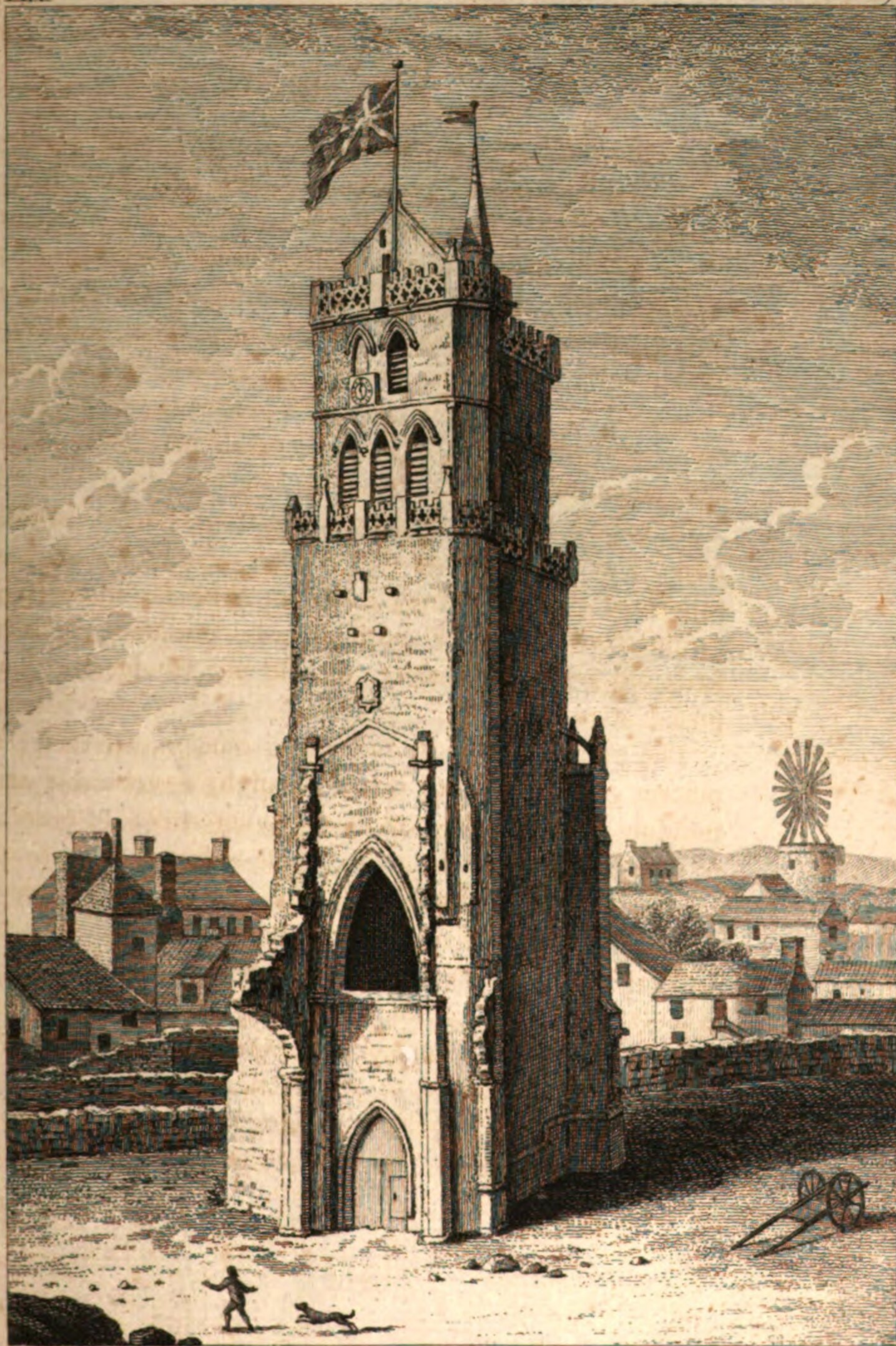
The manufactures of *Dundee* are linen, especially of *Osnaburghs*, sail-cloth, cordage, threads, thread-stockings, buckrams (a new work in *Scotland*) tanned leather, and shoes, for the *London* market; hats, which has set aside their importation from *England* for the supply of these parts; and lastly, as an article of trade may be mentioned a sugar-house, erected about seven years ago, which does considerable business. Here was, in memory of man, a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called *Plaiden*, which was exported undressed, undyed, to *Sweden*, *Germany*, and the United Provinces, for cloathing the troops of those countries; but this was superseded by that of *Osnaburghs*, which commenced in the

year 1747, and is now the staple of the county of *Angus*. In 1773, 4,488,460 yards were stamped; the price from fourpence to sixpence a yard. These are shipped for *London*, *Newcastle*, *Leith*, *Burrowstonefs*, and *Glasgow*, from whence they are sent to the *West-Indies* and *America*, for the cloathing of the slaves. To the same places are also exported threads, soap, shoes, leather, and saddlery goods. To *Sweden* and *Norway* are sent potatoes, and dressings of flax; and in times of plenty, when exportation is allowed, corn, meal and flour. The salmon taken near *Brough-Tay* castle is sent, salted, to *Holland*.

In respect to imports, it receives from *North-America*, *Russia*, *Memel* and *Dantzick*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, the usual exports of those countries; and from *Holland*, undrest flax, for the manufacture of threads and fine linens, pot-ashes, linseed, clover-feed, old iron, and madder, for the use of dyers. Such is its present state.

OLD TOWER
STEEPLE.

The public buildings, antient and modern, are these: the magnificent gothic tower of the old church, a venerable and superb building, now standing by itself, giving reason to every spectator to regret the loss of the body, whose only remains are the choir, called the *Old Kirk*, whose west end is crossed by another building, divided into two places of worship, evidently of a later construction, and probably built out of the ruins of the old: the last, when entire, was in form of a cross, and, according to *Boethius*, founded by *David*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, brother to *William I*, of *Scotland*, and dedicated to the blessed VIRGIN. This happened on his return from his third crusade, in which he had accompanied *Richard I*, in 1189, and carried with him five hundred of his countrymen.

*Meppin del*

THE TOWER AT DUNDEE.

trymen. After undergoing various calamities incident to these pious warriors, on his return to his native country he was nearly perishing by ship-wreck in sight of this place; when vowing to erect a temple to the Virgin, he was instantly relieved, and shewed his gratitude in this superb pile*. It must be confessed that he called in the aid of other well-disposed people; for he obtained a mandate from the Pope, still to be seen in the *Vatican*†, recommending, to assist in the expence, a collection throughout *Christendom*.

The time that part of the body of the church was destroyed is not certainly known; it was probably at the time of the Reformation, when the zealots of this place made excursions far and wide to destroy the churches of other cities.

This place had several religious houses; one of *Mathurines*, founded by *James Lindsay*, whose charter was confirmed at *Perth*, in 1392, by *Robert III.* Another of *Dominicans*, by *Andrew Abercrombie*, a burgher of the town. A third, of *Franciscans*, by *Devorgilla*, daughter to *Alan*, Lord of *Galloway*; but that was supported only by alms. Lady *Beatrix*, dowager of *William*, Earl of *Errol*, gave them a hundred pound *Scots*, on condition that the monks prayed (with a low voice) for her soul, and that of her husband. In 1482 they consisted of a warden and fourteen brethren. The fourth was a nunnery, whose name is barely mentioned‡.

CONVENTS.

* *Boethius*, lib. XIII. 275, 276.

† It was shewn to Doctor *William Raitt*, in 1740, by the Pope's librarian.

‡ *Keith*, 243, 272, 274, 283.

The

TOWN-HOUSE.

The town-house is a most elegant structure, begun in the year 1730, and finished in 1734. It was carried on under the directions of the father of the gentlemen to whom we owe the *Adelpbi*. It contains the post-office, the court room, with vaulted repositories for the records, the guildhall, and the council-chamber.

NEW CHURCH.

Here is a new church, built in a style that does credit to the place, and which shews an enlargement of mind in the presbyterians, who now begin to think, that the LORD may be praised in beauty of holiness.

CASTLE.

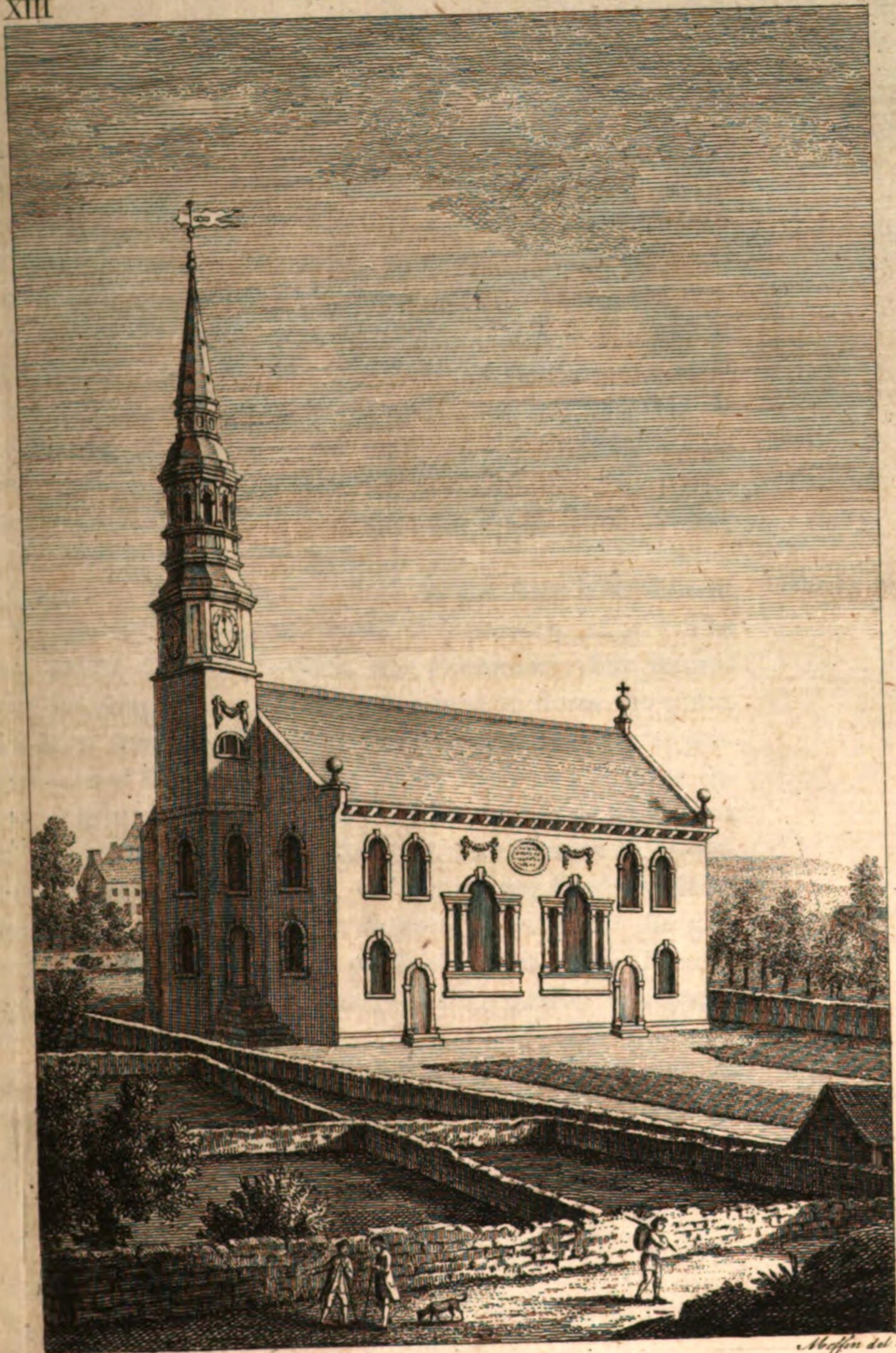
There is not a relique left of the antient castle; but its site may be found where the *Lion* inn now stands.

FORT AT BROUGH-
TAY CRAG.

Two or three miles east of *Dundee*, on the river, are the ruins of the fort called *Brough-Tay Crag*. This place was taken by the *English* fleet, in 1547, on the invasion of *Scotland*, by the Duke of *Somerfet*. The *English* remained in possession of it till 1550, when it was surrendered to the *French* under M. *Dessè*, who by its capture freed the *Scots* from a most troublesome neighbour.

This place derives its name from *Dun*, a hill, and *Tay*, the river, on which it stands. *Boethius* says, that its antient name was *Alectum*, but I cannot learn on what foundation. The *Roman* fleet entered this æstuary, and might have had a station in some part; but from diligent enquiry I cannot learn that there have been either camp or road, or coins, or any other traces of that nation discovered in the neighbourhood.

The first notice I find of it in history is on the occasion before mentioned, when the Earl of *Huntingdon* founded its church; and changed, as *Boethius* asserts, its name from *Alectum* to DEI DONUM. It was a considerable place in the time of *Edward I*, who
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THE NEW CHURCH AT DUNDEE.



in his northern progress, in 1291, reduced it, and other places that lay in his way. About the year 1311 it was in possession of his son, who placed there, as governor, *William de Montfichet**. In 1423 it entered into an obligation with *Edinburgh, Perth, and Aberdeen*, to raise eleven thousand pounds towards paying the ransom of *James I*, then prisoner in *England*†. This is a proof of its wealth at that time; and an evidence of its commerce in 1458 may be collected from the royal privilege granted to it by *James II*. of the following tolls towards the repair of the harbour, which were thus imposed: on every ship, ten shillings; on every *crayer*, bus, barge, or *ballinger*, five shillings; on every *fercost*, twelve pence; on every great boat, six-pence‡.

But *Dundee* received a dreadful check by the siege it underwent by the *English*, under General *Monk*, in *September, 1651*. The Governor, Major General *Lumsden*, was summoned; but returning a very insulting answer, *Monk* determined to storm the place. By means of a *Scotch* boy he discovered the situation of the garrison, that it was secure, and generally by noon in a state of intoxication. He made a feint, as if he intended to raise the siege; but returned instantly with his forces supplied with sheaves of wheat, cut out of the neighbouring fields; with them they filled the ditch, succeeded in their attack, and put about six hundred of the garrison to the sword. The governor perished, as Sir *Philip Warwick* says§, by the hands of a fanatic officer, after quarter was given,

SIEGE IN 1651.

* † *Ayliff's Ancient Calendars*, 123, 306.

† *Anderfon's Dict. of Commerce*, I. 277.

§ *Memoirs*, 361.

to the great concern of the humane *Monk*. The booty was immense, for besides the wealth found in the town, there were sixty sail of ships in the harbour*.

I must not quit *Dundee* without saying, that *Dudhope*, the seat of the gallant Viscount *Dundee*, lies a little north of the place. It had been the antient residence of the *Scrymseours*, and was rebuilt in 1600, by Sir *John Scrymseour*, a family ruined in the civil wars. It fell at length to the crown, and was granted by *James VII.* to the viscount, then only *Graham*, of *Claverhouse*; on his heroic death it was given to the *Marquis of Douglas*, and still remains in that house.

AUG. 30.

In the morning continue my journey; and turn from *Dundee* northward. The country grows a little more hilly; is still much cultivated: the soil is good, but the fields of wheat grow scarcer. Leave on the left *Balumbi*, a ruined castle with two round towers. On the right is *Clay-pots*, one of the seats of the famous Cardinal *Beaton*.

Leave, unknowingly, to the west, a curious monumental stone, set up in memory of the defeat of *Camus*, a *Danish* commander, slain on the spot, about the year 994. According to Mr. *Gordon**, it is in form of a cross. On one side is a most rude figure of our Saviour crucified: beneath, a strange *Centaur-like* monster with six legs. On the upper part of the other side is a man, his head surrounded with a glory, and an angel kneeling to him. Beneath are two forms like *Ægyptian* mummies: and in the third compartment,

* Vide *Gumble's Life of Gen. Monk*, 42. *Whitelocke*, 508. 509.

† *Itin.* 154. *tab.* LIII. *fig.* 1.

two men with bonnets on their heads and books in their hands. The battle was fought near the village of *Barray*; where numbers of *Tumuli* mark the place of slaughter. But *Camus*, flying, was slain here. Commissary *Maul* mentions a camp at *Kaer-boddo*, fortified with rampart and fofs, to this day styled *Norway Dikes*.

Reach *Panmure*, a large and excellent house, furrounded by vast plantations. It was built about a hundred years ago, on the site of the feat of the antient family of the *Maules*, in the barony of *Panmure*, conveyed into that house by the marriage of the heiress of the place, daughter of Sir *William de Valoniis*, lord chamberlain of *Scotland* in the reign of *Alexander II*. This barony and that of *Banevin* had been granted to his father *Philip de Valoniis*, and confirmed to himself by *William* to be held by the service providing half a soldier whensoever demanded*.

PANMURE.

In the house are some excellent portraits of distinguished personages: among them, a half-length of the Earl of *Loudon*, chancellor of *Scotland*, during the civil wars of the last century: esteemed the most eloquent man of his time, and the most active leader of the covenanting party. We may learn from his history, that the regard pretended by the faction for the interests of religion, was mere hypocrisy. The proof may be collected from the imprisonment of this nobleman in the Tower, in the year 1639, for the highest act of treason; for joining in an offer to put his country under the protection of the *French* king, provided he would assist the party in their designs; for offering to unite with powers the most arbitrary in *Europe*, and the most cruel and in-

PORTRAITS.

* *Anderson's Diplomata*, N°. xxviii.

veterate persecutors of their *Calvinistical* brethren: but the violence of party would have induced them to have heard a mass which they pretended to abhor, provided they could reject the innocent liturgy, and tyrannize over sinking monarchy. After the quarrel of the *Scots* with the *English* parliament, he united in the endeavours of his countrymen to restore *Charles* the II^d, yet passed sentence, as chancellor, on the gallant *Montrose*, with all the sowerness of his old friends, and with all the insolence of a *Jef-feries*. On the defeat of the king at *Worcester*, his new attachments obliged him to avoid the rage of the ruling powers: he fled to the highlands, at length made his peace, and lived in obscurity till his death in 1663.

A half-length of the first Earl of *Panmure*, in his robes. He was lord of the bed-chamber to *Charles* I. and a faithful servant to his Majesty in all fortunes. After the King's death he retired into *Scotland*; where, in 1654, he was fined, by an ordinance of the Protector's council, in the sum of ten thousand pounds, for no other reason than that his sons were engaged in the royal cause.

James Earl of *Panmure*, in a long wig, and armour, disgraced by *James* II. for non-compliance with that prince's designs in favor of popery; yet, at the convention of the estates at the Revolution, was a strenuous advocate in defence of his old master. In 1715 carried his attachment so far as to join the insurgents in favor of the son; behaved with gallantry at the battle of *Sheriff-moor*; and forfeited his estate and honors in the cause. His nephew, by his merit, recovered the title, being created, on that score, Earl of *Panmure* in the kingdom of *Ireland*; and Fortune,
in

in this instance, a judicious goddess, supplied him with the means of purchasing the large family estate.

A fine head of Prince *Rupert*, looking over one shoulder.

A fine portrait of the Duke of *Monmouth*, sitting. His hair long and beautiful; his dress, a brown fatten mantle, and a laced cravat.

A head of the Duke of *Hamilton*, killed by Lord *Mobun*.

Charles XII. of *Sweden*, with his usual savage look.

The *Duc d'Aumont*, the *French* ambassador in the reign of queen *Anne*, who came over on the occasion of the peace. He is said to have paid this fine compliment to the troops that had helped to reduce the dangerous power of his master, by observing, emphatically, at a review near *London*, *that he was very glad to see them in that place**.

Mr. *Coleshill* of *Chigwell*, *Yorkshire*, a half-length, in a black cap, furred gown, with a gold chain.

His daughter, grotesquely dressed in black; her arms perfectly *berisfees* with points. She was the lady of Sir *Edward Stanhope*, president of the north, whose picture, in small, is by her.

Proceed eastward through an open country, and in two hours reach *Aberbrothick* or *Arbroath*, seated on the discharge of the little river *Brothick* into the sea, as the name imports, *Aber* in the *British* implying such a situation. It is a small but flourishing place, well built, and still encreasing: the town has been in an improving state for the thirty last years, and the number of inhabitants

AUG. 31.

ABERBROTHICK.

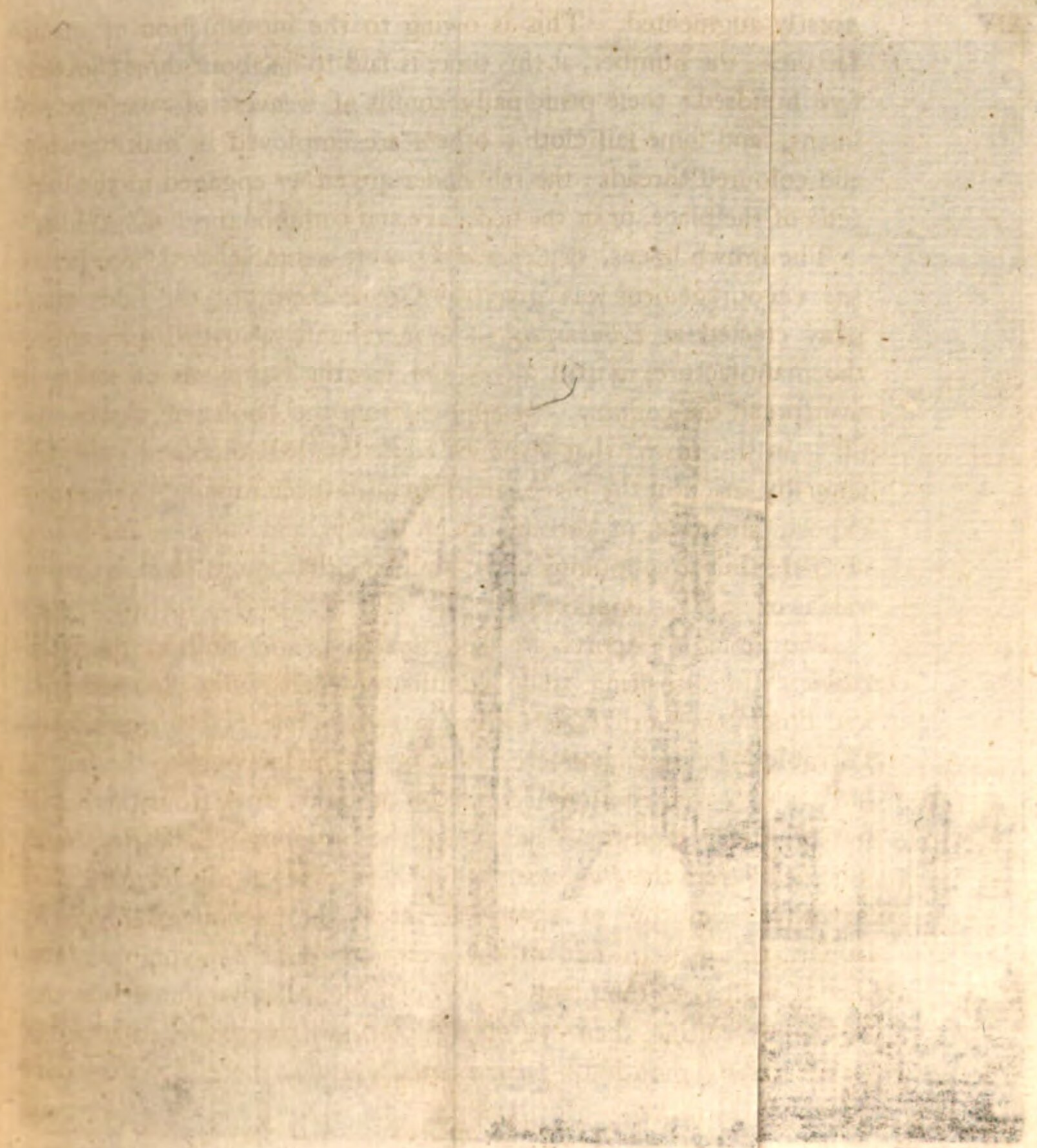
* Communicated by the Rev. Mr. *Granger*, to whose liberal disposition I find myself often indebted.

greatly augmented. This is owing to the introduction of manufactures; the number, at this time, is said to be about three thousand five hundred: these principally consist of weavers of coarse brown linens, and some sail-cloth; others are employed in making white and coloured threads: the remainder are either engaged in the shipping of the place, or in the necessary and common mechanic trades.

The brown linens, or *Osnaburghs*, were manufactured here before any encouragement was given by Government, or the linen company erected at *Edinburgh*. The merchant, who first introduced the manufacture, is still alive, and has the happiness of seeing it overspread the country. It appears from the books of the stamp-office in this town, that seven or eight hundred thousand yards are annually made in the place, and a small district round. Beside this export, and that of thread, much barley, and some wheat is sent abroad; but so populous is the country, that more than an equivalent of meal is imported.

IMPORTS.

The foreign imports are flax, flax-seed, and timber, from the *Baltic*. The coasting trade consists of coals from *Borrowstonefs*, and lime from Lord *Elgin's* kilns in *Fife*. The first forms a considerable article of commerce, this being the last port to the north, into which that commodity may be brought, free from the heavy duty commencing after it has passed the promontory, the *Red-Head*. The coast from the *Buttonefs*, or northern cape of the *Firth of Tay*, is entirely destitute of a port, as far as the harbour of *Montrose*. In fact this eastern side of the kingdom is as unfavorable to the seaman as it is to the planter. Whosoever will give themselves the trouble of casting their eye on the map, will perceive, that from the *Humber's* mouth to *John a Groat's* house, there is an uncommon



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M. Giffert del.

ABE

P. Marill sculp.

mon scarcity of retreats for the distressed navigator: they occur seldom, and have often near their entrances the obstructions of sand to render the access difficult. On the western side of the kingdom Nature hath dealt out the harbours with a perfect profusion; not a headland can be doubled, but what offers a safe anchorage to the distressed vessel.

Aberbrothick would have wanted a harbour, had not the aid of art been called in: for in default of a natural, a tolerable artificial one of piers has been formed, where, at spring-tides, which rise here fifteen feet, ships of two hundred tons can come, and of eighty at neap-tides; but they must lie dry at low water. This port is of great antiquity: there is an agreement yet extant between the abbot and the burghers of *Aberbrothick*, in the year 1194, concerning the making of the harbour. Both parties were bound to contribute their proportions; but the largest fell to the share of the former, for which he was to receive an annual tax, payable out of every rood of land lying within the borough. This is a royal borough, and, with *Montrose*, *Breckin*, *Inverbervie*, and *Aberdeen*, returns one member to parliament.

HARBOUR.

The glory of this place was the abbey, whose very ruins give some idea of its former magnificence: it lies on a rising above the town, and presents an extensive and venerable front; is most deliciously situated, commands a view of the sea to the east, of a fertile country to the west, bounded by the *Grampian* hills; and, to the south, of the openings into the firths of *Tay* and *Forth*.

ABBAY.

The abbey was once inclosed with a strong and lofty wall, which surrounded a very considerable tract: on the south-west corner

corner is a tower, at present the steeple of the parish-church: at the south-east corner was another tower, with a gate beneath, called the *Darn-gate*, which, from the word *darn*, or private, appears to have been the retired way to the abbey. The magnificent church stands on the north side of the square, and was built in form of a cross: on the side are three rows of false arches, one above the other, which have a fine effect, and above them are very high windows, with a circular one above. In *April* last a part adjoining to the west end fell suddenly down, and destroyed much of the beauty of the place. The length of the whole church is about two hundred and seventy-five feet, the breadth of the body and side-isses, from wall to wall, sixty-seven: the length of the transept, a hundred and sixty-five feet; the breadth twenty-seven.

It seems as if there had been three towers; one in the centre, and two others on each side of the west end; part of which still remains. On the south side, adjoining to the church, are the ruins of the chapter-house; the lower part is vaulted, is a spacious room, well lighted with Gothic windows. Above is another good apartment.

The great gate to the abbey fronts the north: above the arch had been a large gallery, with a window at each end. At the north-west corner of the monastery stand the walls of the regality prison, of great strength and thickness: within are two vaults, and over them some light apartments. The prison did belong to the convent, which resigned this part of its jurisdiction to a layman, whom the religious elected to judge in criminal affairs. The family

family of *Airly* had this office before the Reformation, and continued possessed of it till the year 1747, when it was sold and vested in the crown with the other heretable jurisdictions.

In the year 1445, the election of this officer proved fatal to the chieftains of two noble families. The convent had that year chosen *Alexander Lindesay*, eldest son of the Earl of *Crawford*, to be the judge or bailey of their regality: but he proved so expensive by his number of followers, and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his place *Alexander*, nephew to *John Oglevie*, of *Airly*, who had an hereditary claim to the place: this occasioned a cruel feud between the families: each assembled their vassals, and terminated the dispute near the town. The *Lindesays* were victorious, but both the principals fell in the battle, with about five hundred of their followers.

Very few other buildings remain. In the area within the great gate is to be seen part of the abbot's lodgings, built on strong vaults, three stories high, consisting of some large and handsome rooms.

This abbey was founded by *William the Lion*, in 1178, and dedicated to our celebrated primate, *Thomas à Becket*. The founder was buried here, but there are no remains of his tomb, or of any other, excepting that of a monk, of the name of *Alexander Nicol*. The monks were of the *Tyronensian* order, and were first brought from *Kelso*, whose abbot declared those of this place on the first institution to be free from his jurisdiction. The last abbot was the famous Cardinal *Beaton*, at the same time archbishop of *St. Andrews*, and, before his death, as great and absolute here, as *Wolsey* was

was in *England*. On the Reformation, *John Hamilton* was mandatory abbot. In 1608 it was erected into a barony, in favor of his son *James*; then was conveyed to the Earl of *Dysart*; and finally bought by *Patrick Maule*, of *Panmure*, with the patronage of thirty-four pounds.

The revenues were very great: in the year 1562, they were reckoned two thousand five hundred and fifty-three pounds *Scots*, besides the vast contributions of corn from the tenants, who paid their rents in kind. The ordinance for the yearly provision of the house, in 1530, will serve to give some idea of the great charity and hospitality of the place. There was an order for buying,

800 weathers,	82 chalders of malt,
180 oxen,	30 of wheat,
11 barrels of salmon,	40 of meal.
1200 dried cod-fish,	

All which appears additional to the produce of their lands, or what their tenants brought in. This profusion of stores would seem very extraordinary, when the number of monks did not exceed twenty-five: but the ordinance acquaints us, that the appointments of that year exceeded those of 1528, notwithstanding, in the last, the king had been there twice, and the archbishop thrice. It is evident that the house was open to all; that the Great as well as the Poor partook of the hospitality of it, and that this virtue encreased rather than declined.

King *John*, the *English* monarch, granted this monastery most uncommon privileges; for by charter, under his great seal, he exempted it *a Teloniis et consuetudine* in every part of *England*, except *London*.

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In this monastery *Robert Bruce* convened the nobility of this kingdom, who here framed the spirited letter and remonstrance to Pope *John*, dated *April 6, 1320*; in which they trace the origin of the *Scots*, from the *Greater Scythia*, through the *Tyrrhenian* sea, and the pillars of *Hercules* into *Spain*; they inform him that they expelled the antient *Britons*, destroyed the *Picts*, and maintained this kingdom free, through a race of 113 kings of uninterrupted lineal descent. They strongly assert their independency of the *English*, and disclaim the right that *Edward II.* pretended to the kingdom. They entreat his Holiness to admonish *Edward* to desist from his hostilities; and heroically acquaint the Pope, that even should *Bruce* desert their cause, they would choose another leader (so little notion had they even then of hereditary right) and never submit even to extremity to the unjust pretensions of the *English* monarch. ‘Cui (*Roberto*) tanquam illi per quem salus in populo facta est, pro nostra libertate tuenda tam jure quam meritis tenemur et volumus in omnibus adhærere; quem si ab inceptis desisteret Regi *Anglorum* aut *Anglicis* nos aut regnum nostrum volens subjugare, tanquam inimicum nostrum, et sui nostrisque juris subversorem, statim expellere niteremur, et alium regem nostrum, qui ad defensionem nostrum sufficeret, faceremus. Quia quamdiu centum vivi remanserint, nunquam *Anglorum* domino aliquatenus volumus subjugari; non enim propter gloriam, divitias aut honores pugnamus, sed propter libertatem solummodo, qui nemo bonus nisi simul cum vita amittit.’

There is no immediate answer from the Pope extant; but there is reason to suppose that this very important remonstrance had

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great weight; for in *August* of the same year, he sent a *Bull** to *Edward*, to exhort him to make peace with the *Scots*, in order that the operations against the infidels in the *holy-land* might be pursued without interruption. There is also a letter from his holiness † to the same prince, to acquaint him, that at the earnest request of *Robert*, he had suspended the sentence of excommunication, perhaps through fear of losing the whole *Scottish* nation by too rigorous a procedure.

After dinner continue my journey towards *Montrose*. I am informed, that near the road stands the church of *St. Vigian*, a gothic building, supported by pillars, with isles on each side, and standing on a pretty green mount, in the midst of a valley. This church returns a fine *echo*, repeating distinctly an *hexameter* verse.

Pass through an open country, and observe, that the plantations are vastly mossed, being exposed to the cankering blasts of the eastern winds, which bring with them frequent rains, and great volumes of black fog. Ride by extensive fields of peas and potatoes; the last a novelty till within the last twenty years.

CAVES.

The open country continues as far as *Lunan*, where the inclosures commence. To the right is the promontory, called the *Red-head*, forming one horn of *Lunan* bay, open to the east wind. The shore in this part is high, bold, and rocky, and often excavated with vast hollows, extremely worthy the attention of the traveller: no place exhibits a greater variety; some open to the sea, with a narrow mouth; and, internally, instantly rise into lofty and spacious vaults, and so extensively meandering, that no one has, as yet, had the hardiness to explore the end.

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, II. 846.† *Idem*. 848.

Others of these caves shew a magnificent entrance, divided in the middle by a vast column, forming two arches of a height and grandeur that shames the work of art in the noblest of the *Gothic* cathedrals. The voyager may amuse himself by entering in a boat on one side of the pillar, surrounding it, and returning to the sea on the other. But the most astonishing of all is the cavern, called the *Geylit-Pot*, that almost realises in romantic form a fable in the *Persian Tales*. The traveller may make a considerable subterraneous voyage, with a picturesque scenery of lofty rock above, and on every side: he may be rowed in this solemn scene till he finds himself suddenly restored to the sight of the heavens; he finds himself in a circular chasm, open to the day, with a narrow bottom, and extensive top, widening at the margin to two hundred feet in diameter: on gaining the summit a most unexpected prospect appears: he finds himself at a distance from the sea, amidst corn-fields, enjoys a fine view of the country, and a gentleman's seat at a small distance from the place out of which he emerged. Such may be the amusement of the curious in the calms of the summer season: but when the storm is directed from the east, the view from the edge of this hollow is tremendous; for from the height of above three hundred feet, they may look down on the furious waves, whitened with foam, and swelling in their long confinement.

The cliffs of this shore are not without their singularities: peninsulated rocks, of stupendous height, jut frequently from their front, precipitous on all sides, and washed by a great depth of water: the isthmus that joins them to the land is extremely narrow, impassable for any more than two or three persons a-breast;

but the tops of the rocks spread into verdant areas, containing vestiges of rude fortifications, in antient and barbarous times the retreat of the neighbouring inhabitants from the too powerful invader.

RED-CASTLE.

On the south side of *Lunan* water is *Red-Castle*, once a residence of *William the Lion*. After crossing that water, the country becomes inclosed, and divided into fields of about eight or ten *Scotch* acres in size, fenced with walls or banks, planted with *French* furze, or with white-thorn. A great spirit of husbandry appears in these parts, especially in the parish of *Craig*, which I now enter. The improvements were originally begun by two brothers, Messrs. *Scotts*, of *Rossie* and *Duninald*, who about forty years ago made their experiment on an estate of eight or nine hundred a year value; and at present they or their heirs find the reward of industry by receiving from it three thousand pounds per annum. The principal manure is lime; but every species of good husbandry is practised here, and the produce is correspondent: all kinds of grain yield six from one; the grass land is set from twenty-five to thirty shillings an acre. The improvements made on a farm of five hundred a year, held by Mr. *Patrick Scott*, must not be forgotten; as he has the merit of making land not worth five shillings per acre, at present worth twenty. There need no stronger proof of the improvements in husbandry, and the fertility of the land in this neighbourhood, than to mention the annual exports of bear, meal, and malt, from the port of *Montrose*, which in favorable seasons amount to twenty thousand bolls.

On the south side of this parish (which is a promontory between *Lunan-bay* and the *South-Esk*) is a great body of bluish limestone,

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I may say, at present tantalizing the honest farmer, who by reason of the dearness of coal is forbidden the use of it; a fatal duty of three shillings and three-pence a tun on all coal, commencing at the *Red-head*, to the infinite prejudice and discouragement of rural œconomy in these parts. The thoughtless imposition of a tax, before the use of lime was scarcely known in these parts, is now severely felt, and obliges the farmers to neglect the cheap manure Providence intended for them; and at great expence to import their lime from the Earl of *Elgin's* works on the *Firth of Forth*, which costs them about seventeen pence per boll. Nature hath denied them coal, peat, and wood; so that at present they cannot burn their lime with the imported fuel at less than twenty pence the boll.

Reach the village of *Ferryden*, opposite to *Montrose*, and crossing over the strait or entrance to the harbour, arrive there late at night.

MONTROSE, or more properly *Mon-ross*, derives its name either from *Moin ross*, the fenny promontory*, or from *Mant er osc*, the mouth of the stream†; is seated partly on an isthmus, partly on a peninsula, bounded on one side by the *German* ocean, on the other by a large bay, called the *basin* or *back-sands*. This peninsula is evidently a large beach, formed in old times by the sea, as appears by digging to any depth‡. The end of this forms one side

MONTROSE.

* *Irvine's Nomencl. Scot.* 158.

† *Baxter, Gloss. Ant. Brit.* 170.

‡ *Mr. Maitland*, vol. I. p. 205, supposes that the gravel, thus discovered, to have been the materials of a *Roman* way, which was continued farther north: and asserts, that there are vestiges of a camp on the neighbouring links or sandy plain; but I received not the least account of any such antiquities.

of

HARBOUR.

of the entrance to the harbour: a rocky point, called by *Adair*, *Scurdinefs*, at this time *Montrose-nefs*, lies on the south side, and certain sands, called the *Annot*, on the northern. On the first is a square tower, a sort of light-house, to direct the course of vessels in dark nights. The *Annot* sands, after violent storms from the east, approach nearer to the *Nefs*; but are again removed to their old limits by the floods of the *Eske*, a circumstance to be attended to by mariners. The tide rushes up this entrance with a great head and vast fury; but the depth of water is considerable, being six fathoms in the middle, about three days before spring-tide. The breadth is scarcely a quarter of a mile, but the basin instantly expands into a beautiful circle of considerable diameter; but unfortunately most of it is dry at low water, except where the *South-eske* forms its channel, in which vessels of sixty tons will float even at the lowest ebb. *Inch-broik* lies on the south side of the entrance, and opposite to that is the pier, which ships of any size may reach, that can bear the ground at low water.

Montrose is built on the east side of the basin, and consists chiefly of one large street, of a considerable breadth, terminated at one end by the town-house or *Toll-booth*; a handsome pile, with elegant and convenient apartments for the assemblies of the magistrates. The houses are of stone, and, like those in *Flanders*, often with their gable ends towards the streets. The house in which the Marquis of *Montrose* was born is still to be seen. The town contains about six thousand inhabitants, of which fifteen hundred are *Episcopalians*; the rest are of the established church, with the usual schisms of Seceders, Glasites, Non-jurors, &c. Numbers of genteel families, independent of any trade, reside here as a place of agreeable retreat, and numbers keep their carriages: these are principally

cipally of the church of *England*. Their chapel, which was founded in 1722, is very neat, has a painted altar-piece, and a small organ. It is occasionally frequented by the presbyterians, who shew here a most laudable moderation. It is chiefly in the south that religious bigotry reigns, and that usually among the common people. Our bishops, who have visited *Scotland*, have never failed meeting with a treatment the most polite and respectful; but the introduction of the order is impracticable in a country where the natural, as well as religious objections, are so strong; for the finances of *North-Britain* can never bear the pomp of religion, even should the people be induced to admit the ceremonial part.

In the times of popery, the *Dominicans* had a convent here, founded by Sir *Allan Durward*, in the year 1230. The friers were afterwards transported to an hospital near this city, rebuilt by *Patrick Panter*, but in 1524 were permitted to return to their old seat*. *Maitland* says, that their house was called the abbey of *Celurca*: I suppose from the antient name of the town which *Boethius* bestows on it.

The town has encreased one-third since the year 1745; at that time there was not a single manufacture: the inhabitants lived either by one another, or by the hiring out of ships, or by the salmon trade. At present the manufactures have risen to a great pitch: for example, that of sail-cloth, or sail-duck, as it is here called, is very considerable; in one house, eighty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-six pieces have been made since 1755.

* *Keith*, 270.

Each

CONVENTS.

TRADE.

Each piece is thirty-eight yards long, and numbered from VIII. to I. No. VIII. weighs twenty-four pounds, and every piece, down to No. I, gains three pounds in the piece. The thread for this cloth is spun here, not by the common wheel, but the hands. Women are employed, who have the flax placed round their waists, twist a thread with each hand as they recede from a wheel, turned by a boy at the end of a great room.

Coarse cloth for shirts for the soldiery is also made here; besides this, coarse linens, which are sent to *London* or *Manchester* to be printed; and cottons, for the same purpose, are printed at *Pertb.* Great quantities of fine linen, lawns and cambricks are manufactured in this town, the last from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings a yard. Diapers and Osnaburghs make up the sum of the weavers employ; which are exported to *London*, and from thence to the *West-Indies*.

THREAD.

Much thread is spun here, from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings a pound. It is spun both in the town and country, and brought here by the rural spinsters to be cleaned and made into parcels; and much of it is coloured here.

The bleachery is very considerable, and is the property of the town: it is not only used by the manufacturers, but by private families, for the drying of their linen; all paying a certain fee to the person who rents it from the magistrates. The men pride themselves on the beauty of their linen, both wearing and household; and with greater reason, as it is the effect of the skill and industry of their spouses, who fully emulate the character of the good wife, so admirably described by the wisest of men.

SALMON.

The salmon fishery of these parts is very considerable; from six hundred

hundred to a thousand barrels are annually exported, valued at three pounds each; and about fifteen hundred pounds worth of kitted or pickled fish. Much of the fresh fish is sold into the country, from three halfpence to twopence-halfpenny a pound. The fishery commences the second of *February*, and ends at *Michaelmas*. Its importance has been considered in very early times, and the legislature consulted its preservation by most severe penalties*.

Quantities of white-fish, such as the cod kind, turbot, &c. might be taken on the great sand banks off this coast. The *long Fortys* extend parallel to it; and beyond that lie *Montrose* pits†, a great bank with six pits in it of uncommon depths, and singular in their situation. They are from forty to a hundred fathom deep, reckoning from the surface of the water, and possibly may be submarine swallows. These banks swarm with fish, but are shamefully neglected, or left perhaps to foreigners. In the last century about five hundred barks and boats, which during winter were employed in the herring fishery on these coasts, during spring and part of summer, turned their thoughts to the capture of cod and ling‡, and after curing, carried their cargoes to *Holland*, *Hamburg*, into the *Baltic*, to *England* and to *France*. By some mischance this fishery was lost; and the *Hollanders* and *Hamburgers* fairly beat the natives out of their trade. In the time of *Henry VIII.* *England* was supplied with salt fish from this market: the *Habberdyn* (*Aberdeen*) fish was an article in every great larder§.

WHITE-FISH.

* Vide *Tour*, 1769.

† *Hammond's* chart of the North Sea.

‡ *Accompt* current between *England* and *Scotland*, p. 26.

§ *Northumberland Household Book*.

LOBSTERS.

Incredible numbers of lobsters are taken on this coast, from the village of *Ufan*. Sixty or seventy thousand are sent annually to *London*, and sold at the rate of twopence halfpenny a-piece, provided they are five inches round in the body; and if less, two are allowed for one. The attention of the natives to this species of fishery is one reason of the neglect of that of white fish, to the great loss of the whole country, which by this inattention is deprived of a cheap and comfortable diet. Agates of very beautiful kinds are gathered in great quantities beneath the cliffs, and sent to the lapidaries in *London*.

I cannot discover any vestiges of antiquity about this place, except a large mount called the *Fortbill*, on the east side of the town. No marks are left of its ever having been fortified; but the materials might have been applied to other purposes: and there is a tradition that it was in full repair when *Edward III.* was in *Scotland*. *Boethius** relates, that it was a fortified place at the landing of the *Danes*, a little before the battle of *Loncarty*: that those barbarians put the inhabitants to the sword, levelled the walls, and destroyed the castle. This is the only remarkable event which I can discover to have happened to the town. In this century it was distinguished by the flight of the Pretender, who, on the 4th of *February*, 1716, escaped on board of a frigate which lay in the road, and conveyed him safe to *France*.

SEPT. 1.

This day we were honored with the freedom of the town; and handsomely entertained by the magistrates. I observed that the seal of the *diploma* was impressed with roses allusive to its present name, which seems a poetical fiction.

* Lib. XI. p. 228.

Aureolis urbs picta rosis : mons molliter urbi
 Imminet, hinc urbi nomina facta canunt.
 At veteres perhibent quondam dixisse CELURCAM,
 Nomine sic prisco et nobilitata novo est.
 Et priscâ atque novâ insignis virtute, virumque
 Ingeniis, Patriæ qui peperere decus *.

Leave *Montrose*, and after five miles riding, cross the *North-Esk*, at North Bridge. This river and that of *South-Esk* rise in the extreme northern borders of the county, among the *Benckiebin* hills : this, flowing along *Glenesk*, retains the same name from the source to the sea ; the other is called the *White Water* for a considerable way from its fountain. Near this bridge is *English Maddie*, the seat of the *Falconers*, barons of *Halkerton*, whose family took its name from the office of an ancestor, falconer to *William the Lion*. After passing the river, enter the county of

M E R N S ;

O R,

The Shire of KINCARDINE.

Some derive the first from *Merns*, a valiant nobleman, who subduing the country, received it in reward from his prince *Kenneth II*. *Camden* with much probability supposes it to retain part of the name of the old Inhabitants, the *Vernicones* of *Ptolemy*, it being common for the *Britons* in discourse to change the V into M. The other name is taken from its antient capital, *Kincardine*, now an inconsiderable village.

Lie this night at the village of *Laurence Kirk*. The cultivation

* *Jonston*.

U 2

of

of the land in the afternoon's ride appeared less strong than on the south side of the *South-Esk*; but great efforts are making towards the improvement of the country. Streams of corn seem darting from the hills towards the centre of the valley, and others again radiate from the coasts: I doubt not but in a few years the obscure or heathy parts will entirely vanish, and this whole tract become one glory of cultivation.

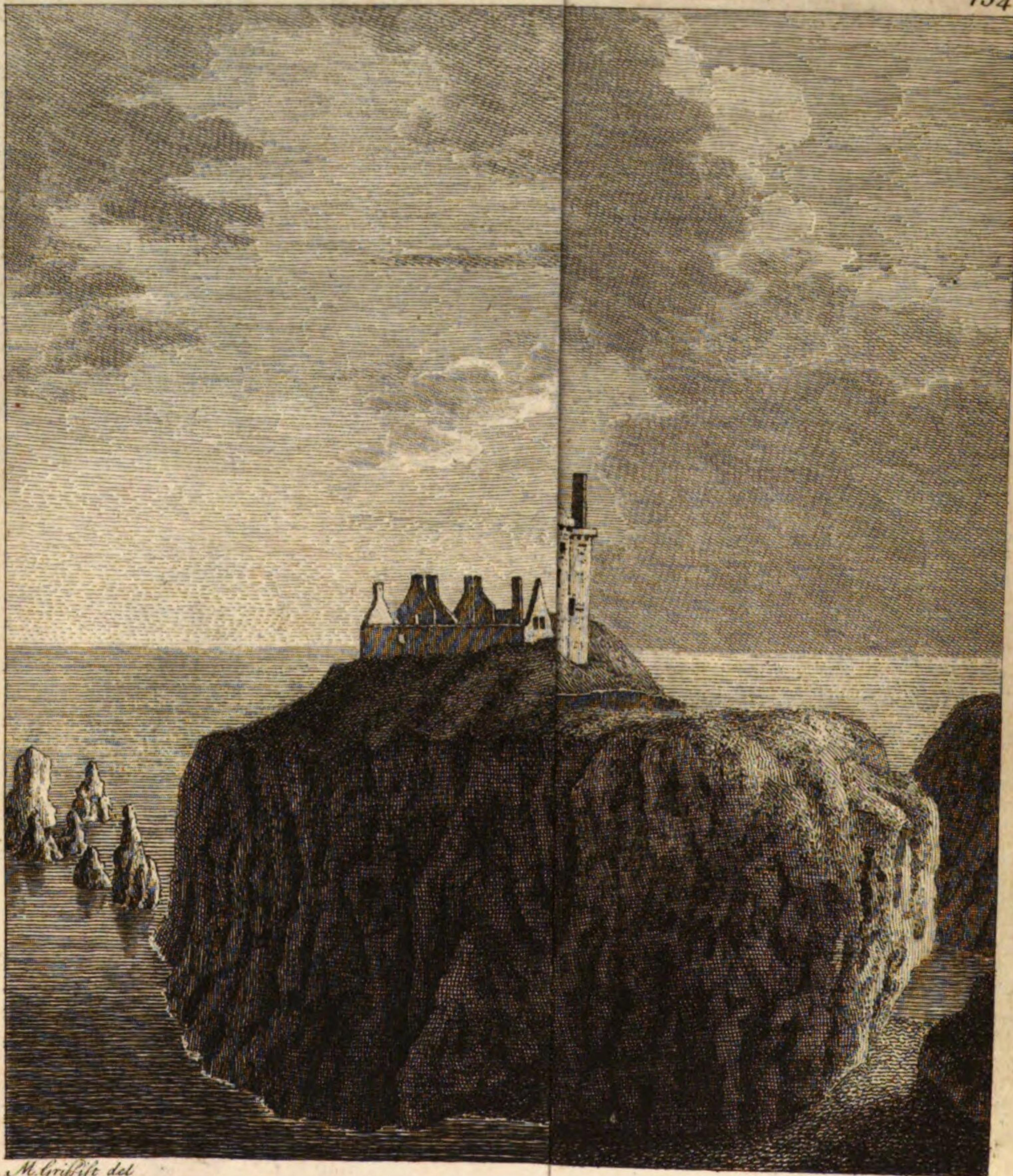
SEPT. 2.

Proceed through a fine rich bottom, called the *hollow* of the *Merns*, bounded on one side by the *Grampian* hills, on the other by a rising ground, that runs almost parallel to them. The *Grampians* present here a low heathy front; the hollows and the eastern boundary fertile in corn. Pass near the two seats of Mess. *Carnegie*, and Lord *Garnston*. Cross the water of *Bervie*, which falls into the sea a few miles to the east. Near its mouth lies the small town of *Inner-bervie*, made a royal burgh by *David Bruce*, who landed there after his long retreat into *France*. The rock he debarked on is to this day called *Craig Davy*.

Near the village of *Drum-lethie* the country grows hilly and heathy. Pass near *Glen-bervie*, the seat of Sir *James Nickolson*. Incline now towards the shore, and find an improvement in the country, which continues till I reach

STONE-HIVE.

STONE-HIVE, OR STONE-HAVEN, a small town built in the reign of *Charles II*. It is placed at the foot of some high cliffs in a small bay, with a most rocky bottom, in one part opening a little, so that small vessels may find admittance, but that must be at high water. A pier laps over this harbour from the north side, to give them security after their entrance. The town consists of about eight hundred inhabitants. The manufactures are Sail-cloths and
Osnaburghs,



M. Griffiths del

D U N L O U G H

Osnaburghs, which began about seven years ago; and contributed much to make the place more populous. Here is also a considerable one of knit worsted and thread stocking. Women gain four-pence a day by knitting, and six-pence by spinning; the men, a shilling by weaving.

The manufactures of the *Merns* may be divided thus: the stocking trade employs the natives from the banks of the *Dee* to this place. From hence to the *North-Esk* they are wholly occupied in weaving.

Visit the celebrated castle of *Dunnoter*, built on a lofty and peninsulated rock, jutting into the sea, and divided by a vast chasm, a natural foss, from the main land. The composition of the rock is what is commonly called *Plumb-pudding stone*, from the pebbles lodged in the hard cement. *Kittiwakes* and some other gulls breed on the sides.

DUNNOTER.

The entrance is high, through an arched way. Beyond that is another, with four round holes in front, for the annoying any enemy who might have gained the first gate. The area on the top of this rock is an *English* acre and a quarter in extent. The buildings on it are numerous, many of them vaulted, but few appeared to have been above a century and a half old, excepting a square tower of a considerable height, and the buildings that defend the approach. The sides of the rocks are precipitous, and even that part which impends over the isthmus has been cut, in order to render this fortress still more secure. The cistern is almost filled up; but had been of a great size, not less than twenty-nine feet in diameter.

The view of the cliffs to the south is very picturesque. They project

project far into the sea, in form of narrow but lofty capes. Their bases are often perforated with great arches, pervious to boats.

This castle was the property of the *Keiths*, earls *Marechals* of *Scotland*, a potent and heroic family: but in the year 1715, by one fatal step, the fortune and title became forfeited; and our country lost the services of two most distinguished personages, the late earl, and his brother the general, the ablest officer of the age. According to the *Scotch* peerage*, the property of the *Keiths* in this county came to them, in the reign of *David Bruce*, by the marriage of Sir *William* to *Margaret*, daughter of Sir *John Fraser*: but I have been informed that this fortress had been the property of an Earl of *Crawford*, who exchanged it for an estate in *Fife*, with an Earl *Marechal*, on condition that he and his dependents should, in case of necessity, be permitted to take refuge there.

About the year 1296 this castle was taken by Sir *William Wallace*, who, according to his historian, burnt four thousand *Englishmen* in it. His tale is told with wondrous simplicity; for speaking of *Wallace*, he says,

The *Englishmen* that durst them not abide,
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flie
To *Dunnotar*, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land,
They sembled there while they were four thousand,
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,
The lave remain'd upon the rock of stane.

* *Crawford's* 319.

The bishop then began treaty to ma,
 Their lives to get out of the land to ga.
 But they were rude, and durst not well affy :
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
 Burnt up the kirk, and all that was therein,
 Attour the rock the lave ran with great din,
 Some hung on crags right dolefully to die,
 Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea.
 No *Southeron* in life was left in that hold,
 And them within they burnt to powder cold.
 When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,
 At the bishop ask'd absolution.
 When *Wallace* leugh, said, I forgive you all,
 Are ye war-men, repent you for so small ?
 They rued not us into the town of *Air*,
 Our true barons when they hanged there.

p. 181.

In 1336 it was re-fortified by *Edward III*, in his progress through *Scotland*; but as soon as the conqueror quitted that kingdom, the guardian, Sir *Andrew Murray*, instantly retook it. History leaves us in the dark after this for a very long period. I do not recollect any mention of it till the civil wars of the last century, when it was besieged, and the church again burnt. The tradition is, that it was defended by the Earl *Marechal*, against the Marquis of *Montrose*, by the persuasion of *Andrew Cant*. The marquis, according to the barbarous custom of the time, set fire to the country around; which, when *Andrew* saw, he told the noble owner, that the flames of his houses were a sweet-smelling savour in the nostrils of the LORD; supposing that his lordship suffered for righteousness sake. This castle was inhabited till the beginning of the present century. The annotator on *Camden* mentions

tions the stately rooms in the new buildings, and the library. He also speaks of St. *Padie's* church here, famous for being the burial place of St. *Palladius*, who in 431 was sent by Pope *Cælestine* to preach the gospel to the *Scots*.

URIE.

Wait on *Robert Barclay*, Esq; at his seat at *Urie*, about a mile distant from *Stonehive*. This gentleman, by the example he sets his neighbours in the fine management of his land, is a most useful and worthy character in his country. He has been long a peripatetic observer of the different modes of agriculture in all parts of *Great-Britain*: his journies being on foot, followed by a servant with his baggage, on horseback. He has more than once walked to *London*, and by way of experiment has gone eighty miles in a day. He has reduced his remarks to practice, much to his honor and emolument. The barren heaths that once surrounded him, are now converted into rich fields of wheat, bear, or oats; and his clover was at this time under a second harvest.

He is likewise a great planter: he fills all his dingles with trees, but avoids planting the eminences, for he says they will not thrive on this eastern coast, except in sheltered bottoms. The few plantations on the upper grounds are stunted, cankered and moss-grown.

Mr. *Barclay* favored me with the following account of the progress of his improvements. He first set about them with spirit in the year 1768; since which he has reclaimed about four hundred acres, and continues to finish about a hundred annually, by draining, levelling, clearing away the stones, and liming. These, with the ploughing, seed, &c. amount to the expence of ten pounds an acre. The first crop is commonly oats, and brings in six pounds

an

an acre: the second, white peas, worth sometimes as much, but generally only four pounds: turneps are the third crops, and usually worth six pounds: the fourth is barley, of the same value: clover succeeds, worth about four pounds: and lastly wheat, which brings in about seven pounds ten shillings an acre, but oftener more.

As soon as the land is once thoroughly improved, it is thrown into this course: turneps, barley, clover and wheat; sometimes turneps, barley, clover and rye-grass. He sometimes breaks up the last for white peas, and afterwards for wheat: and sometimes fallows from the grass, and manures it for wheat, by folding his sheep.

The land thus improved was originally heath, and even that which was arable, produced most miserable crops of a poor degenerate oat, and was upon the whole not worth two shillings an acre; but in its present improved state is worth twenty, and the tenants would live twice as well as before the improvement.

Some of the fields have been fallowed from heath, and sown with wheat, and produced large crops. One field of thirty-four acres, which had been mostly heath, was the first year fallowed, drained, cleared of the stones, limed, &c. and sown with wheat, which produced in the *London* market two hundred and seventy pounds, clear of all expences. Mr. *Barclay* has lately erected a mill for fine flour, the only one in the county, which fully answers; and has served to encourage many of his neighbors to sow wheat where it was never known to be raised before. At present near eight hundred bolls are annually produced within ten miles of the place.

The first turneps for feeding of cattle were raised by this gentleman: and the markets are now plentifully supplied with fresh beef. For that of *Aberdeen*, there are frequently fifty fat beeves slaughtered in one day, from *Christmas* to the first of *July*, generally weighing forty stones *Scotch* a-piece. Before that period fresh meat was hardly known in these parts, during the winter and spring months. Every person killed his cattle for winter provisions at *Michaelmas*; and this was called *laying-in in time*.

The great grand-father of Mr. *Barclay* was not less eminent for his improvements in affairs spiritual. The celebrated *Robert Barclay* made *Urie* his residence, and here composed that *APOLOGY* for the *Quakers*, which will ever remain an evidence of his abilities and his piety. His moderate disposition and cool head gave credit to the sect; for it was the peculiar happiness of *George Fox* to have united himself with this worthy brother, since *George's* tenets, as *Mosheim* expresses, delivered by him in a rude, confused, and ambiguous manner, were presented in a different form by the masterly hand of *Barclay*, who dressed them with such sagacity and art, that they assumed the aspect of a regular system. To him then is owing the purification of the opinions of the professors of it at this time. He was the great reformer of quakerism, and his followers may exult in him as in one who would do honor to any religion.

SEPT. 3.

Leave *Urie*, and return by the same road as far as *Red Mears*, where we turn to the north west, and travel near the foot of the *Grampian* hills, through a fine open country. Go near the house of captain *Falconer*, with excellent improvements around; and soon after by *Fasque*, the seat of Sir *Alexander Ramsay*, a gentleman distinguished

distinguished for his fine method of agriculture. Stop at *Fetter-cairn*, a small village, for the sake of refreshing ourselves and horses.

In this morning's ride, observe a particular neatness in the cottages of the country. They are made either of red clay, or of fods, placed on a stone foundation; the roofs are prettily thatched, and bound by a neat net-work of twisted straw rope, which keeps them extremely tight.

Near *Fetter-cairn* was the residence of *Finella*, the daughter of a nobleman of large possessions in this country, infamous for her assassination of *Kenneth III*, in 994. She artfully insinuated herself into his favor, and inveigling him into her palace (under pretence of revealing some conspiracies, she was really privy to) there caused him to be murdered. The place was beset by his friends, but *Finella* escaping out of a window, joined the confederates in her wickedness. Such is the relation given by *Boethius* and *Buchanan**, but the relations of those early times are often doubtful and often fabulous.

FETTER-CAIRN.

About two miles from this place, on the road-side, is a cairn, of a stupendous size, and uncommon form, which probably might give name to the parish. The shape is oblong, and the height at least thirty feet. At some distance from the ground the sides are formed into a broad terrass: the cairn rises again considerably above that, and consists of great loose stones, mixed with much semi-vitrified or lava-like matter. On one side is a large long

* *Boethius*, lib. XI. p. 233. *Buchanan*, lib. VI. c. 41. *Major*, p. 94, calls the lady, *Comitissa Angustæ*.

stone, probably once erect. Along the top is an oval hollow, about six feet deep: its length, within, a hundred and fifty-two; the breadth, in the middle, sixty-six; the length from the outside of the surrounding dike, a hundred and sixty-seven; the breadth, eighty-three. This may be presumed to have been monumental; the northern nations thought no labor too great in paying these funeral honors to their deceased heroes. The *Tumulus* of *Haco* was the size of a hill*: whole years, as well as whole armies, were employed in amassing these stupendous testimonies of respect. Three years were consumed in forming one, the common labor of two uterine brethren, *Norwegian* chieftains†.

GANNACHIE
BRIDGE.

Travel over an ill-cultivated flat; cross the *North-Esk*, at the bridge of *Gannachie*, a vast arch, cast from rock to rock, built by subscription, by one *Miller*. Beneath is a vast chasm, near fifty feet deep from the top of the battlements; through this the water runs with great force. A rocky channel, with lofty and precipitous sides, fringed with wood, forms most picturesque views for above a quarter of a mile above and below the bridge.

Re-enter the shire of

A N G U S;

EDZEL.

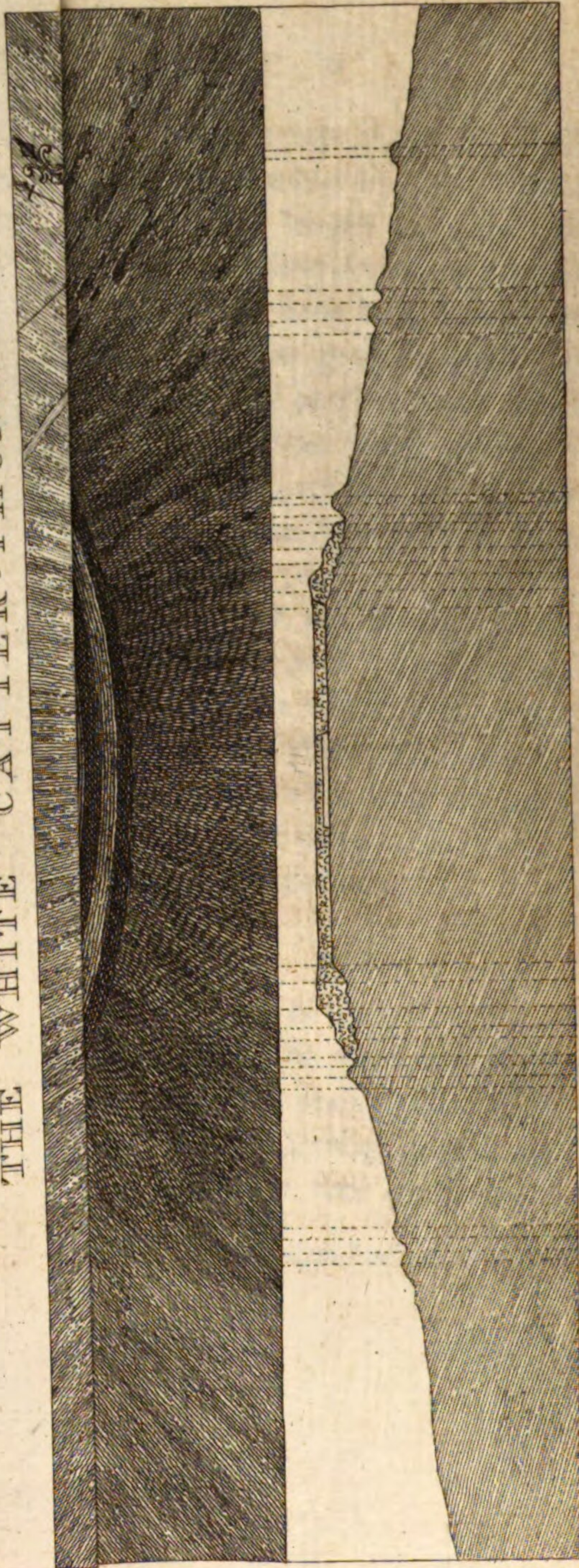
on whose borders lies the castellated house of *Edzel*, once the seat of the most antient branch of the *Lindsays*, of the castle of *Invermark*, who acquired it about three hundred years ago by the marriage of an ancestor with the heiress of a *Sterling*, who built the house, and was Lord of *Glenesk*, which by this match was con-

* *Socii Haconis fastuosi funerandi Ducis gratiâ, collem spectatæ magnitudinis exstruunt. Worm. Mon. Dan. 33.*

† *Idem. 32.*



THE WHITE CATTER-THUN.



veyed to them. They were remarkable for being chief over a numerous set of small tenants. Not sixty years are past since the laird kept up the parade of being attended to church by a band of armed men, who served without pay or maintenance, such duties being formerly esteemed honorable. This castle was deserted by the then owner, on account of a murder he had committed on his kinsman, Lord *Spynie*, in 1607. This affair involved him in difficulties, and he retired on that account, to the house of *Auch-mull*, about two miles higher on the *North-Esk* as the inscription on the house shews. A little after the Laird of *Edzel* thought proper to bestow on one *Durie*, a barren knowl near the house, and by charter constituted him and his family hereditary beadles of the parish, and annexed the perquisite of two bannocks for ringing the bell at the funeral of every farmer, and one for that of every cottager; which remained in the family till very lately, when it was purchased by the Earl of *Panmure*, the present owner of the estate. This is mentioned to shew the affectation of royalty in these *Reguli*, who made their grants and conferred places with all the dignity of majesty.

After riding two miles on black and heathy hills, ascend one divided into two summits, the higher named the white, the lower the black *Catter-thun*, from their different colors. Both are *Caledonian* posts, and the first of most uncommon strength. It is of an oval form, made of a stupendous dike of loose white stones, whose convexity from the base within to that without, is a hundred and twenty-two feet. On the outside, a hollow, made by the disposition of the stones, surrounds the whole. Round the base is a deep ditch, and below that about a hundred yards, are the vestiges

CATTER-THUN.

vestiges of another, that went round the hill. The area within the stony mound is flat; the axis or length of the oval is four hundred and thirty-six feet; the transverse diameter, two hundred. Near the east side is the foundation of a rectangular building; and on most parts are the foundations of others, small and circular: all which had once their superstructures, the shelter of the possessors of the post. There is also a hollow, now almost filled with stones, the well of the place.

The other is called *brown*, from the color of the ramparts, which are composed only of earth. It is of a circular form, and consists of various concentric dikes. On one side of this rises a small rill, which running down the hill, has formed a deep gully. From the side of the fortress is another rampart, which extends parallel to the rill, and then reverts, forming an additional post or retreat.

It is to be observed, that these posts were chosen by the *Caledonians* with great judgment: they fixed on the summits of a hill, commanding a great view, and perfectly detached, having to the north the *Grampian* hills, but on that side separated from them by the lofty and rugged banks of the *West-water*, which gives them additional security. Posts of this kind are, as I am informed, very common at the foot of the *Grampian* hills; intended as places of retreat for the inhabitants on the invasion of an enemy. There is one above *Phesdo*, in the *Merns*; another called *Barmkine* hill, eight miles west of *Aberdeen*. I have seen a long chain of similar posts in my own country; they are generally situated on high hills, over-looking the lower, or on lesser hills
over-

over-looking plains ; and seem designed as *Afyla* for the people of the low and defenceless countries.

The literal translation of *Catter-thun* is *Camp-town*. These posts are of the same kind with that made by *Caractacus*, on the borders of *North-Wales*. *Tunc montibus arduis, et si qua clementer acced; poterant, in modum valli saxa præstruit* *. It is very probable that the *Caledonians* occupied these hills before the battle of *Mons Grampius*, which might have been fought in the plains below, where there was ample room for large armies to act in, and for the armed chariots to perform their careers. In these rude fastnesses the *Caledonians* might leave their wives and children, as was the custom of the other *Britons* ; and then descend into the bottoms, to repel the invaders of their liberties. It is difficult to fix the spot ; but there are not fewer than three *Roman* camps not remote from this range of hills, which *Agricola* might have occupied ; and before one of them, drawn out his forces to have received the enemy. Of these one is at *Kietbic*, near *Brechin* ; a second near *Caerboddo*, between *Forfar* and *Panmure* ; and a third near *Kennymoor* called *Battledikes* †. In the neighborhood of one of these seems to have been the celebrated action ; after which he led his army to the confines of the *Horesti* ‡, received hostages, and ordering his fleet (then in all likelihood lying in the *Tay*) to per-

* *Taciti Annales*, lib. XII. c. 33.

† These notices of the camps, from *Maitland*.

‡ Translators, misled by the sound, imagine these to have been mountaneers ; but the word is probably *Celtic*, and should be rendered, as the ingenious Mr. *Aikin* has done, the people of *Fifehire*.

form the voyage round *Britain*, retired by flow marches into winter quarters.

Descend, and after travelling three miles, reach

B R E C H I N ;

BRECHIN.

a town consisting of one large and handsome street, and two smaller, seated on the top and side of a hill, washed by the river *North-Esk*. At the foot of the town is a long row of houses, independent of it, built on ground held in feu from the family of *North-Esk*. It is a royal burgh, and with four others sends a member to parliament. In respect to trade, it has only a small share in the coarser linen manufacture. It lies at no great distance from the harbour of *Montrose*; and the tide flows within two miles of the town, to which a canal might be made, which perhaps might create a trade, but would be of certain service in conveying down the corn of the country for exportation.

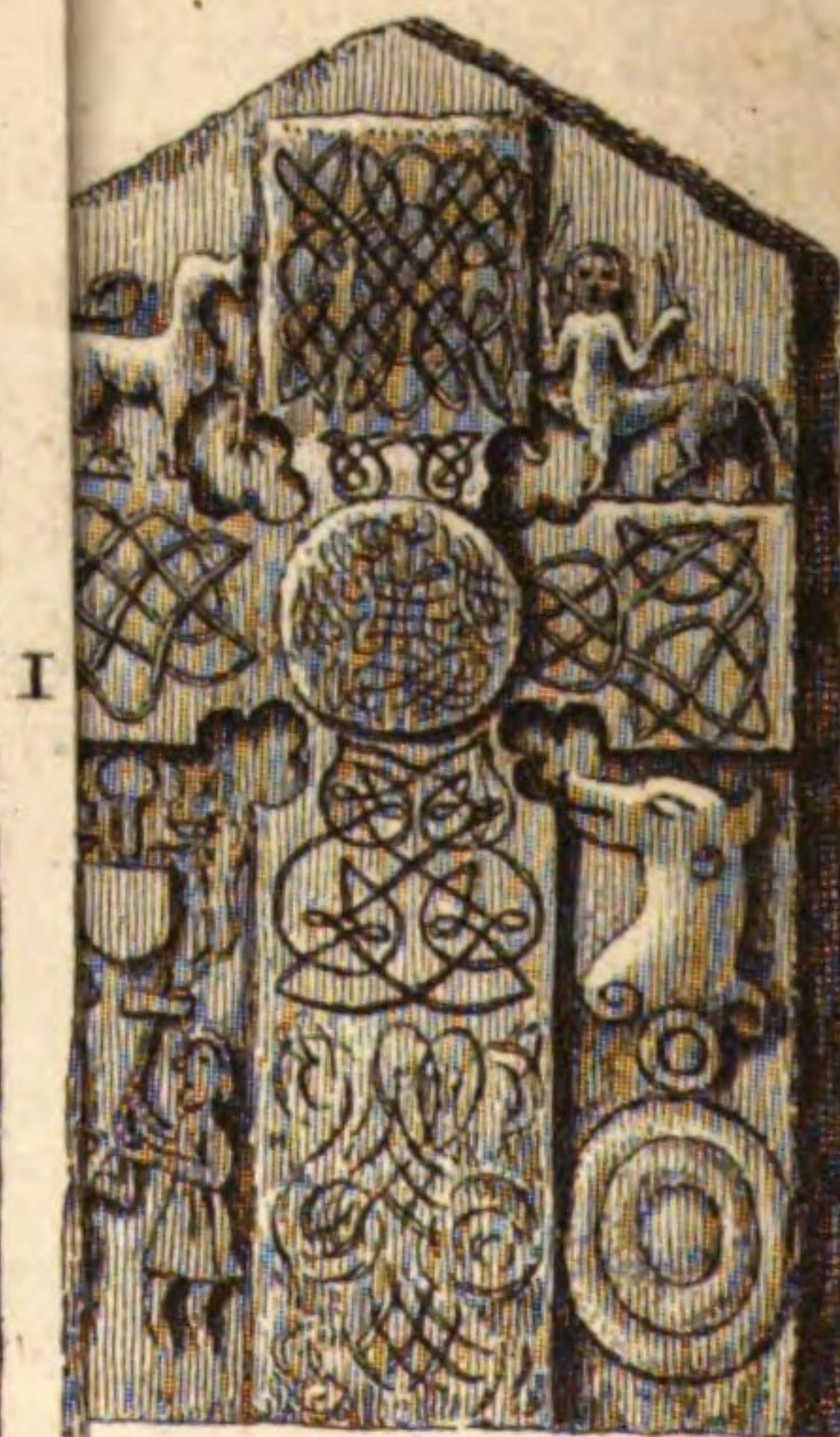
BISHOPRICK.

Brechin was a rich and antient bishoprick, founded by *David I*, about the year 1150: at the Reformation its revenues, in money and in kind, amounted to seven hundred a year; but after that event were reduced to a hundred and fifty, chiefly by the alienation of the lands and tythes by *Alexander Campbell*, the first protestant bishop, to his chieftain the Earl of *Argyle*; being recommended to the see by his patron, probably for that very end.

CONVENT.

The *Culdees* had a convent here: their abbot *Leod* was witness to the grant made by King *David* to his new abbey of *Dumfermline*. In after-times they gave way to the *Mathurines*, or Red-friers. The ruins of their house, according to *Maitland*, are still to be seen in the College Wynde.

Here



I. AT ABLE. p. 180.

M. Griffith del

Here was likewise an hospital, called *Mason de Dieu*, founded in 1256, by *William de Brechin*, for the repose of the souls of the Kings *William* and *Alexander*; of *John* Earl of *Chester*, and *Huntingdon* his brother; of *Henry* his father; and *Juliana* his mother. *Albinus*, bishop of *Brechin*, in the reign of *Alexander III*, was witness to the grant. By the walls, which are yet standing, behind the west end of the chief street, it appears to have been an elegant little building.

The cathedral is a Gothic pile, supported by twelve pillars; is in length a hundred and sixty-six feet, in breadth sixty-one; part is ruinous, and part serves as the parish church. The west end of one of the ailes is entire; its door is Gothic, and the arch consists of many moldings: the window of neat tracery: the steeple is a handsome tower, a hundred and twenty feet high; the four lower windows in form of long and narrow openings: the belfry windows adorned with that species of opening called the quatrefoil: the top battlemented, out of which rises an hexangular spire.

CATHEDRAL.

At a small distance from the aile stands one of those singular round towers, whose use has so long baffled the conjectures of antiquaries.

ROUND TOWERS.

These towers, as far as my reading or enquiries have extended, appear to have been peculiar to *North-Britain* and *Ireland*: in the last frequent; in the former only two at this time exist. That at *Brechin* stood originally, as all I have seen do, detached from other buildings. It is at present joined near the bottom by a low additional aile to the church, which takes in about a sixth of its circumference. From this aile there is an entrance into it of modern date, approachable by a few steps, for the use of the

Y

ringers;

ringers; the parishioners having, in time past, thought proper to hang their bells in it instead of the steeple. Two handsome bells are placed there, which are got at by means of six ladders, placed on wooden semicircular floors, each resting on the circular abutments within side of the tower.

The height from the ground to the roof is eighty feet; the inner diameter, within a few feet of the bottom, is eight feet; the thickness of the wall at that part, seven feet two inches; so that the whole diameter is fifteen feet two; the circumference very near forty-eight feet; the inner diameter at the top is seven feet eight; the thickness of the walls four feet six; the circumference thirty-eight feet eight inches; which proportion gives the building an inexpressible elegance: the top is roofed with an octagonal spire, twenty-three feet high, which makes the whole one hundred and three. In this spire are four windows, placed alternate on the sides, resting on the top of the tower; near the top of the tower are four others, facing the four cardinal points; near the bottom are two arches, one within another, in relief; on the top of the outmost is a crucifixion; between the moldings of the outmost and inner are two figures; one of the Virgin *Mary*, the other of St. *John*, the cup and lamb; on each corner of the bottom of this arch is a figure of certain beasts; one, for ought I know, may be the *Caledonian* bear, and the other, and with a long snout, the boar; the stone work within the inner arch has a small slit, or peep-hole, but without the appearance of there having been a door within any modern period: yet I imagine there might have been one originally, for the filling up consists of larger stones than the rest of this curious rotund. The whole is built with most elegant

gant masonry, which Mr. *Gough* observed to be composed of sixty courses*. I am informed by Mr. *Gillies*, of *Breckin*, that he has often seen it vibrate in a high wind.

The learned among the antiquaries are greatly divided concerning the use of these buildings, as well as the founders. Some think them *Pictish*, probably because there is one at *Abernetby*, the antient seat of that nation; and others call them *Danish*, because it was the custom of the *Danes* to give an alarm†, in time of danger, from high places. But the manner and simplicity of building, in early times, of both those nations, was such, as to supersede that notion: besides, there are so many specimens left of their architecture, as tend at once to disprove any conjecture of that kind: the *Hebrides*, *Cathness*, and *Ross-shire*, exhibit reliques of their buildings totally different. They could not be designed as belfries, as they are placed near the steeples of churches, infinitely more commodious for that end; nor places of alarm, as they are often erected in situations unfit for that purpose. I must therefore fall into the opinion of the late worthy *Peter Collinson*‡, that they were *inclusoria*; *et arcti inclusorii ergastula*, the prisons of narrow inclosures: that they were used for the confinement of penitents; some perhaps constrained, others voluntary, *Dunchad o Braoin* being said to have retired to such a prison, where he died A. D. 987. The penitents were placed in the upper story; after undergoing their term of probation, they were suffered to descend to the next; (in all I have seen there are inner abutments for such floors) after that, they took a second step; till at length the

* *Archæologia*, II. 83.

† *Louthiana*, part III. 18.

‡ *Archæologia*, I. 307.

time of purification being fulfilled, they were released and received again into the bosom of the church.

Mr. *Collinson* says, that they were built in the tenth or eleventh century. The religious were, in those early times, the best architects*; and religious architecture the best kind. The pious builders either improved themselves in the art by their pilgrimages, or were foreign monks brought over for the purpose. *Ireland* being the land of sanctity, *Patria sanctorum*, the people of that country might be the original inventors of these towers of mortification. They abound there, and in all probability might be brought into *Scotland* by some of those holy men who dispersed themselves to all parts of *Christendom* to reform mankind.

CASTLE.

The castle of *Brechin* was built on an eminence, a little south of the town; but not a relique is left. It underwent a long siege in the year 1303, was gallantly defended against the *English*, under *Edward III.* and, notwithstanding all the efforts of that potent prince, the brave governor Sir *Thomas Maule*, ancestor of the present Earl of *Panmure*, held out this small fortress for twenty days, till he was slain by a stone cast from an engine † on *August 20th*, when the place was instantly surrendered. *James Earl of Panmure* built, in 1711, an excellent house on this spot: but in 1715 engaging in the rebellion, had but a short enjoyment of it.

BATTLE OF BRE- CHIN.

I must not forget to mention the battle of *Brechin*, fought in consequence of the rebellion raised in 1452 on account of the murder of the Earl of *Douglas* in *Stirling* castle. The victory fell

* Mr. *Walpole's* Anecd. Painting, I. 110. Mr. *Bentham's* Ely, 26.

† *Crawford's* Peerage, 389. *Camden's* Remains, 301.

to the royalists, under the Earl of *Huntly*. The malecontents were headed by the Earl of *Crawford*, who retiring to his castle of *Finehaven*, in the frenzy of disgrace declared, he would willingly pass seven years in hell to obtain the glory which fell to the share of the rival general*.

This morning we were honored with the freedom of the town: after which we continued our journey five miles to *Careston*, the seat of Mr. *Skene*, where we passed the day and evening in a most agreeable manner.

SEPT. 4.

After a short ride, ford the *South-Esk*, leaving on the right the ruined castle of *Finehaven*, once the seat of the *Lindesays*, Earls of *Crawford*. A *Spanish* chesnut of vast size was till of late years an ornament to the place. It was of the spreading kind; the circumference near the ground was forty-two feet eight; of the top, thirty-five, nine inches; of one of the largest branches, twenty-three feet.

SEPT. 5.

Above the castle, is the hill called the castle hill of *Finehaven*, a great eminence or ridge, with a vast and long hollow in the top. Along the edges are vast masses of stone, strongly cemented by a semi-vitrified substance, or *lava*. These masses seem of a ton weight; they were procured out of the hill, and placed as a defence to the place, it having been a *British* post. The form of the hill (which ends abrupt at one end, at the other is joined by an *isthmus* to the neighboring land) together with the cavity in the middle, renders it extremely fit for the purpose. The isthmus is secured by a deep ditch cut transversely.

FINE-HAVEN
HILL.* *Guthrie*, IV. 15.

This

This hill is certainly the effect of a *vulcano*; at the one end of the hollow are two great holes of a funnel shape, the craters of the place through which the matter had been ejected. One is sixty feet in diameter, and above thirty deep; and had been much deeper, but was from time to time made more shallow by the flinging in of stones, as cattle were sometimes lost in it.

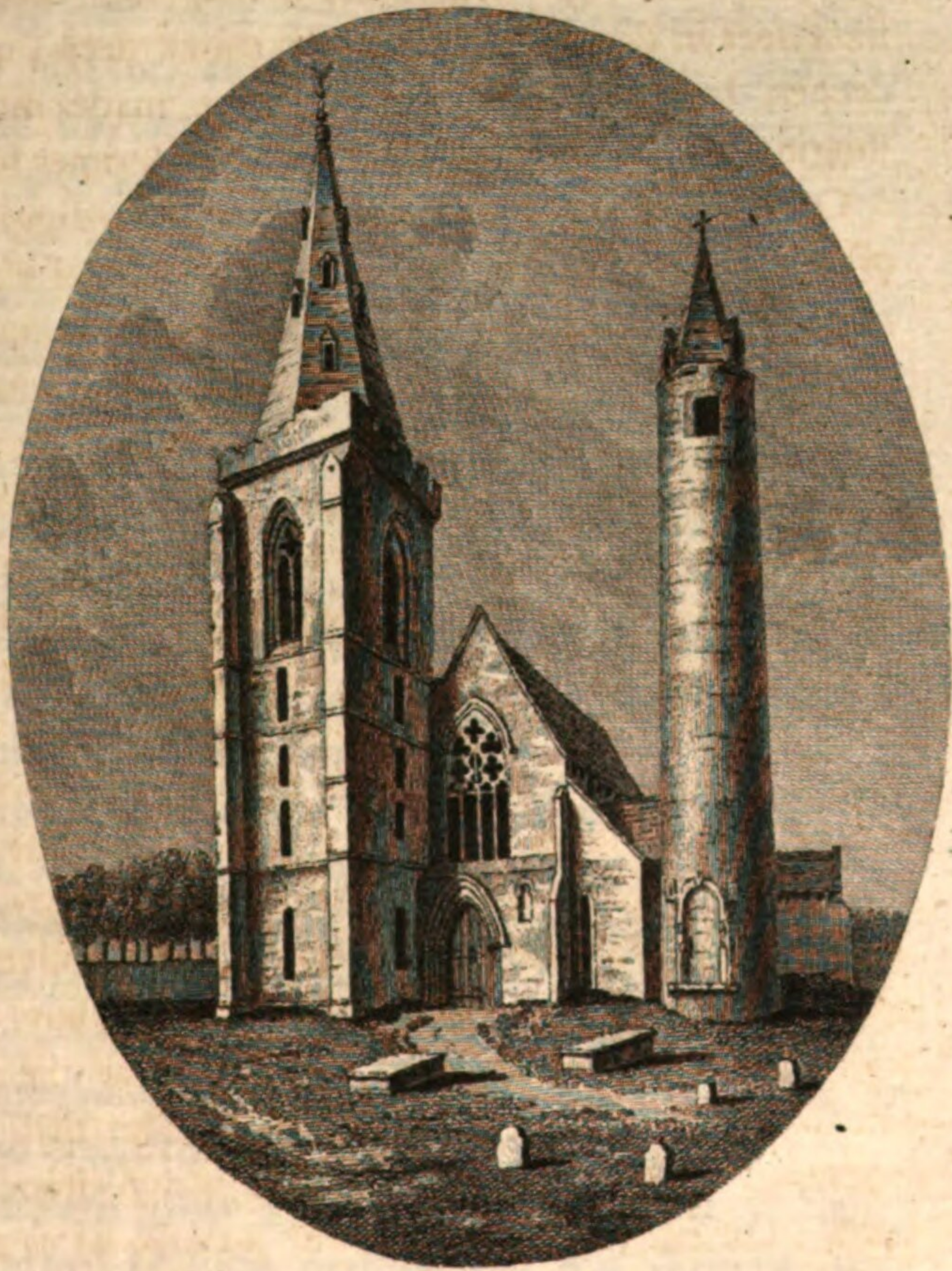
On both sides of the hill are found in digging great quantities of burnt earth, that serves all the purposes of *Tarras* or the famous *pulvis puteolanus* or *Puzzolana*, so frequent in countries that abound with vulcanoes, and so useful for all works that are to lie under water.

CARVED PILLARS.

On descending from this hill, find ourselves at *Aberlemni*. In the church yard, and on the road side are to be seen some of the curious carved stones, supposed to have been erected in memory of victories over *Danes*; and other great events that happened in those parts. These, like the round towers, are local monuments; but still more confined, being, as far as I can learn, unknown in *Ireland*; and indeed limited to the eastern side of *North Britain*, for I hear of none beyond the firth of *Murray*, or that of *Forth*. The greatest is that near *Forres*, taken notice of in the *Tour* of 1769; and is also the farthest north of any. Mr. *Gordon* describes another in the county of *Mar*, near the hill *Benackie*: the next are these under consideration. The first described by that ingenious writer*, is that figure which stands in the church yard. On one side is the form of a cross, as is common to most; and proves them at least to have been the work of a *Christian*

* *Itin. Septentr.* 151.

people.



CHURCH & round TOWER at BRECHIN.

people. Mr. Gordon very justly imagines that this was erected in memory of the victory of *Loncarty*; for in the upper part are horsemen, seemingly flying from an enemy; and beneath is another, stopped by three men on foot, armed with rude weapons, probably the peasant *Hay* and his two sons, putting a stop to the panic of the *Scottish* army, and animating his countrymen to renew the fight.

The next which I saw is on the road, with both sides full of sculpture. On one a neat cross included in a circle; and beneath two exceedingly rude figures of angels, which some have mistaken for characters. On the other side are the figures of certain instruments, to me quite unintelligible; beneath are two men sounding a trumpet, four horsemen, a footman, and several animals, seemingly wild horses pursued by dogs; under them is a *centaur*, and behind him a man holding some unknown animal. This is the stone mentioned by *Boethius* to have been put up in memory of a defeat of a party of *Danes*, belonging to the army of *Canus*, on this spot. *Quo loco ingens lapis est erectus. Huic animantium effigies, nonnullis cum characteribus artificiosè, ut tum ferebat, quæ rem gestam posteritati annunciarent, sunt insculptæ*.*

On a *Tumulus* on the road side is a third, with various sculptures past my comprehension; but with the last are engraven, in order to exercise the conjectures of my antiquarian readers.

Near this is a fourth pillar quite plain; which was probably erected over the grave of some person, who was deemed, perhaps, unworthy the trouble of sculpture. This is as artless as

* *Boethius*, lib. XI. p. 243.

any of the old *British* monuments, which I apprehend these carved stones succeeded. These were, from their excessive rudeness, the first efforts of the sculptor, imitative of the animal creation; and his success is such as might be expected: but in the ornaments about the crosses, and the running patterns along the sides of some, is a fancy and elegance that does credit to the artists of those early days. *Boethius* is willing that these engraven pillars should be supposed to have been copied from the *Egyptians*, and that the figures were *hieroglyphic*, as expressive of meaning as those found on the cases of mummies, or the sculptured obelisks of *Egypt**. The historian's vanity in supposing his countrymen to have been derived from that antient nation, is destitute of all authority; but his conjecture that the figures we so frequently see on the columns of this country, had their signification, and were the records of an unlettered age, is so reasonable as to be readily admitted. It was a method equally common to the most civilized and to the most barbarous nations: common to the inhabitants of the banks of the *Nile*, and the natives of *Mexico*†. In the northern hemisphere, monuments of this nature seem confined to the tract above mentioned: they cannot be compared, as the learned Bishop *Nicholson* does, to the *runic* stones in *Denmark* and *Sweden*: for they will be found always attended with *runic* inscriptions, by any one who will give himself the trouble of consulting the antiquities of those nations‡.

I must take notice of a new-discovered stone of this class, found in the ruins of a chapel in the den of *Auldbar*, near *Careston*, by

* *Boethius*, lib. II. p. 20.

† *Conquest of Mexico*, 73. *Purchas's Pilgrims*, III. 1068.

‡ *Wormii Mon. Danic.* 474, 485.

Mr. *Skene*, who was so obliging as to favor me with a drawing of it. On one side was a cross; in the upper compartment of the other side were two figures of men, in a sort of cloak, sitting on a chair; perhaps religious persons; beneath them is another, tearing asunder the jaws of a certain beast; near him, a spear and a harp; below, is a person on horseback; a beast like the *Musimon*, which is supposed to have once inhabited *Scotland*; and lastly, a pair of animals like bullocks, or the hornless cattle of the country, going side by side. This stone was about seven feet long, and had been fixed in a pedestal found with it.

Proceed towards *Forfar*. About a mile on this side of the town is a moor, noted for a battle between the *Picts* and the *Scots*, in the year 831. The *Scots*, under *Alpin*, had rather the advantage: by them therefore might the great *cairn* near the spot be composed, which to this day is called *Picts Cairnley*. The base was once surrounded with a coronet of great upright columns; but only one remains, which is eleven feet high, seven broad, and eighteen feet in girth.

FORFAR, the capital of the county, contains about two thousand souls; but, since the great æra of the prosperity of *North Britain*, has encreased above half. The manufactures of linens in this neighborhood, from four-pence to seven-pence a yard, are very considerable, and bring in, as is said, near twenty thousand a year.

The castle stood on a small hill near the town, but at present not a fragment is left.

The lake lies, or rather did lie, at a small distance from the castle, and, according to tradition, once surrounded the town; there be-

Z

ing

FORFAR.

CASTLE.

LAKE.

ing in several parts, even to this day, marks of the deserted channel: of late years it has been very considerably reduced by draining; to which the vast quantity of fine marle at the bottom was the temptation. This fine manure is found there in strata from three to ten feet thick, and very often is met with beneath the peat in the moors. The land improved with it yields four crops successively; after which it is laid down with barley and clover. The county of *Angus* is supposed to be benefited, within the six last years, by this practice, by an advance of four thousand a year in the rents. Much of this is owing to an old seaman, of this country, Mr. *Strachan*, of *Balgayloch*, who invented the method of dragging up the marle from the bottom of the waters, in the same manner as the ballast is for ships.

RESTENNOT
PRIORY.

About a mile north of *Forfar*, lay the cell or priory of *Restennot*, dependent on the abbey of *Jedburgh*. This house was placed in a lake, and accessible only by a draw-bridge: here, therefore, the monks of *Jedburgh* deposited their papers, and all their valuable effects*.

CASTLE OF
GLAMES.

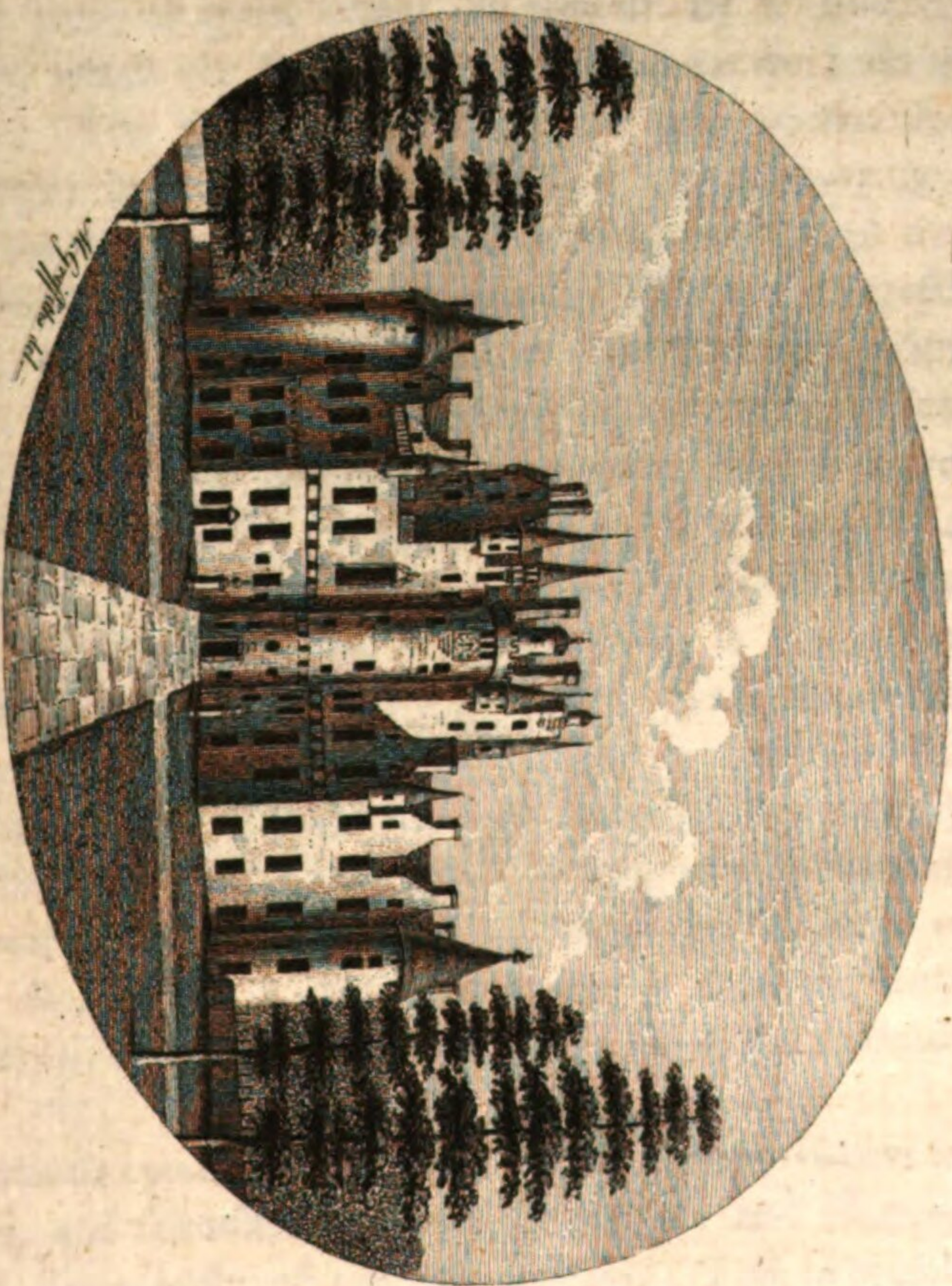
Five miles further is the castle of *Glames*, a place much celebrated in our history; first for the murder of *Malcolm* the second, who fell here by the hands of assassins, in a passage still shewn to strangers. It might at the time be part of the possessions of the family of the famous *Macbeth*, who tells us, through the mouth of *Shakespear*,

By *Sinel's* death I know I am *Thane* of *Glames*.

This *Sinel* being, as *Boethius* informs us, father to that tyrant.

* *Keith*, 140.

Probably



GLAMES CASTLE.

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Probably after his death it became forfeited, and added to the property of the crown; for, on the accession of *Robert* the II^d, it was bestowed (then a royal palace) on his favourite, Sir JOHN LYON, *propter laudabili et fideli servitio et continuis laboribus*. The antient buildings were of great extent, as appears by a drawing from an old print, which the Earl of *Strathmore* did me the honour to present to me. The whole consisted of two long courts, divided by buildings: in each was a square tower, and gateway beneath; and in the third, another tower, which constitutes the present house, the rest being totally destroyed. This has received many alterations, by the additions of little round turrets, with grotesque roofs; and by a great round tower in one angle, which was built in 1686, by the restorer of the castle, *Patrick* Lord *Glames*, in order to contain the curious stair-case, which is spiral; one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the upper story. Besides the spot of assassination, is shewn the seat of poetry and music, and antient festivity; where the bards took their place, and sung the heroism of their patron and his ancestors. In early times a chieftain was followed to court by his poets, and his ablest musicians: hence it was, that in the hall of a *Celtic* prince, a hundred bards have struck up at once in *chorus**. And even about a century ago every chieftain kept two bards, each of whom had his disciples, inseparable attendants.

The most spacious rooms are, as usual in old castles, placed in the upper stories, and furnished with all the tawdry and clumsy magnificence of the middle of the last century. The habitable

* *Doctor Macpherson, 219.*

DUKE OF OR-
MOND.

COUNTESS OF
CHESTERFIELD.

part is below stairs. In one of the apartments is a good portrait of the first Duke of *Ormond*, in armour, by Sir *Peter Lely*; the greatest and most virtuous character of his age.

His daughter, Countess of *Chesterfield*, a celebrated beauty, and the greatest coquet of the gay court of *Charles II.* beloved by the Duke of *York*, and not less by the Count *Hamilton*. Neglected at first by her husband, who, roused by the attentions of others to his fair spouse, became too late enamoured with her charms. At length a mutual jealousy seized the lady, and her lover *Hamilton*: he, in the frenzy of revenge, persuades the Earl to carry her from the scene of gallantry, to pass her *Christmas* at his seat in *Derbyshire* *. She discovers the treachery of her lover, but contrives to inveigle him to visit her in her retreat, through all the real inconveniences of bad roads, dreadful weather, and dark nights, with the additional terrors of imaginary precipices and bogs, which she had painted in her *billet*, to add to the misery of his journey. A bad cottage is provided for his concealment; a false *confidante* brings him at midnight into a cold passage, under promise of an interview: he remains there till day approaches; the night began with rain and ended with frost: he was cased with ice, perhaps complaining,

Me tuo longos pereunte noctes,
Lydia, dormis.

He quits his station in despair, retires to his cabin, is terrified with the news of Lord *Chesterfield* being at home, is alarmed with the sound of the hounds, and the Earl enjoying the pleasures of the

* *Breadby-Hall*, near *Burton upon Trent*.

chace;

chace; peeps out, and finds the country beautiful, and neither bog nor precipice: in a word, returns to *London* the next night, the ridicule of the gay monarch and his merry court*.

I must not forget another portrait, that more immediately relates to the house of *Patrick Lord Glames*; who, I am informed, wrote his own memoirs, and relates that he married the daughter of the Earl of *Middleton*, lord commissioner in the time of *Charles II*; and such was the simplicity of manners at that time, he brought his lady home mounted behind him, without any other train than a man on foot by the side of his horse.

In the church-yard of *Glames* is a stone similar to those at *Aberlemni*. This is supposed to have been erected in memory of the assassination of King *Malcolm*, and is called his grave-stone. On one front is a cross; on the upper part is some wild beast, and opposite to it a centaur: beneath, in one compartment, is the head of a wolf; these animals denoting the barbarity of the conspirators: in another compartment are two persons shaking hands; in their other hand is a battle-ax: perhaps these are represented in the act of confederacy. On the opposite front of the stone are represented an eel and another fish. This alludes to the fate of the murderers, who, as soon as they had committed the horrid act, fled. The roads were at that time covered with snow; they lost the path, and went on to the lake of *Forfar*, which happened at the time to be frozen over, but not sufficiently strong to bear their weight: the ice broke, and they all perished miserably. This fact is confirmed by the weapons lately found in draining the lake, particu-

CARVED STONES.

* *Memoires du Grammont.*

larly a battle-ax, of a form like those represented in the sculpture. Several brass pots and pans were found there at the same time, perhaps part of the plunder the assassins carried off with them.

Near *Glames* are two other stones, one with the cross on one front, an angel on one side, and two men with the heads of hogs on the other; probably satyrically alluding to the name of *Sueno*, or the swine, a *Danish* monarch. Beneath are four animals resembling lions: on the opposite front is a single Eel. This is in the park of *Glames**.

The other is at the village of *Coffens*, a mile west of the castle, and is called *St. Orland's* stone. The cross takes up one front; on the upper part of the other are certain unknown instruments: beneath are horsemen and dogs; under them a sculpture, which in my drawing represents a boat: beneath that a cow, and another animal†.

DENOON CASTLE.

I missed seeing *Denoon* castle, which I am informed lies two miles to the south-west of *Glames*. According to Mr. *Gordon*, it is seated on an eminence, environed with steep rocks, and almost inaccessible. On the north are two or three rows of terraces. It is of a semicircular form, and encompassed with a stupendous wall of stone and earth, twenty-seven feet high, and thirty thick. The circuit three hundred and thirty-five yards. The entrances are on the south-east, and north-west. Within the area are vestiges of buildings, and there is a tradition that there was a

* Vide *Gordon's Itin.* 163.

† Ibid. I had not an opportunity of seeing either of these. Mr. *Skene*, of *Careston*, favored me with a drawing of the last.

spring in the middle. This appears to me to be the same kind of fastness as that of *Catter-thun*.

Proceed to *Belmont*, the seat of the honourable *Stuart Mackenzie*, Lord Privy Seal of *Scotland*, where I found the most obliging reception. It is seated in the parish of *Meigle*, where I again enter the county of

SEPT. 6.

P E R T H.

The ground of this parish is very fertile, and much improved of late by the manure of shell-marle. It yields barley, oats, some wheat, and a little rye; and, in general, more grain than the inhabitants, who amount to about twelve hundred, can consume. Much flax is raised, many potatoes planted, and of late artificial grasses begin to find a place here. Improvements in agriculture, and in making good roads, go on most prosperously under the auspices of Lord Privy Seal. The only manufacture in the parish is that of coarse brown linens, which employs about a hundred weavers. But since a great proprietor has thought proper to debar the inhabitants from the use of a large peat moss, it is feared that the manufacturers must remove (as many have already done) for want of that essential article, fuel.

MEIGLE.

Belmont stands entirely on *classical* ground; for on its environs lay the last scene of the tragedy of *Macbeth*. In one place is shewn his *Tumulus*, called *Belly Duff*, or, I should rather call it, the memorial of his fall; for to tyrants no such respect was paid; and their remains were treated with the utmost indignity among the northern nations. Thus *Amlethus*, after destroying the cruel *Fengo*, denies every honor

MACBETH.

to

to his body*. And *Starcather* beautifully describes the obsequies of the wicked :

Cæforum corpora curru
Excipiant famuli, promptusque cadavera liſtor,
Efferat, officiis meritò caritura ſupremis,
Et *bustis indigna tegi*. Non funeris illis
Pompa rogusve pium *tumuli* componet honorem :
Putida ſpargantur campis, aviumque terenda
Morſibus, infeſto maculent rus undique tabo †.

By the final ſyllable, I ſhould chooſe to ſtyle it a monument to perpetuate the memory of the gallant *Mac-duff*. It is a verdant mount, ſurrounded by two terraces, with a cop at top, now ſhaded by broad-leaved *laburnums*, of great antiquity. The battle, which began beneath the caſtle of *Dunſinane*, might have ſpread as far as this place. Here the great ſtand might have been made ; here *Mac-duff* might have ſummoned the uſurper to yield ; and here I imagine him uttering his laſt defiance,

I will not yield
To kiſs the ground before young *Malcolm's* feet ;
And to be baited with the rabble's curſe.
Though *Birnam* wood be come to *Dunſinane*,
And thou, oppos'd, be of no woman born,
Yet I will try the laſt. Before my body
I throw my warlike ſhield. Lay on, *Macduff* !
And damn'd be he that firſt cries, " Hold ! enough !"

* *Saxo Gram.* lib. IV. p. 55.

† *Idem.* lib. VI. p. 119.

Aviumque terrenda

morſibus.

Shakeſpeare puts an idea ſimilar to this in the mouth of *Macbeth* :

our monuments

Shall be, the maws of kites.

In a field on the other side of the house is another monument to a hero of that day, to the memory of the brave young *Seward*, who fell, slain on the spot by *Macbeth*. A stupendous stone marks the place; twelve feet high above ground, and eighteen feet and a half in girth in the thickest place. The quantity below the surface of the earth only two feet eight inches; the weight, on accurate computation, amounts to twenty tons; yet I have been assured that no stone of this species is to be found within twenty miles. But the pains that were bestowed on these grateful remembrances of departed merit, may be learned from the filial piety of *Harald*, the son of *Gormon*, who employed his whole army, and a vast number of oxen, to draw a stone of prodigious size from the shore of *Jutland*, to honor the grave of his mother*.

Near the great stone is a small *tumulus*, called *Duff's-know*; CARVED STONES. where some other commander is supposed to have fallen. But *Meikle* is rich in antiquities: the church-yard is replete with others of a more ornamented kind, abounding with hieroglyphic columns. Mr. *Gordon* has engraved all I saw, one excepted; however I venture to cause them to be engraved again from the drawings of my servant; for notwithstanding I allow Mr. *Gordon* to possess great merit as a writer, yet his sketches are less accurate than I could wish.

The most curious is that marked III. in the plate. In the upper part of one front are dogs and horsemen; below are represented four wild beasts, resembling lions, devouring a human figure. The country people call all of them *Queen Vanora's*

* *Wormii Mon. Dan. 39.*

grave-stones; and relate that she was the wife of King *Arthur*; I suppose the same lady that we *Welsh* call *Guinever*, and *Guenbumara*; to whose chastity neither historians nor bards * do much credit. The traditions of these parts are not more favorable to her memory. The peasants assert, that after the defeat of her lover, she was imprisoned in a fort on the hill of *Barra*, opposite to this place, and that there she died, and was interred in the parish of *Meigle*. Others again say, that she was torn to pieces by wild beasts, to which this sculpture alludes; if, as Mr. *Gordon* justly observes, the carvings might not sometimes prove the foundation of the tale.

It is reported, that her grave was surrounded by three stones, in form of a triangle, mortised into one another. Some of them have holes and grooves for that purpose, but are now disjointed, and removed to different places.

The stone marked V is very curious: on it is engraved a chariot, with the driver and two persons in it; behind is a monster, resembling a *Hippopotamus* devouring a prostrated human figure. On another stone is the representation of an elephant, or at least an animal with a long proboscis. Whence could the artists of a barbarous age acquire their ideas of *Centaur*s, or of animals proper to the torrid zone?

SEPT. 8.

DUNSINANE.

Leave *Belmont*. Pass beneath the famous hill of *Dunfinane*, on the south side of *Strathmore*, on whose summit stood the castle, the residence of *Macbeth*, full in view of *Birnam* wood, on the opposite side of the plain. No place could be better adapted for the seat of a jealous tyrant; the sides are steep, and of the most difficult ascent;

* *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, p. 351. *Percy's Reliques*, III. 4.

DUNSINANE.

the summit commanding a view to a great distance in front and rear. At present there are not any remains of this celebrated fortress: its place is now a verdant area, of an oval form, fifty-four yards by thirty, and surrounded by two deep ditches. On the north is a hollow road, cut through the rock, leading up to the entry, which lies on the north east, facing a deep narrow chasm, between this and the next hill. The hill has been dug into; but nothing was discovered, excepting some very black corn, which probably had undergone the operation of *Graddan*, or burning. This place was fortified with great labor, for *Macbeth* depended on its strength and natural steepness as a secure retreat against every enemy. He summoned the *Thanes* from all parts of the kingdom, to assist in the work. All came, excepting *Macduff*, which so enraged the tyrant, that he threatened to put the yoke that was on the oxen then laboring up the steep side of the hill, on the neck of the disobedient *Thane**.

A little to the eastward is a hill called the *King's-seat*, where tradition says, *Macbeth* sat, as on a watch-tower, for it commands a more comprehensive view than *Dunsinane*. Here his scout might be placed who brought him the fatal news of the march of *Birnam* wood:

As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I look'd toward *Birnam*, and anon, methought
The wood began to move!

On the plain beneath these hills are several other monuments of antiquity, such as a great stone lying on the ground, ten feet long, called the *long man's Grave*. Here are also several tumuli composed

* *Buchanan*, lib. vii. c. 11.

of earth and stones of a pyramidical form, called here *Lawes*. One of a considerable size, near a gentleman's seat, called *Law-town*, is supposed to have been that from which *Macbeth* administered justice to his people. No prince ruled with more equity than he did in the beginning of his reign. He was the first of the *Scottish* monarchs that formed a code of laws, which were duly observed during his government; but afterwards were neglected or forgotten, as *Buchanan* says, much to the loss of the kingdom in general.

Continue our ride westward. Pass through *Perth*. Reach *Dupplin*, where we continue till next morning.

SEPT. 9.

Cross the river *Earn*, at *Earn-bridge*, near the house of *Moncrief*; keep on the south side of *Strathbearn*, and breakfast in its eastern extremity, at the village of

ABERNETHY.

ABERNETHY, seated near the junction of the *Earn* and the *Tay*, and once the capital of the *Pictish* kingdom. The origin of these people has been greatly litigated: some suppose them to have been foreigners imported from *Scandinavia**, or out of *Saxony*; but apparently without any foundation. There is no reason to imagine them to have had any other origin than from the *Caledonians*, the antient inhabitants of the country. They were the unconquered part, who on the death of *Severus*, recovered from his sons the conquests of the father, who harrassed the *Romans* and southern *Britons* with frequent excursions, and who, with their kindred *Scots*, on the retreat of the *Romans*, forced their confinement, now called *Graham's-dike*, and with irresistible fury extended their dominions as far as the banks of the *Humber*.

* *Stillingfleet*, quoted by Mr. *Macpherson*, 79.

Two kingdoms had been erected: the one styled that of the *Picts*, the other that of the *Scots*. Each of them were new names: the first that mentions the *Picts* is *Eumenius* the panegyrist, who wrote in 309, and the first who speaks of the *Scots* is *Ammianus Marcellinus*.

The words are of *Celtic* origin: *Pict* is derived from *Pictich**, or *Pictich*, a plunderer or thief: it was bestowed on them by their southern neighbors, who probably experienced the cruelty of their excursions. The *Caledonian* offspring accepted the title, as it conveyed, in their idea, an addition of honor instead of infamy; for the northern nations, from the earliest antiquity, held robbery to have been honorable, nor does that opinion seem to be worn out to this day with some of the northern princes.

PICTS.

The kingdom of the *Picts* was on the eastern parts of *North Britain*: that of the *Scots* on the western. The last derived their name from *Scottan*, a small flock †, or from *Scuite*, wanderers ‡. The first perhaps from their making inroads in small parties, the last from their acknowledged way of life, running about seeking whom they might devour. As soon as these two nations had established a power, wars, attended with various success, arose between them: at length the *Scots* proved victorious; they totally subdued their *Pictish* neighbors, cut off multitudes, forced numbers to fly abroad for security, overturned their kingdom, incorporated the few which were left, and made their very name to cease.

That the *Romans* might also give the name of *Picti* to the *British* nations from the custom of painting their bodies with woad and other dyes is incontestible, notwithstanding it is denied.

* Henry's Hist. Britain, I. 193.

† Doctor Macpherson, 108.

‡ Henry's Hist. Britain, I. 193.

by

by many of the *Scottish* authors. They argue from the inconsistency of the *Roman* writers, some of whom assert that the *Britons* went naked, others that they were cloathed in skins, others with garments called *Brachæ*. That any were so wretched as to be destitute of cloathing in this severe climate is very improbable: no northern nations yet discovered were ever found in such a state of nature. But, say the former, as the *Britons* were cloathed, why should they give themselves the trouble of adorning their bodies with paintings, since they could neither shew them through vanity to their friends, or as objects of terror to their enemies? It is difficult to trace the cause of customs in such distant periods: but we know at present, from recent authority, that there are two nations, who to this day retain the custom of painting their bodies, and some of them the most concealed parts, which they are as averse to exposing as any *European*. Both of these people are cloathed: those of *Otakeite* have one kind of dress; the new *Zealanders* another. In distant ages they may leave off the custom of tattowing their skins; and the authority of our modern voyages become as disputable as those of *Cæsar*, *Dion Cassius*, or *Herodian*, are with some later writers. But that the painted bodies of our ancestors might be capable of striking terror into their enemies is very certain; for in action they freed * themselves from the incumbrances of the looser garments, and part at least of their bodies painted with wild fancy, were left exposed to the view of the astonished foe.

I could not hear that there were the least remains of antiquity

* Mr. James Macpherson, 215.

at *Abernethy* that could be attributed to its antient possessors. The *Picts* have left memorials of their seat at *Inch-stuthel*, and marks of their retreats in time of danger on the summit of many a hill. Above the house of *Moncrief*, on *Mordun* hill, is a fastness, formed by a bulwark of rude stones, surrounding about two acres of ground, which might have been the citadel of *Abernethy*, the refuge of its inhabitants in time of war, at least of its women, its children*, and its cattle; while the warriors kept the field to repel the enemy.

Here is indeed a round tower like that of *Brechin*; but I am more willing to give these edifices to the *Irish* than the *Picts*. The *Scots* have sufficient remains of antiquity to forgive this concession: the tower at *Abernethy* is uncovered; the height within is seventy-two feet; the inner diameter eight feet two; the thickness of the wall at top two feet seven; at bottom three feet four; the circumference near the ground forty-seven. Within is, at present, a bell, platforms, and ladders, like that in the capital of *Angus*.

ROUND TOWER.

ST. BRIGID, a virgin of *Cathness*, here first dedicated herself to the services of Heaven, not with vows frail as human nature, but with a resolute perseverance in the duties of the monastic life: and with her nine others adopted the same course†. At this place she died in 513, and left such a reputation for piety, 'that the 'most extravagant honors were paid to her memory. The *He-* 'brides paid her divine honors: to her the greatest number of 'their churches were dedicated: from her they had oracular re-

ST. BRIGID.

* *Conjuges ac liberos in loca tuta transferrent. Tacitus Vit. Agricola, c. 27.*

† *Spotswood's Hist. Ch. Scotland, 11, 12. Boethius, lib. X. p. 181.*

' sponſes;

‘ sponſes ; By the divinity of St. *Brigid*, was one of their moſt ſolemn oaths : to her they devoted the firſt day of *February*, and in the evening of that feſtival performed many ſtrange ceremonies of a *Druidical* and moſt ſuperſtitious kind*.’

Here were preſerved her reliques ; here, in honor of her, was founded a collegiate church ; and this place was a biſhoprick, the metropolitan of all *Scotland*, till it was in 840 tranſlated to St. *Andrew*’s by *Kenneth* III, after his victory over the *Picts*†. Before which it was a populous city, given by *Neſtanus*, King of the *Picts*, to God and St. *Brigid*, till the day of judgment‡.

Ascend the *Ochil* hills, and in leſs than two miles croſs a rivulet, and enter into the ſhire of

F I F E ;

the neareſt or moſt ſoutherly part of the *Roman Caledonia*, the *Otholinia* and the *Rofs* of the *Picts*||. The *Forth-ever* or *Over* of the *Saxons*, and the *Fife* of the preſent time ; the laſt from *Fifus Duffus*, a warrior of the country.

MUGDRUM CROSS.

Near the junction of *Fife* and *Strathern*, not far from the ſpot I paſſed, is *Mugdrum* croſs, an upright pillar, with ſculptures on each ſide, much defaced ; but ſtill may be traced figures of horſemen, and beneath them certain animals. Near this place ſtood the croſs of the famous *Macduff*, Thane of *Fife*, of which nothing but the pedeſtal has been left for above a century paſt. On it were

* Doctor *Macpherson*, 239.

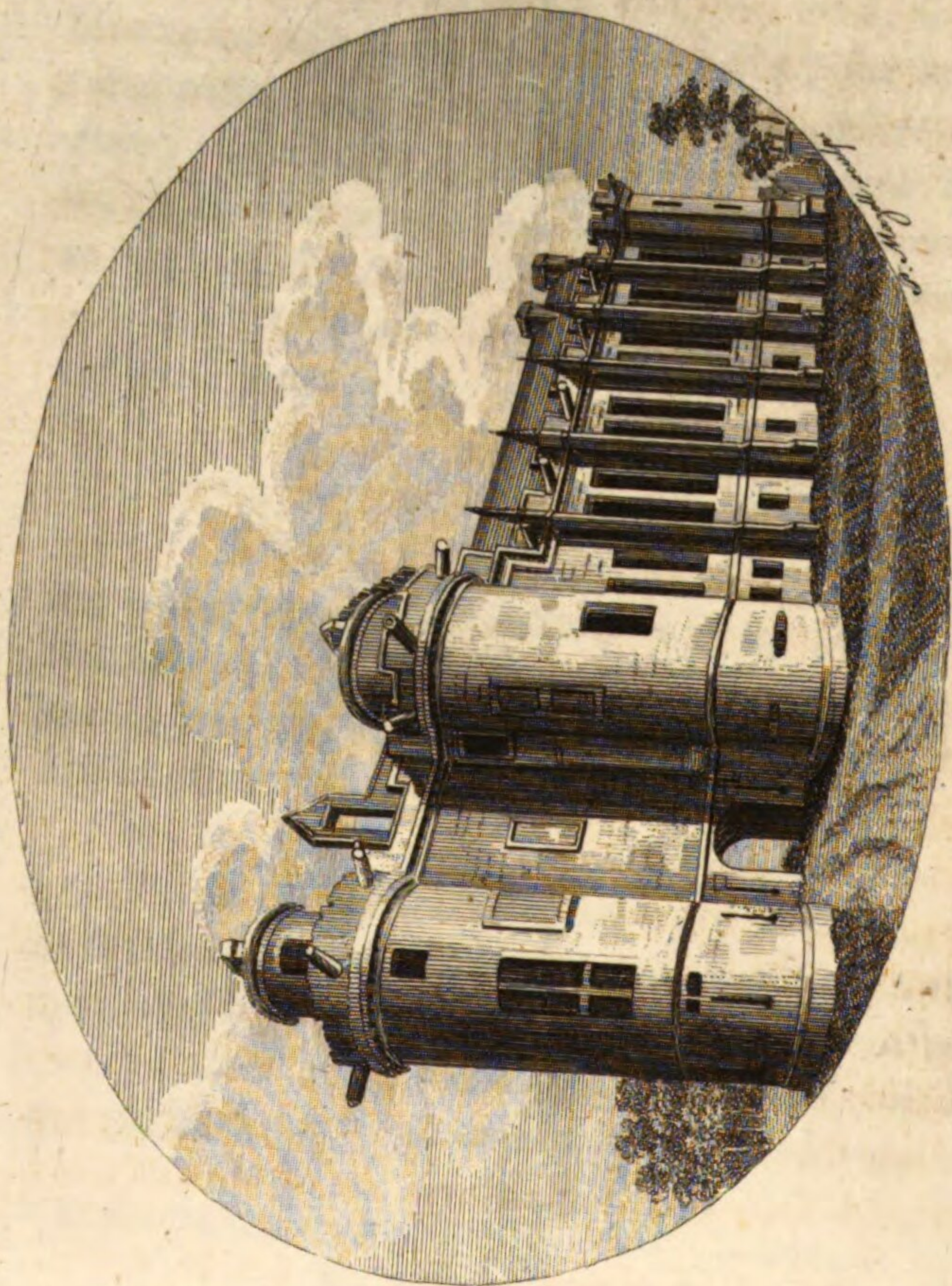
† *Keith*’s Biſhops, 2.

‡ *Camden*, 1238.

|| *Boethius*, lib. IV. p. 61. *Sibbald Fife*, 1.

THE HISTORY OF

the city of London, from the first settlement of the
English in the year 1533, to the present time. The
author has endeavored to give a full and accurate
account of the city, and its inhabitants, and of the
various changes which have taken place in it, from
the first settlement of the English, to the present
time. The history is divided into three parts, the
first of which contains a general description of the
city, and its inhabitants, and of the various
changes which have taken place in it, from the
first settlement of the English, to the present
time. The second part contains a description of the
city, and its inhabitants, and of the various
changes which have taken place in it, from the
first settlement of the English, to the present
time. The third part contains a description of the
city, and its inhabitants, and of the various
changes which have taken place in it, from the
first settlement of the English, to the present
time.



FALKLAND CASTLE.

inscribed certain *Macaronic* verses, a strange jargon, preserved both by *Sibbald** and *Gordon*†. Mr. *Cunningham*, who wrote an essay on the cross, translates the lines into a grant of *Malcolm Canmore*, to the Earl of *Fife*, of several emoluments and privileges; among others, he allows it to be a sanctuary to any of *Macduff*'s kindred, within the ninth degree, who shall be acquitted of any manslaughter, on flying to this cross, and paying nine cows and a heifer ‡.

Descend the *Ochil* hills, and arrive in a pretty valley, called the strath of *Eden*, bounded on the south by the *Lawmond* hills, and watered by the river *Eden*. Go through a small town, and after crossing the vale, reach

FALKLAND; another small town, made a royal burgh by *James* II. in 1458. Here stood one of the seats of the *Macduffs*, Earls of *Fife*. On the attainder of *Murdo Stuart*, seventeenth Earl, it became forfeited to the Crown in 1424. *James* V. who grew very fond of the place, enlarged and improved it. The remains evince its former magnificence and elegance, and the fine taste of the princely architect. The gateway is placed between two fine round towers; on the right hand joins the chapel, whose roof is of wood, handsomely gilt and painted, but in a most ruinous condition. Beneath are several apartments. The front next to the court was beautifully adorned with statues, heads in bas-relief, and elegant columns, not reducible to any order, but of fine proportion, with capitals approaching the Ionic scrol. Beneath some of these pillars was inscribed I. R. M. G. 1537, or *Jacobus Rex. Maria de Guise*.

FALKLAND.

* *Sibbald Fife*, 92, 93.† *Gordon*, 164.‡ *Camden*, 1236.

This place was also a favorite residence of *James VI.* on account of the fine park, and plenty of deer. The east side was accidentally burnt in the time of *Charles II.* and the park ruined during *Cromwel's* usurpation, when the fine oaks were cut down in order to build the fort at *Pertb.*

In the old castle was cruelly starved to death, by the villainy of his uncle the Duke of *Albany*, *David* Duke of *Rothefay*, son to *Robert III.* For a time his life was prolonged by the charity of two women; the one supplying him with oaten cakes, conveyed to him through the prison grates: the other, a wet nurse, with milk, conveyed by means of a pipe. Both were detected, and both most barbarously put to death*.

Near the present palace are several houses, marks of the munificence of *James VI.* who built and bestowed them on his attendants, who acknowledge his bounty by grateful inscriptions on the walls, mostly in this style:

‘ Al praise to God and thankis to the most excellent monarche
‘ of *Great Britane* of whose princelie liberalitie this is my por-
‘ tioune. *Nicol Moncrief.* 1610.’

MELVIL HOUSE.

Continue our journey along the plain, which is partly arable, partly a heath of uncommon flatness, darkened with prodigious plantations of *Scotch* pines. In the midst is *MELVIL*, the seat of the Earl of *Levin* and *Melvil*; a fine house, with nine windows in front, designed by Mr. *James Smith*, and built in 1692.

The noble owner is descended, by the female line, from *Alexander Lesly*, first of the title; a gallant and most trusted officer,

* *Buchanan*, lib. X. c. 10.

under the great *Gustavus Adolphus*. To him he gave the defence of *Stralsund*, when besieged by the Imperialists, whose commander, the impious or the frantic *Wallenstein*, swore he would take the place, though it hung in the air from heaven by a chain of adamant*: but *Lesly* disappointed his rodomontade. On his return to *Scotland* he headed the covenanting army, during part of the civil wars, and contributed greatly to the victory of *Marston-moor*, in 1644. After the death of *Charles I.* he favored the loyal party, was imprisoned, and suffered sequestration; so little did the parliament respect his former services. A neat miniature of him is preserved here, and a fine medal given him by *Gustavus*, for his brave defence of *Stralsund*.

Gustavus himself, at full length, in a short buff coat. This portrait is an original, brought out of *Germany* by the General.

George, Earl of *Melvil*, Lord High Commissioner in 1690, a post he received as a reward for his sufferings in 1683, when he had the honor of being accused of corresponding with the virtuous Lord *Russel*; was obliged to fly into *Holland*, and, on refusing to appear on being cited, suffered, till the Revolution, the forfeiture of his estate.

David, Earl of *Leven*, commander of the forces in *North-Britain*, from 1706 to 1710, a fine half-length, in armour, looking over his shoulder. By Sir *John de Medina*.

In the garden is a square tower, one of the summer retreats of cardinal *Beaton*; and near it is *Cardan's* well, named from the celebrated physician, who was sent for from *Milan*, to *Hamilton*,

* *Hart's Life of Gustavus*, I. 99.

archbishop of St. *Andrew's*, who was here ill of an *asthma*, in 1552. *Cardan* effected his cure but to preserve him for a most ignominious fate, which the physician, by casting the nativity of his patient, foretold. The prelate was afterwards hanged on a live tree at *Sterling*, and the following cruel sarcasm composed on the occasion:

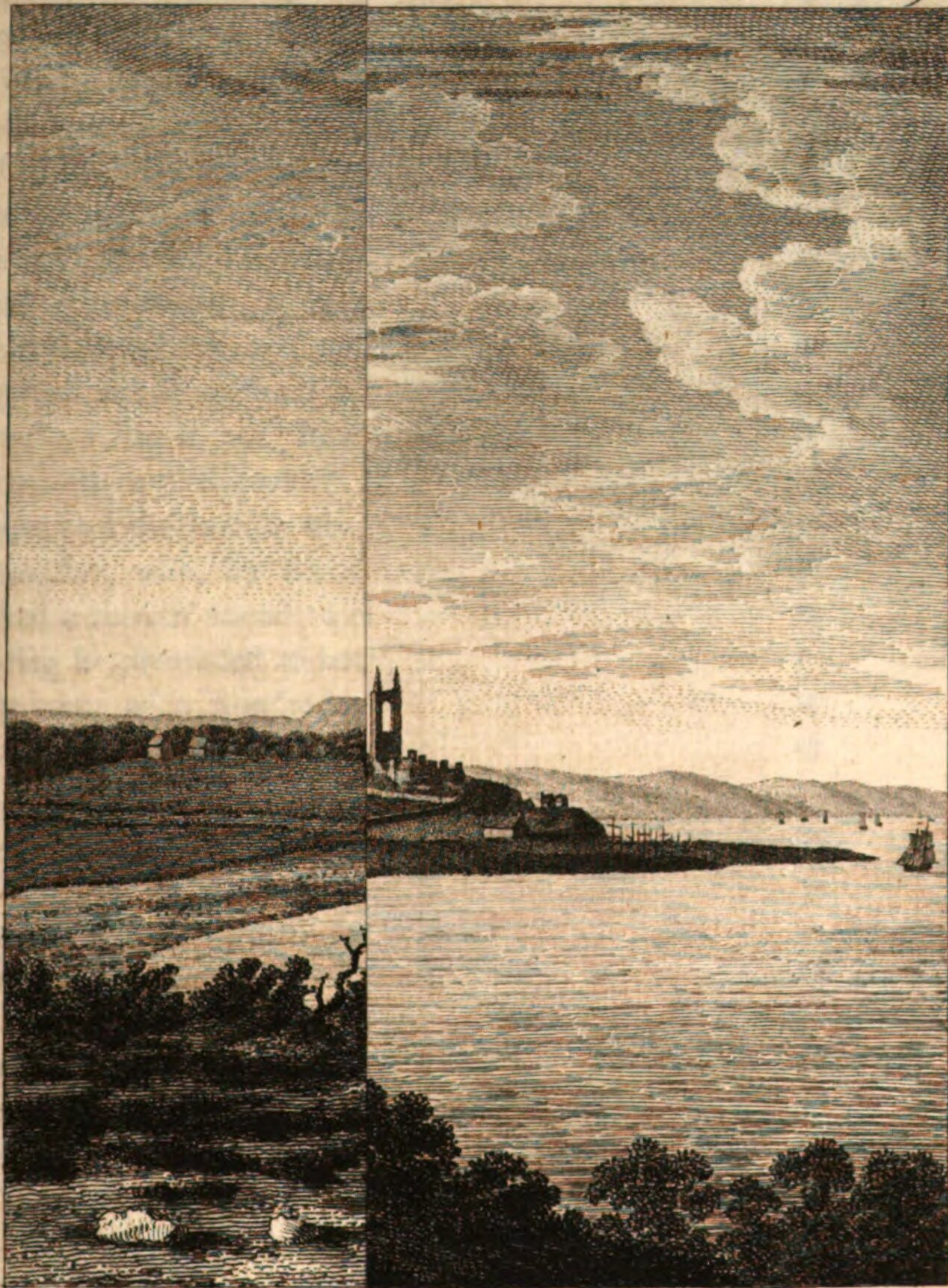
Vive diu, felix arbor, semperque vireto
Fronibus, ut nobis talia poma feras.

SEPT. 10.
DAIRSIE.

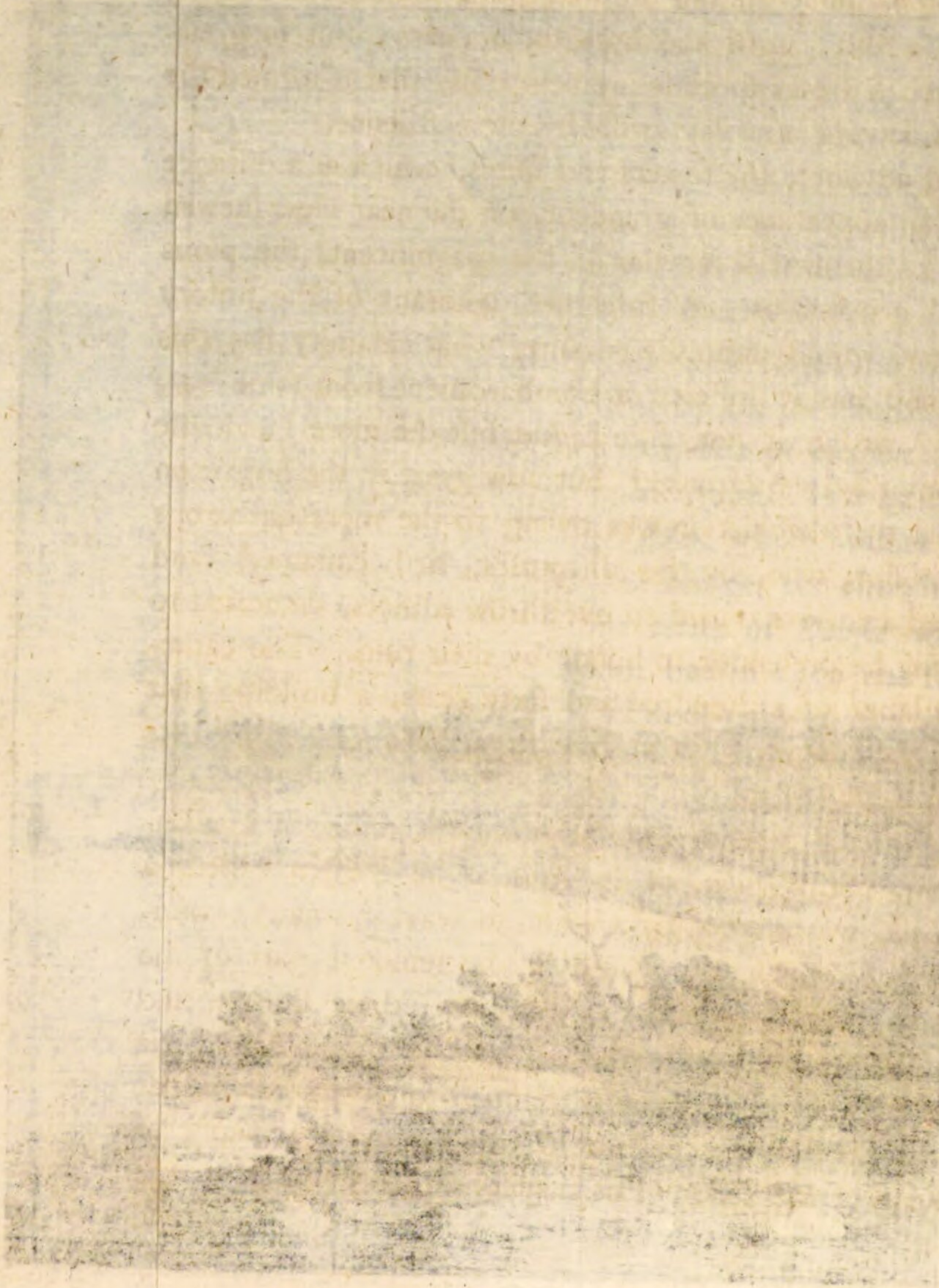
Leave *Melvil*. The country is well improved, inclosed, and fenced with quickset hedges. Pass by *Dairsie* church, and castellated house. The church is antient, but of elegant architecture; the tower polygonal, terminating in a spire. It is built at the edge of an eminence, over the river *Eden*, which washes a beautiful bottom. The view from it of the bridge, the church, and house, are uncommonly pleasing. The estate of *Dairsie* was once the property of the fee of St. *Andrew*, but in 1550 was feued out to *Lamont* of *Dairsie*, to be held by duty paid to this day. It was afterwards sold to archbishop *Spotswood*.

ST. ANDREW'S.

After passing over a barren moor, have a most extensive view. Beneath, on the north, is the *Eden*, discharging itself into a small bay under *Gair-bridge*, consisting of six arches, built by *Henry Wardlaw*, bishop of St. *Andrew*, who died in 1440: beyond is the estuary of the *Tay*, great part of the county of *Angus*, terminating with the *Red-head*, which, with *Fifeness* in this county, forms the great bay of St. *Andrew's*. Full in front, at the bottom of a long descent, appears the city, placed at the extremity of a plain at the water's edge. Its numerous towers and spires give it an air of vast magnificence, and serve to raise the expectation of strangers to the



M. Griffith del.



the highest pitch. On entering the west port, a well-built street, strait, and of a vast length and breadth, appears; but so grass-grown, and such a dreary solitude lay before us, that it formed the perfect idea of having been laid waste by the pestilence.

On a farther advance, the towers and spires, which at a distance afforded such an appearance of grandeur, on the near view shewed themselves to be the awful remains of the magnificent, the pious works of past generations. A foreigner, ignorant of the history of this country, would naturally enquire, what calamity has this city undergone? has it suffered a bombardment from some barbarous enemy? or has it not, like *Lisbon*, felt the more inevitable fury of a convulsive earthquake? but how great is the horror on reflecting, that this destruction was owing to the more barbarous zeal of a minister, who, by his discourses, first enflamed, and then permitted a furious crowd to overthrow edifices, dedicated to that very Being he pretended to honor by their ruin. The cathedral was the labor of a hundred and sixty years, a building that did honor to the country: yet in *June 1559*, *John Knox* effected its demolition in a single day.

If we may credit legend, *St. Andrew's* owes its origin to a singular accident. *St. Regulus*, or *St. Rule*, as he is often called, a *Greek* of *Achaia*, was warned by a vision to leave his native country, and visit *Albion*, an isle placed in the remotest part of the world; and to take with him the arm-bone, three fingers, and three toes of *St. Andrew*. He obeyed, and setting sail with his companions, after being grievously tempest-tost, was in 370 at length ship-wrecked on the coasts of *Otholania*, in the territory of *Hergustus*, King of the *Picts*. His majesty no sooner heard of the
arrival

arrival of the pious strangers, and their precious reliques, than he gave orders for their reception, presented the saint with his own palace, and built near it the church, which to this day bears the name of *Regulus*.

CULDEES.

The place was then styled *Mucrofs*; or, the land of boars: all round was forest, and the lands bestowed on the saint were called *Byrebid*. The boars equalled in size the *Erymanthian*; as a proof, two tusks were chained to the altar of St. *Andrew*, each sixteen inches long, and four thick. But *Regulus* changed the name to that of *Kilrymont*: here he established the first Christian priests of this country, the *Culdees*; a word which some derive from *cultores Dei*, or worshippers of God; others, with more justice, from *Keledei*, or dwellers in cells. These had the power of chusing their own bishop, or overseer, professed for a long time a monastic life, and a pure and uncorrupt religion, and withstood the power of the popes. But *David I.* siding with his holiness in a dispute between the *Culdees* and the prior and canons of St. *Andrew's*, about the right of chusing a bishop, would have engaged the former to admit the last to partake of the powers of election; but on their refusal entirely divested them of their right. From that time their authority ceased, and probably their order, notwithstanding they are mentioned again in 1298, as opposing the election of *Lamberton*, and even appealing to the pope; a sign that the original doctrine of the *Culdees* was lost, and that these were only secular priests, who founded their pretensions to vote on the antient usage of their predecessors. The prior and canons, after this, retained the right of election.

This church was supreme in the kingdom of the *Picts*; *Ungus* having

*M. Griffiths del.**P. Maxwell sculp.*

CATHEDRA ST. ANDREWS.

having granted to God and St. *Andrew*, that it should be the head and mother of all the churches in his dominions*. This was the prince who first directed that the cross of St. *Andrew* should become the badge of the country. In 518, after the conquest of the *Picts*, he removed the episcopal see to St. *Andrew's*, and the bishop was styled, *maximus Scotorum episcopus*. In 1441 it was erected into an archbishoprick, by *Sextus IV.* at the intercession of *James III.* In 1606 the priory was suppressed, and the power of election, in 1617, transferred to eight bishops, the principal of St. *Leonard's* college, the archdeacon, the vicars of St. *Andrew's*, *Leuchars*, and *Coupar*.

The cathedral was founded, in 1161, by bishop *Arnold*, but many years elapsed till it attained its full magnificence, it not being completed before 1318. Its length, from east to west, was three hundred and seventy feet; of the transept three hundred and twenty-two. Of this superb pile nothing remains but part of the east and west ends, and of the south side. With such success and expedition did sacrilege effect its ruin.

CATHEDRAL.

Near the east end is the chapel of St. *Regulus*, a singular edifice. The tower is a lofty equilateral quadrangle, of twenty feet each side, and a hundred and three high. The body of the chapel remains, but the two side-chapels are ruined. The arches of the windows and doors are round, some even form more than semi-circles; a proof of the antiquity: but I cannot admit *Hergustus*, to whom it is attributed, to have been the founder.

CHAPEL OF ST.
REGULUS.

The priory was founded by *Alexander I.* in 1122, and the monks

PRIORY.

* *Camden*, 1233.

(canons

(canons regular of St. *Augustine*) were brought from *Scone*, in 1140, by *Robert*, bishop of this see. By act of parliament, in the time of *James I.* the prior had precedence of all abbots and priors, and on the days of festival wore a mitre, and all episcopal ornaments*. Dependent on this priory were those of *Lockleven*, *Portmoak*, *Monimusk*, the isle of *May*, and *Pittenween*, each originally a seat of the *Culdees*.

The revenues of the house were vast, viz. In money, 2237*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.* 38 chaldrons, 1 boll, 3 firlots of wheat; 132 ch. 7 bolls of bear; 114 ch. 3 bolls, 1 peck of meal; 151 ch. 10 bolls, 1 firлот, 1 peck and a half of oats; 3 ch. 7 bolls of peas and beans: 480 acres of land also belonged to it.

Nothing remains of the priory except the walls of the precinct, which shew its vast extent. In one part is a most artless gateway, formed only of seven stones. This inclosure begins near the cathedral, and extends to the shore.

The other religious houses were, one of *Dominicans*, founded, in 1274, by bishop *Wishart*; another of *Observantines*, founded by bishop *Kennedy*, and finished by his successor, *Patrick Graham*, in 1478; and, according to some, the *Carmelites* had a fourth.

Immediately above the harbour stood the collegiate church of *Kirk-beugh*, originally founded by *Constantine III.* who, retiring from the world, became here a *Culdee*. From its having been first built on a rock, it was styled, *Præpositura sanctæ MARIÆ de rupe*.

On the east side of the city are the poor remains of the castle, on a rock overlooking the sea. This fortress was founded, in 1401, by

* *Keith*, 237.

bishop *Trail*, who was buried near the high altar of the cathedral, with this singular epitaph :

Hic fuit ecclesiæ directa columna, fenestra
Lucida, Thuribulum redolens, campana sonora.

The entrance of the castle is still to be seen ; and the window is shewn out of which it is pretended that cardinal *Beaton* leaned to glut his eyes with the cruel martyrdom of *George Wishart*, who was burnt on a spot beneath. This is one of those relations, whose verity we should doubt, and heartily wish there was no truth in it* ; and, on enquiry, we may console ourselves that this is founded on puritanical bigotry, and invented out of hatred to a persecutor sufficiently detestable on other accounts. *Beaton* was the director of the persecution, and the cause of the death of that pious man ; and in this castle, in *May*, 1546, he met with the reward of his cruelty. The patience of a fierce age, as the able Dr. *Robertson* observes, was worn out by this nefarious deed. Private revenge, inflamed and sanctified by a false zeal for religion, quickly found a fit instrument in *Norman Lesly*, eldest son of the Earl of *Rothies*. The attempt was as bold as it was successful. The cardinal at that time, perhaps instigated by his fears, was adding new strength to the castle, and, in the opinion of the age, rendering it impregnable. Sixteen persons undertook to surprize it. They entered the gates, which were left open by the workmen, early in the morning, turned out his retinue without confusion, and forced open the door of the cardinal's apartment, which he had barricaded on the first alarm. The conspirators found him seated in his chair ;

CASTLE.

CARDINAL
BEATON.

* *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

they transfixed him with their swords, and he expired, crying, *I am a priest ! fie ! fie ! all is gone !* He merited his death, but the manner was indefensible ; as is candidly admitted by his enemy, the historian and poet, Sir *David Lindsay* :

As for this cardinal, I grant,
He was a man we might well want ;
God will forgive it soon.
But of a truth the sooth to say,
Altho' the loon be well away,
The fact was foully done.

The conspirators were instantly besieged in the castle by the regent, Earl of *Arran* ; and, notwithstanding they had acquired no greater strength than a hundred and fifty men, resisted all his efforts for five months : at length they surrendered, on the regent engaging to procure for them an absolution from the pope, and a pardon from the *Scottish* parlement.

ARCHBISHOP
SHARP.

I shall step (rather out of course) to the church of St. *Nicholas*, remarkable for the monument of a prelate, whose life and death bears, in some respects, a great similitude to that of the cruel *Beaton*. Archbishop *Sharp* was originally bred a rigid presbyterian : had the full confidence of the party, and was entrusted with their interests at the time of the restoration. Tempted by the splendor of the preferments of our church, he apostatized from his own, received in reward the archbishoprick of St. *Andrew's*, and, as is commonly the case with converts, became a violent persecutor of his deserted brethren. His career was stopped in 1675. Nine enthusiasts, some of them men of fortune, instigated by no private revenge, bound themselves by vow to sacrifice him to the sufferings of their sect. On the
third

third of *May*, they met him in his coach on *Magus-moor*, four miles from the city, accompanied by his daughter. As soon as he saw himself pursued, he gave up all hopes of life, was taken out of his carriage, and, amidst the cries and entreaties of the lady, most cruelly and butcherly murdered. He died with the intrepidity of a hero, and the piety of a christian; praying for the assassins with his latest breath!

The monument is very magnificent: in the lower part is represented the manner of his death; in the middle the prelate is placed kneeling, the mitre and crozier falling from him; an angel is substituting, instead of the first, a crown of glory, with the allusive words, *Pro Mitra*; and above, is the bas relief of a falling church, supported by the figure of the archbishop. This piece of flattery is attended with as flattering an epitaph: the disputable parts of his life are fully related; his undoubted charity and deeds of alms omitted.

In the church of *St. Salvator* is a most beautiful tomb of bishop *Kennedy*, who died, an honor to his family, in 1466. The *Gothic* work is uncommonly elegant. Within the tomb were discovered six magnificent maces, which had been concealed here in troublesome times. One was given to each of the other three *Scotch* universities, and three are preserved here. In the top is represented our Saviour; around are angels, with the instruments of the passion.

CHURCH OF ST.
SALVATOR.

With these are shewn some silver arrows, with large silver plates affixed to them, on which are inscribed the arms and names of the noble youth, victors in the annual competitions in the generous art of archery, which were dropt but a few years ago; and golf is now the reigning game. That sport, and football, were formerly

merly prohibited, as useless and unprofitable to the Public; and at all *weapon schawings*, or reviews of the people, it was ordered, that *fute-bal* and *golfe* be utterly cryed down, and that *bow-markes* be maid at ilk *parish kirk*, a pair of *buttes* and *schutting* be used. And that ilk men *schutte sex sholles* at least, under the paine to be raiped upon them that *cummis not*, at least *twa pennyes* to be given to them that *cummis* to the *bow-markes ta drinke* *.

TOLBOOTH.

The town of St. *Andrew's* was erected into a royal borough, by *David I.* in the year 1140, and their privileges were afterwards confirmed. The charter of *Malcolm II.* is preserved in the *Tolbooth*, and appears written on a bit of parchment; but the contents equally valid with what at this time would require whole skins. In this place is to be seen the monstrous ax, that, in 1646, took off the heads of Sir *Robert Spotswood*, and other distinguished loyalists, for the wretched preachers had declared that God required their blood. Here are kept the silver keys of the city, which, for form sake, are delivered to the king, should he visit the place, or to a victorious enemy, in token of submission. It underwent a siege in 1337, at which time it was possessed by the *English*, and other partizans of *Baliol*; but the loyalists, under the earls of *March* and *Fife*, made themselves masters of it in three weeks, by the help of their battering machines. It surrendered on terms of security to the inhabitants as to life, limbs and fortune.

The city is greatly reduced in the number of inhabitants; at present it scarcely exceeds two thousand. There is no certainty of the sum, when it was the seat of the primate, and in the fulness of its

* *Skene's Scottish Acts of Parl. James II. c. 65.*

glory.

glory. All we know is, that during the period of its splendor, there were between sixty and seventy bakers; but at this time nine or ten are sufficient for the place. The circuit of this city is a mile, and contains three principal streets. The trade of *St. Andrew's* was also once very considerable. I am informed, that, during the time of *Cromwel's* usurpation, sixty or seventy vessels belonged to the port; at present only one of any size. The harbour is artificial, guarded by piers, with a narrow entrance to give shelter to vessels from the violence of a most heavy sea. The manufactures, this city might in former times possess, are now reduced to one, that of golf-balls; which, trifling as it may seem, maintains several people. The trade is commonly fatal to the artists, for the balls are made by stuffing a great quantity of feathers into a leathern case, by help of an iron rod, with a wooden handle, pressed against the breast, which seldom fails to bring on a consumption.

The celebrated university of this city was founded in 1411, by bishop *Wardlaw*, and the next year he obtained from *Benedict III.* the bull of confirmation. It consisted once of three colleges: *St. Salvator's*, founded in 1458, by bishop *Kennedy*. This is a handsome building, with a court or quadrangle within; on one side is the church, on another the library; the third contains apartments for students: the fourth is unfinished.

UNIVERSITY.

St. Leonard's college was founded by prior *Hepburn*, in 1512. This is now united with the last, and the buildings sold, and converted into private houses.

The new, or *St. Mary's* college, was established by archbishop *Hamilton*, in 1553; but the house was built by *James*, and *David Bethune*,

Bethune, or *Beaton*, who did not live to complete it. This is said to have been the site of a *schola illustris* long before the establishment even of the university; where several eminent clergymen taught, *gratis*, the sciences and languages. But it was called the new college, because of its late erection into a divinity college by the archbishop.

CHANCELLOR.

The university is governed by a chancellor, an office originally designed to be perpetually vested in the archbishops of St. *Andrew's*; but since the reformation, he is elected by the two principals, and the professors of both the colleges.

The present chancellor is the Earl of *Kinnoull*, who, with his characteristic zeal for promoting all good works, has established here premiums, to be distributed among the students, who make the best figure in the annual exercises. The effect is already very apparent, in exciting the ambition of a generous youth to receive these marks of distinction, that will honor their latest days.

RECTOR.

The rector is the next great officer, to whose care is committed the privileges, discipline, and statutes of the university. The colleges have their rectors, and professors of different sciences, who are indefatigable in their attention to the instruction of the students, and to that essential article, their morals. This place possesses several very great advantages respecting the education of youth. The air is pure and salubrious; the place for exercise, dry and extensive; the exercises themselves healthy and innocent. The university is fixed in a peninsulated county, remote from all commerce with the world, the haunt of dissipation. From the smallness of the society every student's character is perfectly known. No little irregularity can be committed, but it is instantly discovered and checked: vice cannot

cannot attain a head in the place, for the incorrigible are never permitted to remain the corruptors of the rest.

The students may be boarded in the colleges, or in private houses, or in those of the professors. The price at the colleges is only eight pounds for the sessions, which lasts seven months. The diet is very good, and a master always presides at the table.

The price at the professors, or at private houses, is from ten to twenty-five pounds a quarter. I observed at one of the professor's, young gentlemen from *Bath*, from *Bourdeaux*, and from *Bern*; a proof of the extensive reputation of the university, notwithstanding the students are far from numerous: there are at present little more than a hundred, who during sessions wear red gowns, without sleeves.

Leave St. *Andrew's*; ascend a hill, and find the country on the heights very uncultivated, and full of moors. Here first meet with collieries on this side of *North-Britain*. Descend into a tract, rich in corn, and enjoy a most extensive and beautiful view of the firth of *Forth*, the *Bodotria* of *Tacitus*. The *Bass* island, with the shores of *Lothian*, extending beyond *Edinburgh*, bound the southern prospect. To the left, a few miles from the coast of *Fife*, appears the isle of *May*, about a mile in length, inaccessible on the western side. On the eastern is safe riding for ships, in westerly storms. This isle in old times was the property of the monks of *Reading*, in *Yorkshire*; and in it *David I.* founded a cell, dedicated to all the saints; who were afterwards superseded by *Adrian*, a holy man, murdered by the *Danes*, in *Fife*, and buried here. By his intercession the barren had the curse of sterility removed from them; and great was the resort hither of female pilgrims.

SEPT. 12.

ISLE OF MAY.

It

It was afterwards annexed to the priory of St. *Andrew's*, having been purchased by bishop *Lamberton* for that purpose, from the Religious of *Reading*, in defiance of all the remonstrances of that tremendous monarch, the conqueror of *Scotland*. In later times a light-house has been erected on it.

Reach the shore of the fine bay of *Largo*; pass by the lands of the same name, bestowed in 1482 by *James III.* on that gallant seaman, his faithful servant, Sir *Andrew Wood*, in order to keep his ship in trim. With two ships he attacked and took five *English* men of war, that infested the firth; and soon after had equal success against another squadron, sent out by *Henry VII.* to revenge the disgrace*. The *Scots*, during the reigns of *James III.* and *IV.* were strong rivals to *England* in maritime affairs.

Continue my ride along the curvature of this beautiful bay, and meet with the chearful and frequent succession of towns, *Chateaux*, and of well-managed farms. The country is populous; the trade is coal and salt: the last made from the sea-water. The coal is exported chiefly to *Middleburgh*, and generally oats are brought back in return.

LUNDIE.

Go through the village of *Lundie*. In a field not far distant are three vast upright stones; the largest is sixteen feet high, and its solid contents two hundred and seventy. There are fragments, or vestiges, of three others; but their situation is such as baffles any attempt to guess at the form of their original disposition when the whole was entire. Near this place the *Danes* met with a considerable defeat from the *Scots*, under the conduct of *Macbeth* and

* *Staggering State. &c. 147.*

Banquo.

Banquo. It is therefore probable that these stones are monuments of the victory. Mr. *Dougal*, of *Kirkaldie*, who was so obliging as to favor me with their measurements, gave himself the trouble of causing the earth about them to be examined, and found, on digging about four feet deep, fragments of human bones.

Breakfast at the town of *Levin*, on the water of the same name, running from *Loch-leven*, near *Kinross*. The mouth forms a harbour, where, at high water, vessels of a hundred tons may enter. Somewhat farther are the piers of *Methel*, built in the last century by *David Earl of Wemys*. Go through the villages of *Buckhaven*, *Wemys*, and *Easter-Wemys*; all in the beginning of the last century carrying on a considerable fishery. On an eminence impending over the sea is the house of *Wemys*, the seat of the antient family of that name, descended from the old Earls of *Fife*. The place derives its title from the various caverns in the cliffs beneath. On the the shore is plenty of the *ligusticum Scoticum*, the *shunish* of the *Hebrides*; a plant much in use in the western parts as a food.

LEVIN.

Pass through a tract of collieries, and observe multitudes of circular holes, surrounded with a mound, and filled with water. These are called *Coal-heughs*, and were once the spiracles or vent-holes to the pits, in inexperienced days of mining. The strata of coal are of great thickness, some at least nine yards. Many of the beds have been on fire for above two centuries; and there have been formerly instances of eruptions of smoke apparent in the day, of fire in the night. The violence of the conflagration has ceased, but it still continues in a certain degree, as is evident in time of snow, which melts in streams on the surface wherever there

COLLIERIES.

D d

are

are any Fissures. *George Agricola*, the great metallurgist, takes notice of the phænomenon at this place*.

Buchanan, from this circumstance, fixed on the neighborhood of *Dysart* for the scene of exorcism in his *Franciscanus*, and gives an admirable descriptive view of it under the horror of an eruption:

Campus erat latè incultus, non floribus horti
 Arrident, non messe agri, non frondibus arbor:
 Vix sterilis ficcis vestitur arena myricis:
 Et pecorum rara in solis vestigia terris:
 Vicini *Deserta* vocant. Ibi saxea subter
 Antra tegunt nigras *vulcania* semina cautes:
 Sulphureis passim concepta incendia venis.
 Fumiferam volvunt nebulam, piceoque vapore
 Semper anhelat humus: cæcisque inclusa cavernis.
 Flamma furens, dum lactando penetrare sub auras
 Conatur, totis passim spiracula campis
 Findit, et ingenti tellurem pandit hiatu:
 Teter odor, tristisque habitus faciesque locorum.

A little beyond this once tremendous place is the town of *Dysart*, a royal burgh, large, and full of people. Leave, on the left, the castle of *Ravensheugh*, seated on a cliff, granted by *James III.* to *William Sinclair*, on his resignation of the earldom of *Orkney*. Pass by *Perth head*, a place of check-weavers and nailers: a modern creation, for within these sixty years, from being scarcely inhabited, about four hundred families have been collected, by the encouragement of feuing. Adjoining is **KIRKALDIE**, a long town, contain-

KIRKALDIE.

* *De Natura Fossilium*, p. 597. *Agricola* died in 1555.

ing sixteen hundred inhabitants : this is another royal burgh, where I experienced the hospitality and care of Mr. *Oswald*, its representative, during a short illness that overtook me here.

This, like most other maritime towns of *Fife*, depends on the coal and salt trade. The country is very populous, but far less than it was before the middle of the last century, when the fisheries were at their height. During winter it possessed a vast herring fishery ; in spring a most profitable one of white-fish. One fatal check to population was the victories of *Montrose*. The natives of this coast were violently seized with the religious *furor* of the times, and took up the cause of the covenant with most distinguished zeal. Instigated by their preachers, they crowded under the banners of the *Godly*, and five thousand fell victims to enthusiastic delusion, at the battle of *Kilfyth*.

Of late years many of the inhabitants have removed to the south-western parts of this kingdom ; yet still such numbers remain, that more provisions are consumed than even this fertile country can supply. There is one class of men on this coast, and I believe in most of the coal countries of *North-Britain*, from whom all power of migrating is taken, be their inclinations for it ever so strong. In this very island is, to this day, to be found a remnant of slavery paralleled only in *Poland* and *Russia* : thousands of our fellow-subjects are at this time the property of their landlords, appurtenances to their estates, and transferrable with them to any purchasers. Multitudes of colliers and salters are in this situation, who are bound to the spot for their lives ; and even strangers who come to settle there are bound by the same cruel custom, unless they previously stipulate to the contrary. Should the poor people remove to

SLAVERY OF
COLLIERS.

another place on a temporary cessation of the works, they are liable to be recalled at will, and constrained to return on severe penalties*. This, originally founded on vassalage, might have been continued to check the wandering spirit of the nation, and to preserve a body of people together, of whose loss the whole public might otherwise feel the most fatal effects.

During my stay at *Kirkaldie* I sent my servant, *Moses Griffith*, to *Doctan*, about four miles distant, where he drew the column most erroneously figured by *Sir Robert Sibbald*†. It is at present much defaced by time, but still are to be discerned two rude figures of men on horseback; and on the other sides may be traced a running pattern of ornament. The stone is between six and seven feet high, and mortised at the bottom into another. This is said to have been erected in memory of a victory, near the *Leven*, over the *Danes* in 874, under their leaders *Hungar* and *Hubba*, by the *Scots*, commanded by their prince, *Constantine II*.

SEPT. 15.

Continue my journey. After proceeding about a mile, pass by the *Grange*, once the seat of the hero *Kirkaldie*, a strenuous partizan of *Mary Stuart*, after her storm of misfortune commenced: before, an honest opposer of her indiscretions. After an intrepid defence of *Edinburgh* castle, he fell into the hands of the regent *Morton*, who, fearing his unconquerable spirit, basely suffered him to undergo the most ignominious death.

Leave, on the left, the ruins of *Seafeld* castle; a square tower,

* This disgrace, I believe, is now under consideration of parliament; and will, I hope, be removed.

† Hist. of *Fife*, p. 34.

placed



PILLAR NEAR DOCTAN.

P. Marcell sculp



Munro Griffiths del.

H. Mayall sculp.

placed near the shore, in former times the seat of the *Moutrays*. A little farther is *Kinghorn*, a small town and borough. The castle was one of the seats of the kings of *Scotland*, till the time of *Robert II.* who, giving his daughter in marriage to *Sir John Lyon*, added this town in part of portion. At this place is the ferry between the county of *Fife* and the port of *Leith*, a traject of seven miles. Below this town, on the rocks, grows the *ligusticum Scoticum*, or *Scotch parsley*, the *shunis* of the *Hebrides*; where it is often eaten raw as a sallad, or boiled instead of greens. The root is esteemed a good carminative; and an infusion of the leaves in whey is used there as a purge for calves.

Opposite to *Kinghorn*, nearly in the middle of the firth, lies *Inch-keith*, an island of about a mile in length. It is said to derive its name from the gallant *Keith*, who so greatly signalized himself by his valour in 1010, in the battle of *Barry*, in *Angus*, against the *Danes*; after which he received in reward the barony of *Keith*, in *Lothian*, and this little isle. This seems to be the place that *Bede* calls *Caer-Guidi*, there being no other that will suit the situation he gives it in the middle of the *Forth**. His translator renders *Caer* by the word city; but it should be rendered a fort or post, which will give probability to *Bede's* account.

INCH-KEITH.

In 1549 the *English* fleet, sent by *Edward VI.* to assist the lords of the congregation against the queen dowager, landed, and began to fortify this island†, of the importance of which they grew sensible after their neglect of securing the port of *Leith*, so lately in their power. They left here five companies to cover the workmen under

* *Hist. Eccl. lib. I. c. 12.*† *Lefly, 479.*

the

the command of *Cotterel*; but their operations were soon interrupted by *M. Desse*, general of the *French* auxiliaries, who took the place, after a gallant defence on the part of the *English*. The *Scots* kept possession for some years; but at last the fortifications were destroyed by act of parliament, to prevent it from being of any use to the former*. The *French* gave it the name of *L'isle des chevaux*, from its property of soon fattening horses.

In 1497, by order of council†, all venereal patients in the neighborhood of the capital were transported there, *ne quid detrimenti Respublica caperet*. It is remarkable that this disorder, which was thought to have made its appearance in *Europe* only four years before, should make so quick a progress. The horror of a disease, for which there was at that period no cure known, must have occasioned this attention to stop the contagion; for even half a century after, one of the first monarchs in *Europe*, *Francis I.*, fell a victim to it.

About a mile from *Kinghorn* is the precipice fatal to *Alexander III.* who, in 1285, was killed by a fall from it, his horse rushing down with him, when he was enjoying the pleasures of the chace. A mile beyond this is the town of *Brunt-island*; the best harbour on the coast, formed by a rocky isle, eked out with piers, for there are none on this side the county entirely natural. This is dry at low water. The church is square, with a steeple rising in the centre. The old castle built by the *Durries* commanded both town and harbour. The place has a natural strength, which, with the conveniency of a port opposite to the capital, made it, during the

* *Maitland II.* 1008.

† *Vide Appendix.*

troubles of 1560, a most desirable post. The *French*, allies of the queen regent, fortified it strongly. In 1715 it was surprized, and possessed by the rebels, who here formed the bold design of passing over a body of troops to the opposite shore; which was in part executed under the conduct of brigadier *Macintosh*, notwithstanding all the efforts of our men of war.

A little farther is *Aberdour*, another small town. The Earl of *Morton* has a pleasant seat here. In old times it belonged to the *Viponts**; in 1126 was transferred to the *Mortimers*, by marriage, and afterwards to the *Douglases*. *William*, Lord of *Liddesdale*, surnamed the *Flower of chivalry*, in the reign of *David II.* by charter, conveyed it to *James Douglas*, ancestor of the present noble owner. The monks of *Inch-corm* had a grant for a burial place here, from *Allan de Mortimer*, in the reign of *Alexander III.* The nuns, usually styled the poor *Clares*, had a convent at this place.

I had the pleasure of seeing, near *Aberdour*, a most select collection of pictures, made by captain *Stuart*, who, with great politeness, obliged me with the sight of them. It is in vain to attempt the description of this elegant cabinet, as I may say, one part or other used to be always on the march. This gentleman indulges his elegant and laudable passion so far as to form out of them *un cabinet portatif*, which is his amusement, on the road, in quarters; in short, the companions of all his motions. His house is very small: to get at his library I ascended a ladder, which reminded me of the habitation of *Mynbier Biscop*, at *Rotterdam*, the richest

* *Sibbald's Fife*, 122.

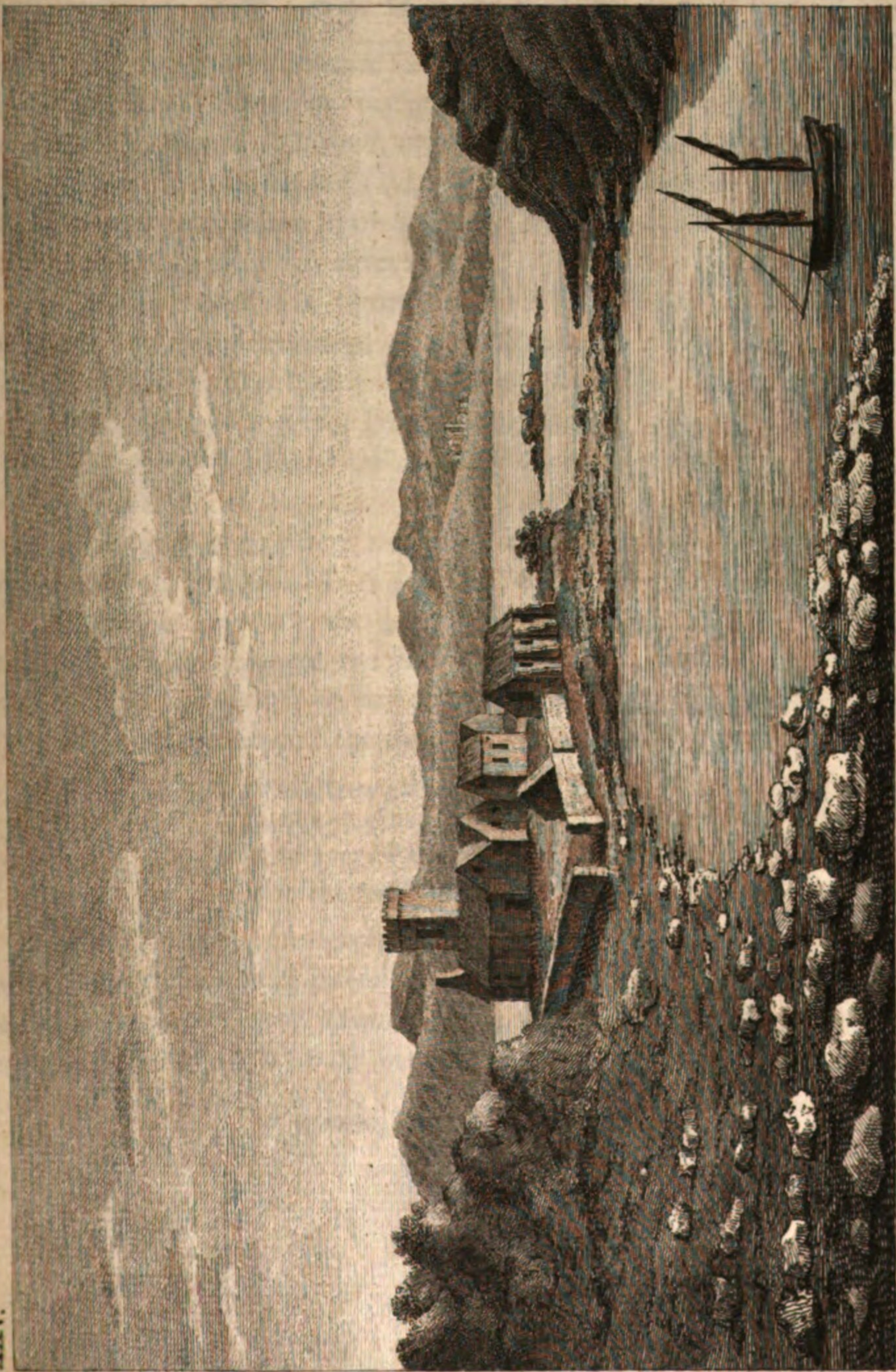
repository in *Europe*, under the poorest roof. But the comparison fails in this: *Biscop* was a brute; our countryman the reverse.

INCH-COLM.

Two or three miles to the west lies *Inch-colm*; a small island, at a little distance from the shore, celebrated for the monastery founded about 1123, by *Alexander* I. on this singular occasion. In passing the firth of *Forth* he was overtaken with a violent storm, which drove him to this island, where he met with the most hospitable reception from a poor hermit, then residing here in the chapel of *St. Columb*, who, for the three days that the king continued there tempest-bound, entertained him with the milk of his cow, and a few shell-fish. His majesty, from the sense of the danger he had escaped, and in gratitude to the saint, to whom he attributed his safety, vowed some token of respect; and accordingly founded here a monastery of *Augustines*, and dedicated it to *St. Columba**. *Allan de Mortimer*, Lord of *Aberdour*, who attended *Edward* III. in his *Scotch* expedition, bestowed half of those lands on the monks of this island, for the privilege of a family burial place in their church.

The buildings made in consequence of the piety of *Alexander* were very considerable. There are still to be seen a large square tower belonging to the church, the ruins of the church, and of several other buildings. The wealth of this place in the time of *Edward* III. proved so strong a temptation to his fleet, then lying in the *Forth*, as to suppress all the horror of sacrilege, and respect to the sanctity of the inhabitants. The *English* landed, and

* *Boetius*, lib. XII. p. 263.



J. Falconer delin.

ABBY OF INCH-COLM.

7007 ON 1218-107A

spared not even the furniture more immediately consecrated to divine worship. But due vengeance overtook them; for in a storm which instantly followed, many of them perished; those who escaped, struck with the justice of the judgment, vowed to make ample recompence to the injured saint. The tempest ceased; and they made the promised atonement*.

The *Danish* monument, figured by Sir *Robert Sibbald*, lies on the south-east side of the building, on a rising ground. It is of a rigid form, and the surface ornamented with scale-like figures. At each end is the representation of a human head.

Boetbius gives this island the name of *Emonia*, from *Y mona*, or the isle of *Mona*.

After leaving this place, see, on the left, *Dunibrissel*; the seat of the Earl of *Murray*. In 1592 this was the scene of the cruel murder of the *bonny*, or the handsome earl, whose charms were supposed to have engaged the heart of *Anne* of *Denmark*, and to have excited the jealousy of her royal spouse. The former at least was the popular notion of the time.

DUNIBRISSEL.

He was a braw gallant

And he play'd at the gluve :

And the bonny Earl of *Murray*,

Oh ! he was the *Queenes* love.

Political reasons were given for his arrest; but more than an arrest seems to have been intended, for the commission was entrusted to his inveterate enemy *Huntly*, who, with a number of armed men, surrounding the house in a dark night, set it on fire, on

* *Boetbius*, lib. XV. p. 319.

Murray's refusal to surrender: he escaped the flames, but was unfortunately discovered by a spark that fell on his helmet, and was slain, in telling *Gordon of Buckie*, who had wounded him in the face, *You have spilt a better face than your own.*

INVERKEITHING.

Ride through *Inverkeithing*, a royal burgh; and, during the time of *David I.* a royal residence. It was much favored by *William*, who in their first charter extended its liberties from the water of *Dovan* to that of *Levin*. The *Mowbrays* had large possessions here, forfeited in the reign of *Robert II.* The *Franciscans* had a convent in this town; and, according to *Sir Robert Sibbald*, the *Dominicans* had another.

Separated from the bay of *Inverkeithing*, by a small headland, is that of *St. Margaret*; the place where that illustrious princess, afterwards queen of *Malcolm the III.*, landed with her brother *Edgar* in 1068, after their flight from *England*, to avoid the consequences of the jealousy of the conqueror, on account of the title of the former to the crown. This passage is also called the *Queen's-ferry*, being afterwards her familiar passage to *Dumfermline*, her usual residence.

The village on this side is called the *North-Ferry*. At this place stood a chapel, served by the monks of *Dumfermline*, and endowed by *Robert I.* Near it are the great granite quarries, which help to supply our capital with paving stones, and employ a number of vessels for the conveyance. The granite lies in perpendicular stacks, and above is a reddish earth, filled with micaceous friable nodules.

From *Kinghorn* to this place the firth contracts itself gradually; but here, by the jutting out of the northern shore, almost instantly

stantly forms a strait of two miles in breadth; and beyond as suddenly opens in a large and long expanse. About midway of this strait lies *Inchgarvie*, with the ruins of a fort. This was a fine station to review the shores I had travelled, and to feast the eye with the whole circumambient view. The prospect on every part is beautiful: a rich country, diversified with the quickest succession of towns, villages, castles, and seats; a vast view up and down the firth from its extremity, not remote from *Sterling*, to its mouth near *May* island, an extent of sixty miles. To particularise the objects of this rich scene must be enumerated, the coasts of *Lothian* and of *Fife*, the isles of *Garvie* and *Inchcolm*, the town of *Dumfermline*; the south and north ferries, and *Burrowstonefs*, smoaking at a distance, from its numerous salt-pans and fire-engines: on the south side are *Hopetoun* house, *Dundas* castle, and many other gentlemen's seats; with *Blackness* castle, once an important fortress: on the north side are *Rosyth* castle, once the seat of the *Stuarts*; *Dunbrissel*, and, in the distant view, the castle and town of *Burnt-island*; *Leith*, with its road often filled with ships, and a magnificent view of *Edinburgh* castle on the south, assist to complete this various picture.

As I am nearly arrived at the extremity, permit me to take a review of the peninsula of *Fife*, a county so populous, that, excepting the environs of *London*, scarce one in *South-Britain* can vie with it; fertile in soil, abundant in cattle, happy in collieries, in iron, stone, lime, and free-stone, blest in manufactures, the property remarkably well divided, none insultingly powerful, to distress and often to depopulate a country, most of the fortunes of a useful mediocrity. The number of towns is perhaps unpa-

ralleled in an equal tract of coast, for the whole shore from *Crail* to *Culross*, about forty *English* miles, is one continued chain of towns and villages. With justice, therefore, does *Johnston* celebrate the advantages of the country in these lines :

Oppida sic toto sunt sparsa in littore, ut unum
 Dixeris ; inque uno plurima juncta eadem.
 Littore quot curvo FORTHÆ volvuntur arenæ
 Quotque undis refluxo tunditur ora falo ;
 Pene tot hic cernas instratum puppibus æquor,
 Urbibus et crebris pene tot ora hominum.
 Cuncta operis intenta domus fæda otia nescit ;
 Sedula cura domi, sedula cura foris.
 Quæ maria et quas non terras animosa juvenus
 Ah ! fragili fidens audet adire trabe.
 Auxit opes virtus, virtuti dira pericla
 Juncta, etiam lucro damna fuere suo.
 Quæ fecere viris animos, cultumque dedere
 Magnanimis profunt damna, pericla, labor.

After having passed by the *Queen's-ferry*, turn almost due north. See, on the road side, a great stone, called *Queen Margaret's*, for tradition says, she reposed herself on it in her way to *Dumfermline*. In a little time have a fine view of that flourishing town, and the ruins of its cathedral and palace full in front.

DUMFERMLINE.

DUMFERMLINE lies at the distance of four miles from the firth ; is prettily situated on a rising ground, and the country round is beautifully divided by low and well-cultivated hills ; the grounds are inclosed, and planted with hedge-row trees. The town wants the advantage of a river, but has a small stream for œconomic uses, which is conducted through the streets in a flagged channel.

Ar

At its discharge it joins another rivulet, then arriving at a fall into a wooded dell of a hundred feet in depth, becomes again useful in turning five mills, placed one below the other, with room for as many more. Three of the mills are for corn; the fourth for flax; the fifth for beating iron. This dell winds about the western side of the town, is cloathed with trees, and in one part contributes a most picturesque scenery to the walks laid out by Mr. *Chalmers*, whose seat is on the opposite banks.

This place is very populous. The number of inhabitants are between six and seven thousand: and such have been the improvements in manufactures as to have encreased near double its antient number within the last twelve years. The manufactures are damasks, diapers, checks and ticking, to the amount of forty thousand pounds a year: these employ in town and neighbourhood about a thousand looms. I was informed that the number might be doubled if it was not prevented by the low duty on foreign linnens, which encourages a foreign importation. But probably some other branch of *British* trade might receive its injury in a greater degree, was that importation to be checked.

That the iron business does not flourish more in this place is matter of surprize. Iron stone abounds. Here are collieries in all parts, even to the very entrance of the town; and the coals of such variety, that in different parts are found, besides the *Scotch*, those which have the qualities of the *Newcastle*, and of the *Kilkenny*. I am informed that on the *Pittencrief* estate are seven seams of coal in the depth of thirty fathom, from the thickness of two to that of eight feet, all of which may be worked with a level without

out the assistance of any machinery. The price of coal here is from twenty pence to half a crown a tun.

TOLBOOTH.

The most remarkable modern building here is the Tolbooth, with a slender square tower, very lofty, and topped with a conic roof. Mr. *Chalmers* has also made a work of vast expence over the glen on the west end of the town, in order to form a communication with his estate, and to encourage buildings and improvements on that side. To effect which, he formed an arch three hundred feet in length, twelve feet wide, and ten high; covering the whole with earth, seventy-five feet thick.

CASTLE.

PALACE.

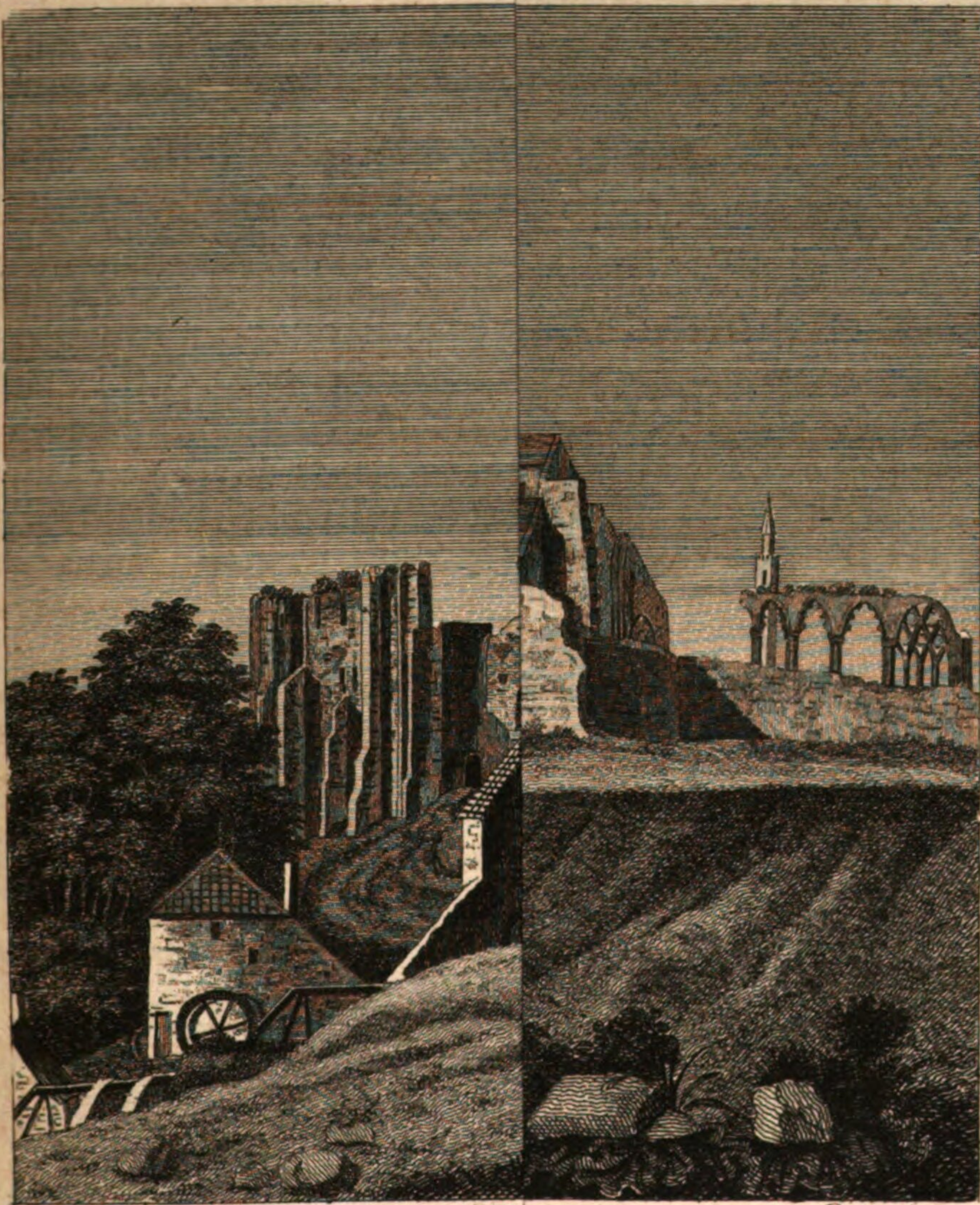
This place had been at times, from very distant periods, the residence of the *Scottish* monarchs. *Malcolm Canmor* lived here, in a castle on the top of an insulated hill, in the midst of the glen; but only some poor fragments remain. A palace was afterwards built on the side next to the town, which falling to decay, was re-built by *Anne of Denmark*, as appears by the following inscription:

Propylæum et superstructas ædes vetustate et injuriis temporum collapsas dirutasque; a fundamentis in hanc ampliorem formam, restituit et instauravit ANNA Regina FREDERICI DANORUM Regis augustissimi, Filia: Anno salutis 1600.

The ruins are magnificent, and do credit to the restorer. In this palace she brought forth her unfortunate son *Charles I.* A gateway intervenes between the royal residence, and the magnificent ABBY,

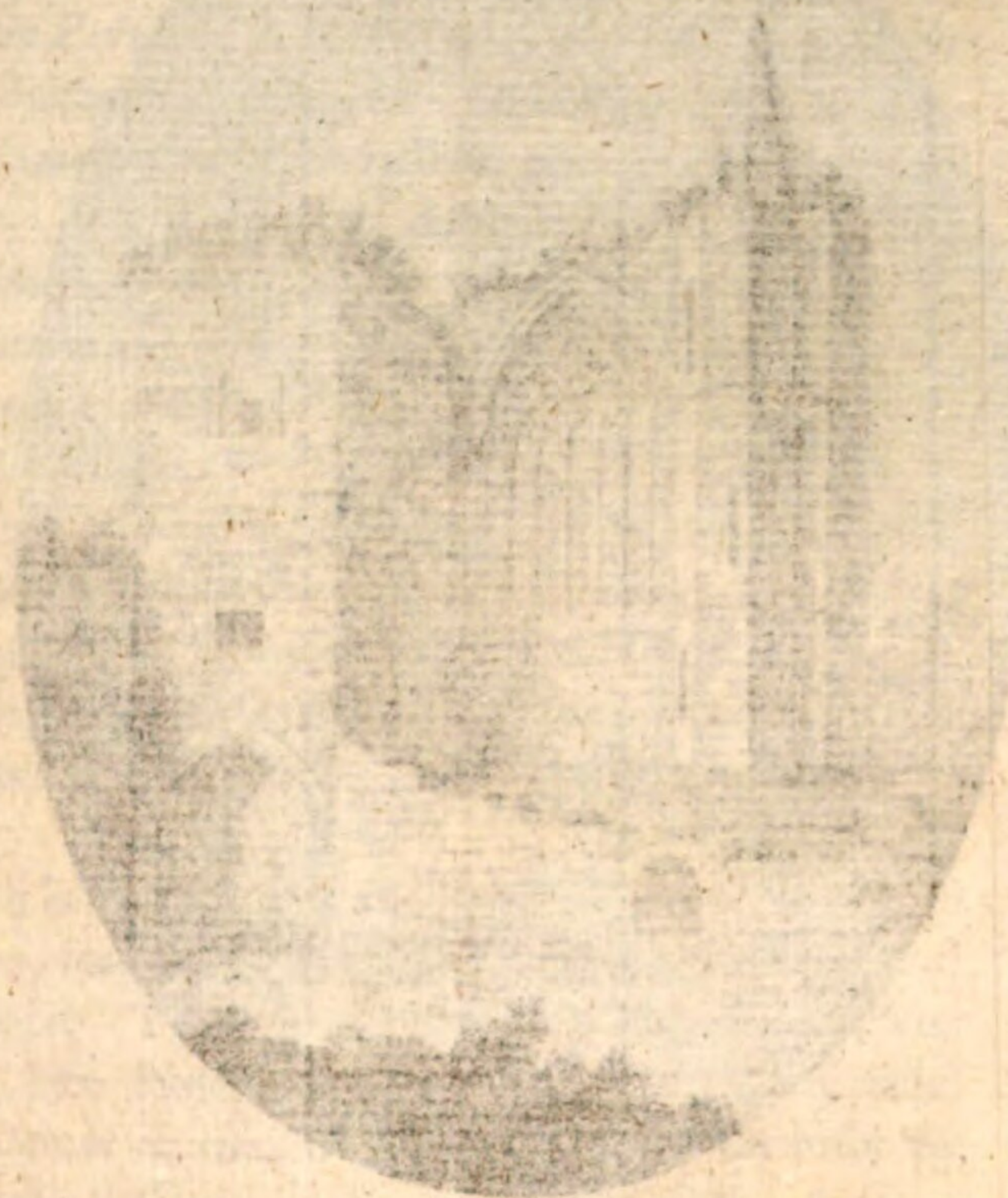
ABBY.

Begun by *Malcolm Canmor*, and finished by *Alexander I.* It was probably first intended for the pious and more useful purpose of a religious infirmary, being styled in some old manuscripts *Monasterium*

*M. Griffiths del.**P. Mitchell sculp.*

ABE.

1176



XXVII.

p. 215



A WINDOW IN DUMFERLIN ABBEY.

* *Monasterium ab monte infirmorum.* David I. changed it into an abby, and brought into it thirteen monks from *Canterbury*; but at the dissolution it supported twenty-six†. Its endowments were very considerable. At the reformation the revenue, in money alone, was two thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds *Scots*. Some of the grants were singular: that of David I. gives it *the tyth of all the gold found in FIFE and FOTHERIF*, a proof of the precious metal being then discovered in streams flowing from the hills. Another, from the same monarch, invests it with part of the seals taken near *Kinghorn*; and a third by *Malcolm IV.* gives them the heads (except the tongues) of certain small whales, called *Crespeis*, which might be taken in such part of *Scotchwatir* (the firth of *Forth*) where the church stood: and the oil extracted from them was to be applied to its use.

The remains of the abby are considerable, and evince its former splendor. The window of the room, near the gateway, called *Frater-hall*, is very beautiful. The abbot's house is adjacent. In 1303, *Edward I.* burnt down the whole abby, excepting the church and cells, pleading in excuse of his sacrilege, that it gave a retreat to his enemies.

Part of the church is at present in use. It is supported by three rows of maffy pillars, scarcely seventeen feet high, and thirteen and a half in circumference. Two are ribbed spirally, and two marked with zig-zag lines, like those of *Durham*, which they resemble. The arches are also *Saxon* or round. As the church was built by *Malcolm Canmor*, at the instance of *Turgot*, bishop of *St. Andrews*,

CHURCH.

* *Keith*, 246.† *Keith's Appendix*.

(once

(once prior of *Durham*) that might be the reason it was constructed in a similar style*. From this time the celebrated *Jona* lost the honor of being the cemetery of the *Scottish* monarchs. *Malcolm* and his queen, and six other kings †, lie here; the two first apart, the others under as many flat stones, each nine feet long.

In the church is the tomb of *Robert Pitcairn*, abbot, or rather commendator, of *Dumfermline*, secretary of state in the beginning of the reign of *James VI.* in the regency of *Lenox*. He was of *Morton's* faction, and was sent to the court of *Elizabeth*, to solicit the delivery of *Mary Stuart* into the hands of the king's party ‡. He attended *James* in his confinement, after the *Raid of Ruthven*, and artfully endeavoured to make friends with each side; but, failing, was imprisoned in *Lochleven* castle, and died in 1584. His epitaph sets his virtues in a very high light:

Hic situs est Heros modica *Robertus* in urna
Pitcairnus, patriæ spes columeque suæ:
 Quem virtus, Gravitas generoso pectore digna
 Ornabant vera et cum pietate fides.
 Post varios vitæ fluctus jam mole relicta
 Corporis, Elysium pergit in umbra nemus.

SEPT. 16.

Leave *Dumfermline*. At a distance is pointed out to me a *tumulus*, planted with trees, called the penitent-mount, from a vulgar notion, that it was formed by sacks full of sand, brought there from distant places by the frail, by way of penance for their sins. At *Clune* am struck with the magnificence of the prospect, extending west to *Ben-*

* *Boethius*, lib. xii. p. 260.

† *Edgar*, *Alexander I.* *David I.* *Malcolm IV.* *Alexander II.* and *Robert Bruce*.

‡ *Melvil's Memoirs*, 212.

lomond,

lomond, and east to *Old-Cambus*; a view of the whole *Forth*, and the castles of *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, two most capital objects.

Descend towards the shore; and near it, reach the LIME-KILNS, belonging to the Earl of *Elgin*, the greatest perhaps in the universe; placed amidst inexhaustible beds of lime-stones, and near immense seams of coal. The kilns are placed in a row; their openings are beneath a covered way, formed, by arches and pillars in front, into a magnificent colonnade. They lie beneath the strata of limestone, which, when broken, is conveyed into them by variety of rail roads; and for shipping the lime, either burnt or crude, is a convenient pier. A hundred and twenty men are constantly employed, and a little town built for them. Above twelve thousand pounds has been expended on this useful project, which promises to turn out as much to the emolument of the noble family, which so generously engaged in it, as to the whole eastern coast of *N. Britain*, which either wants this great fertilizer, or fuel to burn the stone they uselessly possess.

LIME-KILNS.

By the following account it is pleasing to observe the improving state of agriculture, and of building, in these parts of the kingdom; for the last also occasions a considerable consumption:

Sold, from *Martinmas*, 1770, to ditto, 1771,

	£.	s.	d.
57515 bolls of lime shells, or unslaked lime, -	2035	8	6½
2852½ chalders of lime, - - - -	974	11	9
37814 carts of lime-stone, - - - -	864	13	8½
	3874	14	0

F f

From

A T O U R

From *Martinmas*, 1771, to ditto, 1772,

					£.	s.	d.
65321	bolls of lime-shells,	}	-	-	-	3380	7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
2271	chalders of lime,						
52000	carts of lime-stone,		-	-	-	1250	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
						4630	11 4

BLACKNESS
CASTLE.

Opposite to *Lime-kilns*, on a rock projecting into the *Forth*, is *Blackness* castle, once a place of great importance in preserving a communication between *Edinburgh* and *Sterling*; now a shelter to a few invalids. This fortress is a large pile, defended by towers, both square and round. *Irvine** says, that in his time it was a state prison: he adds, that it was of old one of the *Roman* forts, and that it stood on the beginning of the wall. But *Mr. Gordon* seems, with more truth, to place its commencement at *Carin*, or *Caribden*, west of this place. *Blackness* was once the port of *Linlithgow*, had a town near it, and a custom-house; both which were lost by the new commerce of salt and coals that rose at *Burrowstonefs*.

After a ride of four miles enter a portion of

P E R T H S H I R E,

CULROSS.

which just touches on the *Firth*, at *Culross*; a small town, remarkable for a magnificent house with thirteen windows in front, built about the year 1590, by *Edward Lord Kinloss*, better known in *England* by the name of *Lord Bruce*, slain in the noted duel between him and *Sir Edward Sackville*.

* Nomenclatura, p. 23.

Some

Some poor remains of the *Cistercian* abby are still to be seen here, founded by *Malcolm*, Earl of *Fife*, in 1217. The church was jointly dedicated to the virgin, and St. *Serf*, confessor. The revenue, at the dissolution, was seven hundred and sixty-eight pounds *Scots*, besides the rents paid in kind. The number of monks, exclusive of the abbot, were nine.

Continue my ride, in sight of vast plantations; and, in a short space enter the little shire of

CLACKMANNAN,

which, with that of *Kinross*, alternately elect a member, their mutual representative. The small town of *Clackmannan* is pleasantly seated on a hill, long the seat of the chief of the *Bruces*, sloping on every side; and on the summit is the castle, commanding a noble view. The large square tower is called after the name of *Robert Bruce*; whose great sword and casque is still preserved here. The hill is prettily wooded, and, with the tower, forms a picturesque object. On the western side, cross the little river *Devan*, and, after a mile's ride, reach the town of *Alloa*, remarkable for its coal trade. *Scotland* exports annually, above a hundred and eighteen thousand tuns of coal, out of which, I was informed, *Alloa* alone sends forty thousand. The town and parish is very populous, containing five thousand souls. I found here the most polite reception from Mr. *Erskine*, representative of the family of *Mar*, who lives in the castle, now modernized, on one side of the town. The gardens, planted in the old style, are very extensive. In the house are some good portraits, particularly

TOWER OF CLACK-
MANNAN.

ALLOA.

ticularly one of the celebrated *Lucy*, Countess of *Bedford**, a full length, in black, with a ruff, and a coronet on her head. She sits with a pensive countenance, her face reclined on one hand, and is, without beauty, an elegant figure. She was sister to *John* Lord *Harrington*, and wife to *Edward* Earl of *Bedford*, and became, on the death of her brother, possessed of great part of his large fortune. She affected the patronage of wits and poets; and probably possessed part of the qualities they attributed to her, or the philosophic Sir *William Temple*† would never have condescended to celebrate her fine taste in gardening. She might purchase every perfection from the former; for *Donne* informs us,

She rained upon him her sweet showers of gold ‡ :

on *Ben Johnson*, haunches of venison § ; and they, in gratitude, bestowed on her as many beauties and as many virtues as ought to have put vanity herself out of countenance. She makes the rough *Donne* declare,

Leaving that busie praise and all appeale,
To higher courts, senses decree is true
The mine, the magazine, the commonweale,
The story of beauty, in *Twickham* is, and you.
Who hath seen one, would both, as who had bin
In *Paradise*, would seek the *Cherubim* ||.

* Painted by *Cornelius Jansen*, in 1620, in the 38th year of her age.

† Gardens of *Epicurus*.

‡ As quoted by Mr. *Granger*.

§ Epigram 85th.

|| Poems, p. 82.

In a word, her ideas became too sublime for domestic affairs; she spent her own and part of her husband's great fortunes, and, having established her character for taste, departed this life in the year 1628.

Catherine, daughter and heiress of *Francis* Earl of *Rutland*, wife of *George Villars*, Duke of *Buckingham*. By *Vandyck*. She is painted sitting with her three children, and the head of the duke in an oval above her. She afterwards married the Earl of *Antrim*. "She was a lady", says the noble historian, "of great wit and spirit; who, by her influence over *Charles I.* forced him, under pretence of his majesty's service, to gratify her vanity, by creating her husband a marquis *."

A remarkable half length of *Mary Stuart*, on copper, in a gauze cloak, crown on her head, and passion-flower in her hand; sickly and pale.

A head of *Anne of Denmark*. A princess of so spotless a life, that malice could not find a blemish in her; therefore well might *Wilson* † say, on her monument a CHARACTER of VIRTUE may be engraven. When Heaven claims her, a living queen cannot escape the same epitaph.

The *Ochil* hills begin beyond *Alloa* to approach very near to the *Forth*, between which is a narrow arable tract, well cultivated and adorned with woods. In these hills was found, in the beginning of this century, a large body of native silver, beautifully ramified; and of late years, some *cobalt* ore. The view of *Stirling*, and the windings of the *Forth*, now a river, are extremely

SEPT. 17.

* Hist. of Rebellion, II. 617.

† Life of *James I.* 129.

elegant.

CAMBUS-KENNETH.

elegant. Am now again in a portion of PERTHSHIRE. Turn half a mile out of the road, to visit the antient abby of

Cambus-Kenneth, or rather its remains, nothing being left by the rude hand of *reformation*, excepting a vast square tower, and an arched door-way, between which is a fine view of *Stirling*, on its sloping rock. This house was founded by *David I.* in 1147, for canons-regular of St. *Augustine*, brought from *Aroise*, near *Arras*; but the superiors were often called abbots of *Sterling*. *Keith* says, that it now belongs to St. *Cowan's* hospital, in that city. *James III.* and his queen were buried in this place.

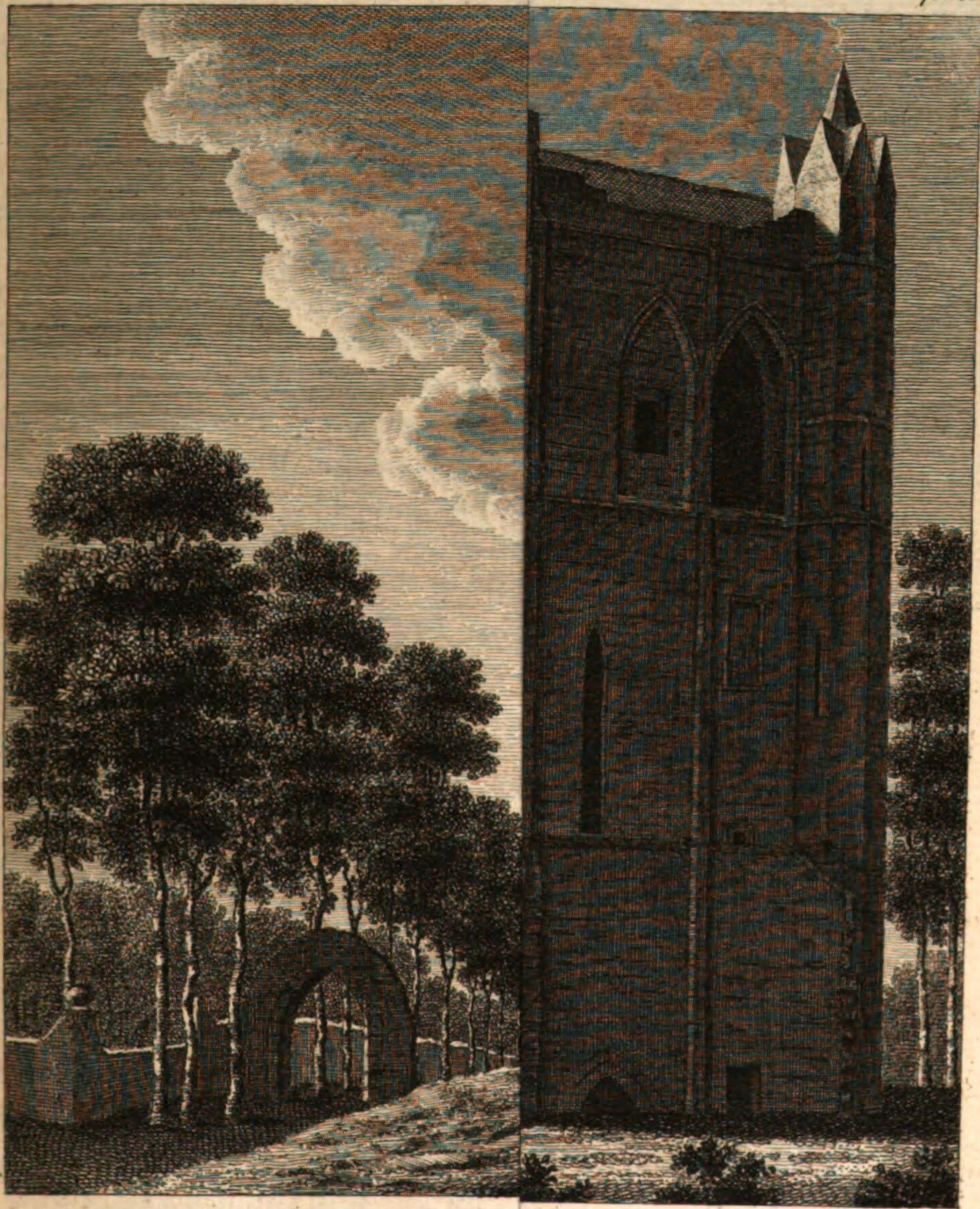
After a short ride, reach the bridge of *Sterling*, now of stone; in the days of Sir *William Wallace*, of wood. On this side, the hero obtained the glorious victory over the *English*, commanded by the Earl of *Surry*, and impeded their retreat by sawing, before the fight, the posts of the bridge, which fell by the weight of fugitives.

STERLING.

Enter *STERLING*, a town, says *Boethius*, which gave name to *sterling* money, because *Osbert*, a *Saxon* prince, after the overthrow of the *Scots*, established here a mint*. It was also antiently called *Striveling*; as is said, from the frequency of strifes or conflicts in the neighbourhood: and from this old name the present seems to have been formed.

The town contains about four thousand inhabitants; has a manufacture of tartanes and shalloons, and employs about thirty looms in that of carpets. The great street is very broad; in it is the tolbooth, where is kept the standard for the wet measures

* *lib. x. p. 206.* *Sterling* money is derived from the merchants of the *Easterlings*.



CAMBUSLING.

10772

of *Scotland*. The other streets narrow and irregular; the west side had been defended by a wall.

I cannot trace the foundation of the castle: if we may credit *Boetbius*, it was a place of strength in the middle of the ninth century. The *Romans* had a camp and a military way on the west side: it might be their *Alauna*, but *clouds and darkness* rest on this part of our history.

Sterling is a miniature resemblance of *Edinburgh*, built on a rock of the same form with that on which the capital of *North-Briton* is placed, with a strong fortress on the summit.

The castle is of great strength, impending over a steep precipice. Within side stands the palace, built by *James V.* a prince that had a strong turn to the arts, as appears by his buildings here and at *Falkland*. This pile is large, of a square form, ornamented on three sides with pillars, resting on grotesque figures, jutting from the wall. On the top of each pillar, a fanciful statue.

CASTLE.

Two rooms, called the *Queen's* and the nursery, are large; the roofs of wood, divided into squares and other forms, well carved.

A closet is shewn, noted for the murder of *William Earl of Douglas*, in 1452, trepanned here by a safe conduct from *James II.* This nobleman, too potent for legal execution, had entered into associations injurious to his prince; who commanded him to rescind the offensive alliance; and, on refusal, stabbed the earl with his own hand. In revenge, the friends of *Douglas* instantly burnt the town.

The parliament-house is a vast room, a hundred and twenty feet long, with a timbered roof. This town, during the reigns of *Mary*
and

and *James VI.* was much frequented by the court and the nobility. In *September, 1571*, a bloody attempt was made here, by the queen's party, on the Regent *Lenox*; who was surprized, at midnight, surrounded by his friends, and in full security. Except the Earl of *Morton*, none of the numerous nobility made the least resistance, but surrendered themselves quietly to the enemy. *Morton* defended his house till it was all in flames. This gave the townsmen time to recollect their courage: they in turn attacked the assailants, who, struck with a panick, gave themselves up to their own prisoners. But the unfortunate *Lenox* fell a victim to the *manes* of the archbishop of *St. Andrew's*. Sir *David Spence*, to whom he had surrendered, perished in the attempt to save him, being shot by the bullet that slew his noble captive.

FINE VIEW.

From the top of the castle is by far the finest view in *Scotland*: to the east is a vast plain, rich in corn, adorned with woods, and watered with the river *Forth*, whose meanders are, before it reaches the sea, so frequent and so large, as to form a multitude of most beautiful peninsulas; for in many parts the windings approximate so close as to leave only a little isthmus of a few yards. In this plain is an old abby, a view of *Alloa*, *Clackmannan*, *Falkirk*, the firth of *Forth*, and the country as far as *Edinburgh*; on the north, the *Ochil* hills, and the moor where the battle of *Dumblain* was fought; to the west, the strath of *Menteith*, as fertile as the eastern plain, and terminated by the highland mountains; among which the summit of *Ben-lomond* is very conspicuous.

Among the houses of the nobility, the most superb was that of the Earl of *Mar*, built by the regent; the front ornamented with
the

the arms of the family, and much sculpture. It is said to have been built from the ruins of *Cambus-kenneth*, and that being reproached with the sacrilege, directed these words, yet extant, to be put over the gate :

ESSPY. SPEIK. FURTH. I CAIR. NOTHT.

CONSIDIR. WEIL. I. CAIR. NOTHT.

Near the castle are *Edmonston's* walks, cut through a little wood, on the vast steeps. Nature hath strangely buttressed it up with stones of immense size, wedged between each other with more of the same kind piled on their tops. Beneath, on the flat, are to be seen the vestiges of the gardens belonging to the palace, called the KING's knot; where, according to the taste of the times, the flowers had been disposed in *beds and curious* knots, at this time very easily to be traced in the fantastic form of the turf.

Above these walks is the *Ladies bill*; for here sat the fair to see their faithful knights exert their vigor and address in the tilts and tournaments, performed in a hollow between this spot and the castle.

The church or royal chapel was collegiate, founded by pope *Alexander IV.* at the request of *James IV.* for a dean, subdean, sacristan, chanter, treasurer, chancellor, archdean, sixteen chaplains, and six singing-boys, which, with the chaplains and a music-master, were appointed by the king. The queen's confessor was the dean, who had episcopal jurisdiction. The whole most richly endowed.

G g

The

The *Carmelites* had a house here, founded by *James IV.* in 1494. Remorse for his father's death, seems to have instigated him to attempt these pious atonements. To this place he was wont to retire from all worldly affairs, and to perform the duties of religion with all the austerities of the devoted inhabitants.

Beneath the walls was another, of *Dominicans*, established in 1233, by *Alexander II.* In this church was interred, an impostor, who, at the instigation of the Countess of *Oxford*, assumed the character of *Richard II.* After his retreat, he found here an honourable support to the day of his death *.

The hospital for decayed merchants, founded by *John Cowan*, a merchant of this town, is very richly endowed. Here is another, founded by *Robert Spittal*, taylor to *James IV.* for the relief not only of merchants but decayed tradesmen.

This place has experienced its sieges, and other calamities of war. In 1175 it was delivered, by *William*, to the *English*, as a security, with several other places, for his acknowledgement, that he held the crown of *Scotland* from the kings of *England*. An inglorious cession, extorted by his unfortunate captivity. But *Richard I.* the succeeding monarch, restored them †.

During the wars between the *English* and *Brucean Scots*, it often changed masters. In 1299 it was in possession of *Edward I.* whose affairs in *Scotland* were at that time so bad, that he was obliged to send his governor an order to surrender. But the year following, he retook it, after a most gallant defence by *William Oliphant*, who gave it up on terms ill observed by the conqueror.

* *Keith*, 271.

† *Major*, lib. iv. c. 5. p. 135, 136.

In 1303, it was again taken by the *Scots*, under Lord *John Sowles*: *Oliphant* resumed the command; and in the next year sustained a second siege. It was battered most furiously by the artillery of the age, which cast stones of two hundred weight against the walls, and made vast breaches. At length, when the garrison was reduced to a very few, the brave governor submitted and was received into mercy.

In the reign of *Edward II.* it was besieged by Sir *Edward Bruce*. The governor, Sir *Philip Mowbray*, made a valiant defence; but, in consequence of the battle of *Bannockburne*, was reduced to yield to the victorious army. During the wars of *Edward III.* it was reciprocally taken and re-taken; the last time in 1341. The other great events of this place have slipped my memory. I must make a long stride to its memorable siege in the winter of 1746, when the gallant old officer, General *Blakeney*, baffled all the efforts of the rebels to reduce this important place.

In the evening, pass through the small town of *St. Ninian*, and the village of *Bannockburne*.

Ascend a hill, and pass by the reliques of *Torwood*, noted for having given shelter to *Wallace*, after the fatal battle of *Falkirk*. Some remains of an oak, beneath which the hero is said to have reposed, is still pointed out with great veneration. Over this place passes the *Roman* military road, which I traced before to the north of *Dupplin*. At some distance from this, leave, in a valley on the left, the two mounts, called *Dunipace*, placed on the north bank of the *Carron*, *Car-avon*, or the winding river. Night closed on me before I reached this place, so I must speak by quotation from an ingenious essay on the antiquities of *Sterlingshire*, published in the

Edinburgh magazine. The one, says the author, is perfectly round, and about fifty feet high. The other, which he seems unwilling to admit to be the work of art, is of an irregular form, and composed of gravel. Mr. *Gordon* conjectures them to have been exploratory mounts : the writer of the essay, that they were sepulchral. The last seems best founded, for, if I recollect, the tops of exploratory hills are truncated or flat.

To the east of these, on the same side of the river, stood the celebrated antiquity, called *Arthur's* oven, which Mr. *Gordon* supposes to have been a *facellum*, or little chapel, a repository for the *Roman insignia*, or standards.

This building was circular, upright on the sides, and rounded towards the top, in which was an opening eleven feet six inches in diameter. Beneath this was, on one side, a square aperture, like a window ; under that, a door, whose top formed a *Roman* arch. The height to the round opening at the top, was twenty-two feet ; the inner diameter of the building, at the bottom, nineteen feet six inches ; round the inside, *Boetius* informs, were stone seats ; and on the south side, an altar. He also acquaints us, that the floor was tessellated, as appeared by the fragments that might be picked up in his time *. He adds, that there were, on some of the stones, the sculpture of eagles, nearly defaced by age ; and that there had been an inscription on a polished stone, signifying that the building was erected by *Vespasian*, in honor of the emperor *Claudius*, and the goddess *victory*. This he speaks by tradition ; for our *Edward*, conqueror of *Scotland*, is charged with carrying it away with him. All the old historians that take notice of this

* Lib. iii. p. 34.

edifice, agree, that it was the work of the *Romans*, from the *British* NENNIUS to the *Scotch* BUCHANAN. How far that may be allowed, will be a future consideration: at present I shall only, in opposition to Mr. *Maitland*, assert, what it was not, a *Mausoleum* resembling the sepulchre of *Metella**, which is a round tower, totally open at top. A more apt comparison might be found in the *Calidarium* of the baths of *Dioclesian*†, whose vaulted roof, rounded, and, with a central aperture, agrees with that of the deplored *Scottish* antiquity.

Leave at a small distance on the left, *Camelon*, the site of a *Roman* town; whose streets and walls might be traced in the midst of the ruins in the time of *Buchanan*‡; but, as I was informed, not a relique is to be seen at present worthy of a visit. The sea once flowed up to this town, if the report be true, that fragments of anchors have been found near it; and beds of oyster shells in various places, at this time remote from the *Forth*, which is kept embanked from overflowing the flat tract in many parts between this place and *Burrowstonefs*. *Buchanan* supposes this town to have been the *Caer guidi* of the venerable *Bede*§; but as that writer expressly says, that it lay in the middle of the *Forth*, it was probably a fortress on *Inch-Keith*, as his *Alcluth* is another on the firth of *Clyde*.

Lie at *Falkirk*, a large ill-built town, supported by the great fairs for black cattle from the highlands, it being computed that 24,000 head are annually fold here.

* *Antichita di ROMA* dell' abate VENUTI, tom. II. p. 9. tab. 67.

† *Idem.* tom. I. p. 93, tab. 32.

‡ *Lib.* I. c. 21, IV. c. 36.

§ *Hist. Eccles.* lib. I. c. 12.

CARRON WHARF.

Carron wharf lies upon the river, which falls a few miles below into the *Forth*, and is not only useful to the great iron works erected near it, but of great service even to *Glasgow*, considerable quantities of goods destined for that city being landed here. The CANAL, which is to form a communication between this firth and that of *Clyde*, begins on the south side of the mouth of the *Carron*. Its course will be above thirty miles, assisted by thirty-nine locks. Its western termination is to be at *Dalmuir-buirn-foot*, eight miles below *Glasgow*; but, for the conveniency of that city, it is proposed to form another branch from the great trunk, at a place called the *stocking bleachfield*, between two and three miles distant from the city.

SEPT. 18.

Near *Callendar* house, at a small distance east from *Falkirk*, are some large remains of *Antoninus's* wall, or, as it is called here, *Graham's* dike, from the notion that one *Graham*, or *Grimus* *, first made a breach in it, soon after the retreat of the *Romans* out of *Britain*. This vast work was effected by *Lollius Urbicus*, governor of *Britain*, during the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, as appears by inscriptions found on stones discovered among the ruins of the chain of forts that defended it. Most of them are in honor of the emperor; one only mentions the lieutenant †. The wall itself was of turf, which in this place was forty feet broad, and the ditch thirteen feet deep. *Lollius*, after defeating the *Britons*, and recovering the country, which was, as *Tacitus* ‡ expresses it, "lost as soon as won,"

* *Boethius*.

† *Horsley, Scotland*, tab. viii. See also my first volume, p. 138, where some of the inscriptions are mentioned.

‡ *Hist. lib. I. c. 2.*

restored to the empire the boundary left by *Agricola*, and removed the barbarians to a greater distance*. It is probable, that *Lollius* might either place his forts on the same site with those built by *Agricola*, or make use of the same in case they were not destroyed; but the first is most probable, as fifty-five years had elapsed, from the time that *Agricola* left the island, to the re-conquest of these parts by the legate of *Antonine*. This wall begins near *Kirk-Patrick*, on the firth of *Clyde*, and ends at *Caeridden*, two miles west of *Abercorn*, on the firth of *Forth*, being, according to Mr. *Gordon*, in length, thirty-six miles, eight hundred and eighty-seven paces; and defended, I think, by twelve, if not thirteen forts. It is probable, that the *Romans* did not keep possession even of this wall for any length of time; for there are no inscriptions but in honour of that single emperor.

Continue our journey over a naked and barren country. Leave, on the right, the nunnery of *Manwel*, founded by *Malcolm IV.* in 1156. The Recluses were of the *Cistercian* order. Cross the water of *Avon*, and enter the shire of

L I N L I T H G O W,

and soon after have a beautiful view of the town, the castle, and the lake. This is supposed to be the *Lindum* of *Ptolemy*, and to take its name from its situation on a lake, or *Lin*, or *Llyn*, which the word *Lin*, or *Llyn*, signifies.

The town contains between three and four thousand souls, and carries on a considerable trade in dressing of white leather, which is

* *Capitolinus.*

sent abroad to be manufactured. It also employs many hands in dressing of flax, and in wool-combing: for the last, the wool is brought from the borders. Its port was formerly *Blackness*, but since the decline of that place, *Burrowstonefs*, about two miles distant from *Linlithgow*.

The castle was founded by *Edward I.* who resided in it for a whole winter. But in 1307 we find that it was taken, and demolished by one *Binny*, a *Scotsman*. In the reign of *Edward III.* the *English* possessed it again; for there is extant, an order for the custody of the hospital to *John Swanland* *.

I cannot discover by whom it was re-built. It is at present a magnificent edifice, of a square form, finely seated above the lake. *James V.* and *VI.* ornamented it greatly. The inside is much embellished with sculpture: over an inner gate are niches, in former times holding the statues of a pope and a cardinal; erected, as tradition says, by *James V.* in compliment to his holiness for a present of a consecrated sword and helmet †. On an outward gate, detached from the building, are the four orders of knighthood, which his majesty bore, the garter, thistle, holy-ghost, and golden-fleece.

Within the palace is a handsome square: one side is more modern than the others, having been built by *James VI.* and kept in good repair, till 1746, when it was accidentally burnt by the king's forces. The pediments over the windows are neatly carved, and dated 1619.

* *Calendar of Charters*, by Sir *Jos. Ayloffe*, 162.

† *Lefly*, *Hist. Scot.* 353.



Moses Griffiths del.

P. B. Canot sculp.

OW.

The other sides are more antient: in one is a room ninety-five feet long, thirty feet six inches wide, and thirty-three high. At one end is a gallery, with three arches, perhaps for music. Narrow galleries run quite round the old part, to preserve communications with the rooms; in one of which the unfortunate *Mary Stuart* first saw light. Her father, *James V.* then dying, foretold the miseries that impended over her and the kingdom. "It came," said he, "with a laís, and will be lost with one."

The chapel was built by *James V.* and takes up one side of the square. The kitchen for the use of the kings and queens is below ground. I heard here of a letter from *James VI.* to borrow some silver spoons for a feast; and of another to borrow from the Earl of *Mar* a pair of silk stockings, to appear in before the *English* ambassador. Though I cannot authenticate these relations of the simplicity of the times; yet I have a curious letter from the same monarch, to borrow a thousand marks, or 54*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in the year 1589, being that of his wedding, telling the lender (*John Boiswell*, of *Balmonto*) "Ye will rather hurt your self veiry far, than see the dishonour of your prince and native country with the povertie of baith set downe before the face of strangers."

The church would be a handsome building, if not disgraced with a most ruinous floor. I was shewn the place remarkable for the personated apparition that appeared to *James IV.* while he was meditating the fatal expedition into *England*; and which, as honest *Lindsay* relates, as soon as it had delivered its message, 'vanished like a blink of the sun, or a whip of a whirlwind.' The tale is told with wonderful simplicity, and would be spoiled in the abridgement:

H h

ment :

ment : 'The KING,' (says the historian *,) 'came to *Lithgow*, where
 ' he happened to be at the time for the council, very sad and dolo-
 ' rous, making his devotion to God to send him good chance and
 ' fortune in his voyage. In this mean time, there came a man clad
 ' in a blue gawn in at the *Kirk-door*, and belted about him in a
 ' roll of linen-cloth; a pair of botrikins on his feet, to the great
 ' of his legs, with all other hose and close conform thereto; but he
 ' had no thing on his head, but syde red yellow hair behind, and
 ' on his haffits, which wan down to his shoulders; but his forehead
 ' was bald and bare. He seemed to be a man of two and fifty
 ' years, with a great pyke-staff in his hand, and came first for-
 ' ward among the lords, crying and speiring for the KING, saying,
 ' *he desired to speak with him.* While, at the last, he came where the
 ' KING was sitting in the desk at his prayers: but when he saw
 ' the KING, he made him little reverence or salutation, but leaned
 ' down grossings on the desk before him, and said to him in this
 ' manner, as after follows. SIR KING, *my mother hath sent me to*
 ' *you, desiring you not to pass, at this time, where thou art purposed;*
 ' *for, if thou does, thou wilt not fare well in thy journey, nor none that*
 ' *passeth with thee. Further, she bade thee mell with no woman, nor use*
 ' *their counsel, nor let them touch thy body, nor thou theirs; for, if thou*
 ' *do it, thou wilt be confounded and brought to shame.*'

In one of the streets is shewn the gallery from whence *Hamilton*,
 of *Bothwel-haugh*, in 1570, with a blameless revenge shot the Regent
Murray. *Hamilton* had embraced the party of his royal mistress,
Mary Stuart. The Regent bestowed part of his estate on one of his

favourites, who, in a winter's night, seized on his house, and turned his wife naked into the open fields*; where, before morning, she became furiously mad. Love and party rage co-operated so strongly, that he never rested till he executed his purpose. He followed the Regent from place to place, till the opportunity of a slow march through a crowded street rendered his intent successful. He fled to *France*, and being there solicited to destroy the admiral *Coligni*, he replied, with a generous resentment, 'That notwithstanding his injured affection compelled him to commit one murder, nothing should induce him to prostitute his sword in a base assassination.'

Proceed along *Strathbrock*, watered by the *Almond*. To the right are *Bathgate* hills, once noted for mines of lead-ore, so rich as to be deemed silver mines. Dine at *Kirkliston* bridge; and, about a mile farther, cross the *Almond*, and enter the shire of

EDINBURGH.

This river runs into the *Forth*, about four miles from this place. On the eastern bank of its influx, is the village of *Cramond*, once a *Roman* station and port. Many medals, inscriptions, and other antiquities †, have been discovered here. Mr. *Gordon* says, there is one, and Mr. *Maitland*, that there are three *Roman* roads leading to it; but my time would not permit me to visit the place.

On the right hand, at a small distance from our road, are some rude stones. On one, called the *Catstean*, a compound of *Celtic* and *Saxon*, signifying the stone of battle, is this inscription: *In hoc*

* *Robertson*, I. 511.

† *Gordon's Itin.* 116, 117. *Horfely*, p. 204.

tumulo Jacet veta F. victi. supposed in memory of a person slain here.

Visit, on the road side, *Corstorphine*, a collegiate church; in which are two monuments of the *Foresters*, antient owners of the place, each recumbent. One preserves the memory of Sir *John Forester*, who made the church collegiate in 1429, and fixed here a provost, five prebendaries, and two singing-boys. Here is also an inscription to the first provost, *Nicholas Bannachtyne*, dated 1470, concluding with request to the reader, to 'pray for the 'pope and him.' Cross the water of *Leith*, at *Coltsbridge*, and soon arrive at

EDINBURGH.

I shall here take notice of those remarkable places which escaped my notice in my former tour; or at least merited a little further attention than I at that time paid them. I shall begin with the castle that crowns the precipitous summit of this singular city.

CASTLE.

That fortress is of great antiquity. The antient *British* name was *Castell Mynydd Agned*. Our long-lost ARTHUR, if *Nennius** is to be credited, obtained one of his victories in its neighborhood. His name is still retained in the great rock impending over the city, literally translated from the *British*, *Cader*, the seat of ARTHUR. *Maitland*, who gives the most probable account of the derivation of the name, attributes it to *Edwin*, king of *Northumberland*, who, from the conquests of his predecessors, was in possession of all the tract from the *Humber* to the firth of *Forth*. Accordingly we find, in very old writers, that the place was called *Edwinsburck*, and *Edwins-*

* C. 62.

*burg**. It continued in the hands of the *Saxons*, or *English*, from the invasion of *Oëta* and *Ebusa*, in the year 452, till the defeat of *Egfrid*, king of *Northumberland*, in 685, by the *Picts*, who then repossessed themselves of it. The *Saxon* kings of *Northumberland* re-conquered it in the ninth century, and their successors retained it till it was given up to *Indulfus*, king of *Scotland*, about the year 956. All the names in this tract are of *Saxon* origin, and the language now spoken is full of old *English* words and phrases.

The castle is of great strength: and, as it was for a long time supposed to be impregnable, was called the *Maiden-castle*. *Edward I.* in 1296, made himself master of it in a few days: but, in the reign of his successor, it was, in 1313, surprized and taken by *Thomas Randolph*, Earl of *Murray*. It fell again into the hands of the *English*, who, in 1341, lost it by a stratagem contrived by Sir *William Douglas*. He entered the harbour of *Leith*, with a vessel laden with provisions, and manned with about two hundred highlanders. He disguised twelve in the dress of peasants, and placed the rest in ambush amidst the ruins of an abbey. He led the first up to the castle, accompanying twelve horses, laden with oats and fuel: he offered these to sale to the porter, who telling him, that the garrison stood in great want of them, let Sir *William* into the gateway. They slew the porter, blockaded the gate, by killing their horses in the midst of it, and assembling their other party by sound of horn, made themselves masters of the place.

The hero *Kirkaldie*, distinguished the year 1573 by a gallant defence of this castle, which he kept, in hopes of mending the

* Vide *Maitland Hist. Edinburgh*, 6.

fortunes

fortunes of his unhappy mistress, then imprisoned in *England*. For three and thirty days he resisted all the efforts of the *Scots* and the *English*, excited by courage and emulation. At length, when the walls were battered down, the wells destroyed, and the whole rendered a heap of rubbish, he proposed to perish gloriously in the last entrenchment; but the garrison, which wanted his heroism, or had not the same reason for despair, mutinied, and forced him to surrender*.

In 1650 it sustained a siege of above two months, against the parlement army, commanded by *Cromwel*, and surrendered at length on very honourable terms†.

At the revolution, it was held for some time by the Duke of *Gordon*, for the abdicating prince. When his grace surrendered his charge, he made terms for every one under his command; but, with uncommon spirit and generosity, submitted his own life and interests to the mercy of the conqueror‡. After the city was possessed by the rebels, in 1745, it underwent a short and impotent siege. The royalists, under the generals *Guest* and *Preston* kept quiet possession of it, after a few weak and unavailing hostilities.

Beneath the floor of one of the passages, were interred, the remains of *William*, Earl of *Douglas*, and his brother. These noble youths (too powerful for subjects) were inveigled here, on the faith of the royal word, and, while they were sitting at table with their prince, were seized, and hurried to the block. History mentions an uncommon circumstance. A bull's head was served up, a signal,

* *Robertson*, II. 48.

+ *Whitelock*, 485.

‡ *Hist. Gordons*, II. 606.

in those days, of approaching death. The *Douglases* grew pale at the sight, accepting the omen*.

In a small room in this fortress, *Mary Stuart* brought into the world *James VI.* an event of which some uncouth rhymes on the wall inform the stranger.

The *Regalia* of *Scotland* are said to be preserved here, and a room in which they are kept is pointed out, but made up, and inaccessible. According to *Maitland*, they were acknowledged to have been here in 1707, as appears by a formal instrument preserved by that historian.

REGALIA.

The great cannon called *Mounts-meg*, made of iron bars, bound together by iron hoops, was a curiosity preserved in this fortress, till it was transported some years ago to *London*. It is said to have been brought here from *Roxburgh*, and that one of the same kind proved fatal to *James II.* by bursting near the royal person.

The city is of far later date than the castle. *Walsingham*, who wrote about the year 1440, speaks of it as a mean place, and the houses covered only with thatch: yet *Froissart*, who lived prior to the former, says, it was *la principal siege du royaume, et aussi par usage le Roy d'Ecoce s'y tenoit (car il y a bon chastel, & bonne grosse ville, et beau haure †.)* But it seems not to have been in any very flourishing condition, till the reign of *James I.* in whose last year (1436) a parliament was first held here. After those meetings were continued, its prosperity encreased, and the importance of *Perth*, before considerable, began to lessen. Till that period, the princes and parlements of *Scotland* thought the firth of *Forth* a proper security against

CITY.

* Hist of the *Douglases*, 154.

† *Froissart*, lib. II. p. 145.

the

the inroads of the *English*, who often carried their depredations as far as this city, and often sacked it.

WALLS.

I should mention, that, besides the castle, it was also guarded by walls and gates. The first began near the southern base of the castle; and, protecting the town on the south and east, terminated near the north loch, then filled with water, and a sufficient security on that side.

GATES.

The gates are numerous, but none that are now standing are in any degree remarkable. The *Netherbow-port*, which stood at the head of the *Cannongate-street*, was a fine structure, built in the reign of *James VI.* but now demolished. A figure of it is preserved in *Maitland's* history of *Edinburgh*; and a still finer, but scarce, etching of it is sometimes met with, the work of Mr. *Alexander Runciman*.

To pursue the description of *Edinburgh*, I shall begin with the great street, which, under several names, is continued almost in a line from the castle to *Holyrood* house, being in length a mile and a half, and in some places eighty feet wide, and in the part called the *High-street*, finely built.

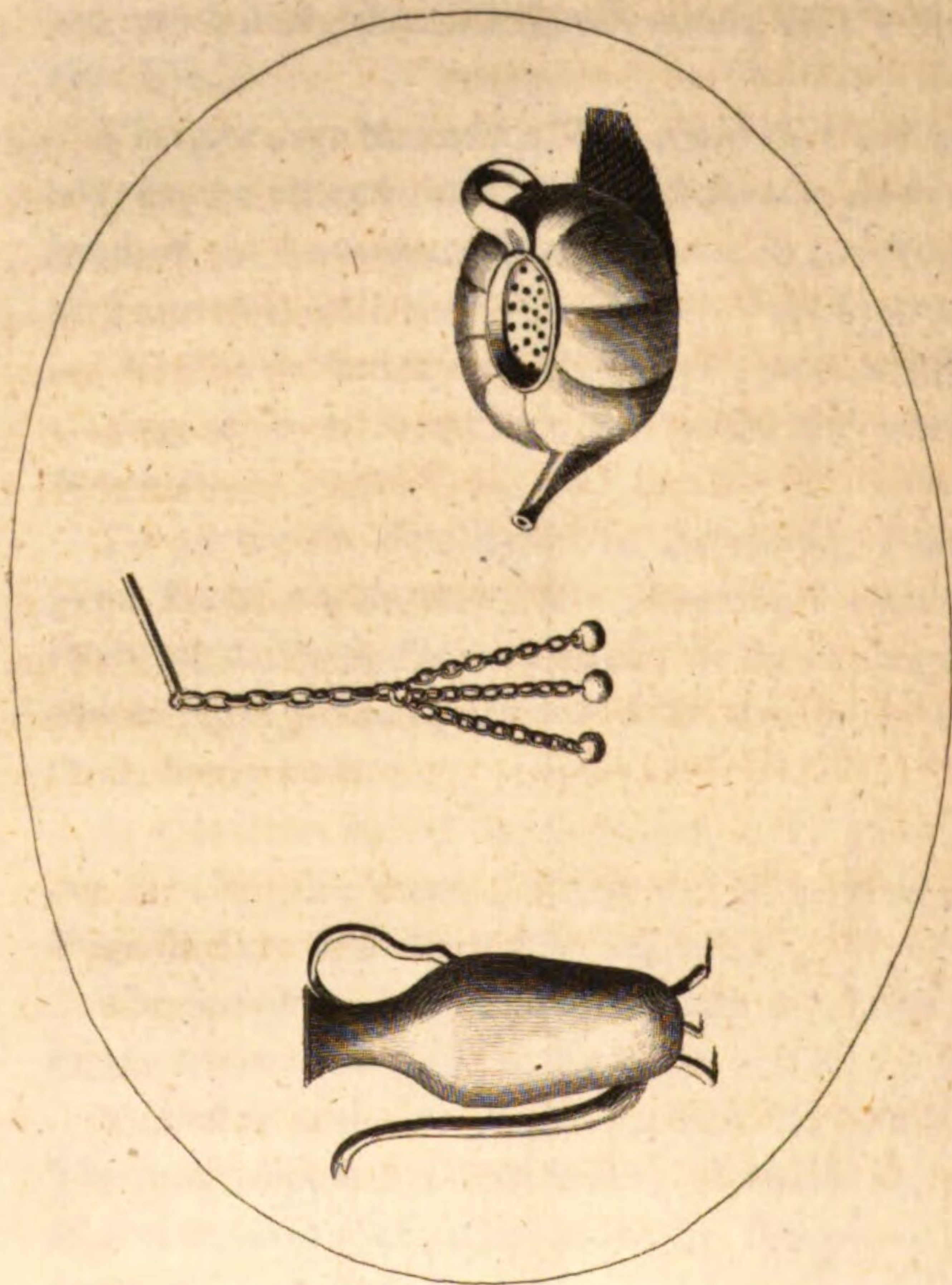
In the street called the *Castle-hill*, is the great reservoir for supplying the city with water. Below this is the lawn market, where every *Wednesday* are sold linen, checks, &c.

The weighing-house, which brings in a large revenue to the city, stands at the *Bow-head*, at the upper end of the lawn market.

CITY GUARD.

Near that is the *Luckenbooth*, with the *Tolbooth*, or city prison. The guard-house is a little lower. I think the guard consists in all of seventy-five men commanded by the provost, and three lieutenants, who are styled captains. The men are well cloathed and armed.

Nº 241.



P1. XXX.

armed. Instead of the halbert, they still retain the antient weapon, the *Lochaber* ax.

In the *Parlement-cloze*, a small square, is the Parlement house, where the courts of justice are held. Beneath are the Advocates library, and the register office. In my former Tour, I mentioned certain curiosities preserved in the library; but neglected the notice of others in a small but select private cabinet.

Among others in the cabinet of Mr. *John Macgouan*, discovered near this city, is an elegant brass image of a beautiful *Naiad*, with a little *Satyr* in one arm. On her head is a wine-vat, or some such vessel, to denote her an attendant on *Bacchus*; and beneath one foot, a subverted vase, expressive of her character as a nymph of the fountains. The *Satyr* is given her, not only to shew her relation to the jovial God, but from the opinion that the *Naiades* were mothers* of that sylvan race.

ANTIQUITIES.

A vessel resembling a tea-pot, with a handle and spout. It wants a lid, but the orifice is covered with a fixed plate, full of perforations, like those of a watering-pot. Count *Caylus* has given a figure of a pot of this kind; but is as ignorant as myself of its use.

Some spear heads, and a brazen celt finely gilt. This embellishment of the last intimates, that the instruments of that sort were not for mechanic uses; but probably the heads of javelins or ensign staffs †.

In the same collection is an iron whip, a most cruel instrument of punishment among the *Romans*. The handle is short; the lash, a

* *Monfaucon*, from the authority of *Nonnus*. *Antiq. Expl.* I. part ii. 261.

† *Borlase*, *Antiq. Cornwall*.

chain dividing into three parts, with a bullet at the end of each. These bullets were sometimes of lead, sometimes of * copper. Whips of this kind are often seen in paintings of martyrdoms. It is singular, that the *Europeans* found among the natives of *Bengal* this classical scourge, or one nearly resembling it: the bullets in the *Indian Chawbuc*, or whip, being affixed to thongs instead of chains.

The great church, divided into four places of worship; and *St. Giles's*, with its tower terminated by a crown of stone, built by a *Milne*, ancestor of a celebrated race of architects, grace part of the street below the *Parlement-cloze*.

The *Trone* church is remarkable for its fine *Ionic* front.

Here are four chapels for the use of the protestants of the church of *England*. The new one, when completed, will be a most elegant building; and the front adorned with a beautiful portico, supported by six *Doric* pillars, with suitable finishing. Over the altar is an *Ascension* by Mr. *Runciman*; and here are besides four other paintings by the same gentleman. These, with a fine organ, are comfortable proofs of the moderation, that at present reigns in the church of *Scotland*, which a few years ago would have looked with horror on these innocent decorations; and never have permitted to others what they did not approve. Perhaps the disapprobation still continues: then how far more meritorious is this toleration!

At the bottom of *Cannongate* stands the magnificent palace of *Holyrood-house*, once an abby of canons regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *David I.* in 1128, and dedicated to the *Holy-cross*. This was the richest of the religious houses in *North Britain*, the

* *Monfaucon*, V. part ii. 245.



CARDINAL BEATON.

G. Ribelin

I N S C O T L A N D.

annual revenue, at the reformation amounting to two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six pounds *Scots**, besides numbers of rents in kind. In 1547, it was almost ruined by the regent duke of *Somerset*, who totally uncovered it, and took away with him the lead and bells.

That beautiful piece of *Gothic* architecture, the chapel, is now a ruin, the roof having fallen in. It was fitted up in a most elegant manner, by *James VII.* At the end was a throne for the sovereign, and on the sides, twelve stalls for the knights companions of the thistle; but, in 1688, the whole was demolished by the fury of the mob.

In the apartments belonging to the Duke of *Hamilton*, who is hereditary housekeeper, are several curious portraits. Among them, a full length of a tall youth, with his hat on a table. It is called that of *Henry Darnly*, but, by the countenance, I should rather imagine it to be that of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*†.

PORTRAITS.

A head of *James IV.* in black, with ermine; the hair lank and short. From the great resemblance to *Henry VII.* I am tempted to think it the portrait of *James V.* who was descended from the daughter of *Henry*.

Mary Stuart, aged about fifteen; a half length, strait and slender; large brocade sleeves, small ruff, auburne hair.

A head of Cardinal *Beaton*, black hair, smooth face, a red callot. An ambitious, cruel, and licentious priest; so superior to decency that he publicly married one of his six natural children to the master of *Crawford*, owned her for his daughter, and gave

* A *Scotch* pound is twenty pence; a *Scotch* mark thirteen pence.

† Vide Mr. *Granger's* Biography, I. 213.

A T O U R

with her (in those days) the vast fortune of four thousand marks, Scots.

A stern half length of *John Knox*, writing.

Lord *John Belafys*, in a red doublet and slashed sleeves; young and handsome; son of Lord *Fauconberg*. A person, says the noble historian, of exemplary industry and courage, who raised six regiments for the king's service, and behaved with great spirit in several engagements: at length being made commander in chief of the forces in *Yorkshire*, at the battle of *Selby*, sunk beneath the superior fortune of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and was by him taken prisoner. He received great honors at the restoration, and lived till the year 1689.

A fine old portrait, a half length in rich armour.

Twenty small heads, in black lead, of the family of *Hamilton*, and its allies. Very neat.

The life of *Hercules*, in ten small pieces, highly finished, but with a stiff outline, like the manner of *Albert Durer*. In the back ground are views of *Flemish* houses; so probably these were the work of a *Flemish* artist.

Edward Earl of *Jersey*; a nobleman in great trust with King *William*; ambassador to *France*, and secretary of state: in the next reign, lord chamberlain, and appointed lord privy seal on the day of his death, *August 11, 1711*.

At Lord *Dunmore's* lodgings is a very fine picture, by *Mytens*, of *Charles I.* and his queen going to ride, with the sky showering roses on them. The queen is painted with a lovelock, and with browner hair and complexion, and younger, than any of her portraits I have seen.

seen. A black stands by them holding a grey horse; and the celebrated dwarf, *Jeffery Hudson*, attends, holding a spaniel in a string. Several other dogs are sporting around. The little hero in this piece underwent a life of vast variety. He was born the son of a laborer, at *Oakeham*, in 1619; at the age of seven he was not eighteen inches high; at which time he was taken into the family of the *Duke of Buckingham*, at *Burleigh* on the hill, and had there the honor of being served up to table in a cold pye, to surprize the court then on a progress. On the marriage of *Charles* the first, he was promoted to the service of *Henrietta*; and was even so far trusted as to be sent to *France*, to bring over her majesty's midwife. In his passage he was taken by a pirate, and carried into *Dunkirk*. His captivity gave rise to the *Jeoffreidos*, a poem, by Sir *William Davenant*, on his duel in that port with a turkey-cock. His diminutive size did not prevent his acting in a military capacity, for during the civil wars he served as captain of horse. In following the fortunes of his mistress into *France*, he unluckily engaged in a quarrel with Mr. *Crofts*, who came into the field armed only with a squirt: a second meeting was appointed, on horseback, when *Jeffery* killed his antagonist at the first shot. For this he was expelled the court, which sent him to sea, when he was again captive to a *Turkish* rover, and sold into *Barbary*. On his release he was made a captain in the royal navy; and on the final retreat of *Henrietta*, attended her to *France*, and remained there till the restoration. In 1682, this little creature was made of that importance as to be supposed to be concerned in the *Popish* plot, and was committed to the gate-house; where he ended his life,
at

at the age of sixty-three, passed with all the consequential activity of a *Lilliputian* hero*.

SANCTUARY.

The precincts of this abby, including the park (next to be mentioned) and a space as far as *Duddingston*, is still a place of refuge to the unfortunate debtor; and has its bailey, who keeps courts, and punishes offenders within his jurisdiction.

COLLEGE.

The college, founded by the citizens of *Edinburgh*, in 1582, in consequence of a legacy left in 1558, for that useful end, by *Robert Reid*, bishop of *Orkney*, is a very mean building. It is built on the site of the collegiate church of *Kirk-of-field*, formerly dedicated to *St. Mary*, and in popish times supplied with a provost and ten prebends.

The museum is at present totally empty, for such has been the negligence of past times, that scarce a specimen of the noble collection deposited in it by Sir *Andrew Balfour*, is to be met with; any more than the great additions made to it by Sir *Robert Sibbald*.

The session, as they term it, of the university of *Edinburgh*, begins on *November 1*, and continues six months. Soon after the commencement a general day is appointed for matriculation, if a form can be so called, which is annually repeated by each student, as long as he stays. It was begun in the year 1764, and was looked upon as an innovation, intended both to gain a footing for some authority over the students, and to raise a fund for the public library. The manner was this: a solemn obligation (in *Latin*) to

* Vide *Fuller, Wright's Rutlandshire*, p. 105, and the more entertaining account in *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. II. 10.

behave well, to respect the authority and interests of the university, and obey its laws (of which they were allowed to be entirely ignorant) was written in a book, and the students subscribed their names underneath in alphabetical order. A sum, not less than half a crown, was at the same time demanded, for the use of the library; in return for which a ticket was given, entitling the bearer to the use of books, upon depositing their value in money by way of security. I never heard of the least cognizance taken of the morals and conduct of any student; though I believe there are a few instances of expulsion, for very flagitious crimes. Degrees in physic used to be conferred like those in divinity and law, at the pleasure of the heads, without any necessity of having studied either there, or at any other university; but, on the last instance of this kind, in the year 1763, or 64, several students, piqued at a proceeding which put on a footing with themselves persons whom they thought not entitled to academical honors, mutually engaged, not to take a degree at *Edinburgh*. The professors, alarmed at this resolution, gave an assurance, that for the future no degree in physic should be conferred without at least two years studying at the place, and attendance upon all the medical classes. This has been, I believe, rigorously adhered to; and moreover, the examinations previous to conferring the degree, are said to be very strict. By a regulation of a later date, degrees are only granted in the summer, twice a year, during the recess from business. The number of medical students are now annually reckoned at about 300; a majority of whom, being only designed for the lower branches of the profession, stay but one session. Every one is at liberty to attend what lectures he chooses, and in what order; except that those who mean to graduate, must, during

during their stay, attend all the truly medical ones. They who have leisure, and means properly to complete their medical education, seldom stay less than three sessions, and frequently more. Lectures in botany, and attendance on the infirmary, go forward in the summer; and a good many of the students, especially those who come from a distance, continue at *Edinburgh* during that season.

This university began to be celebrated for the study of medicine about the year 1720; when a number of gentlemen, natives of this country, and pupils of the illustrious *Boerhaave*, settled here, and filled the professors chairs with such abilities, as served to establish *Edinburgh* for the seat of instruction in the healing art. It was its peculiar good fortune to have a succession of professors of most distinguished parts, which has preserved its fame with undiminished lustre to the very present time.

TRADES-MAIDEN-
HOSPITAL.

Near the college is the *Trades-maiden-hospital*, a plain, neat building, with eleven windows in front, founded, in 1707, by the mechanics of the city, for the maintenance of the daughters of their decayed brethren. Mrs. *Mary Erskine* (of whom more will be mentioned hereafter) contributed largely towards this design, and had the honor of being entitled joint foundress. It maintains, at present, fifty-two girls.

Somewhat farther, are two churches, under one roof, called the *Grey-friers*. The convent belonging to it was founded by *James I.* for the purpose of instructing his people in divinity and philosophy, and was said to have been so magnificent, that the superior, who was sent for from *Zurich-zee* to preside, at first declined accepting it.

IN

In this church I had the satisfaction of hearing divine service performed by the celebrated Dr. *Robertson*. It began with a hymn; the minister then repeated a prayer to a standing congregation, who do not distract their attention by bows and compliments to each other, like the good people in *England*. He then gave an excellent comment on a portion of scripture, which is called the lecture. After this succeeded another hymn, and prayer, the sermon, a third hymn, and the benediction.

Near this church is a pleasing groupe of charitable foundations, the genuine fruits of religion. Immediately behind it is the great workhouse, the receptacle of the poor of the city. When completed, it is to consist of a centre and two wings, but the last are not yet finished. It maintains about six or seven hundred persons, of all ages; each of whom contribute by their labor to their support. Besides these are about two hundred out-pensioners, who have sixpence or a shilling a week. Near it are three other buildings dependent on it; one for the reception of lunatics; the second for the sick; the third, a sort of weaving school.

WORKHOUSE.

The orphan hospital was begun in 1733, under the auspices of Mr. *Andrew Gairdiner*, and other charitable persons. At present it maintains seventy poor children, who weave their own cloaths, and assist in the whole œconomy of the house. The building is very handsome, and has nine windows in front.

ORPHAN-HOUSE.

To the west of this is *Herriot's-hospital*, a magnificent pile of Gothic Grecian architecture, founded by *George Herriot*, goldsmith and jeweller to *Anne of Denmark*, who left the vast sum of near forty-four thousand pounds sterling for the building and endowment. It is destined for the support of boys, and maintains at

HERRIOT'S.
HOSPITAL.

present a hundred and three. Within is a handsome square, with the statue of the founder. In the council-room is his portrait, a half length, by *Scougal*: in his hand are some jewels; for to that branch of his business he owed his fortune, particularly by the profusion bought for the wedding of the princess of *Bohemia*. He was member of the *English* parlement; and died, aged 63, in the year 1623.

In the same room is a head of *William Aytonne*, mason, and builder of the hospital.

WATSON'S
HOSPITAL.

Behind this is another fine foundation, called *Watson's hospital*, a building with twenty-one windows in front. The founder owing his rise to the charity of a relation, established this house, for the support of about sixty boys, sons and grandsons of decayed merchants of *Edinburgh*. They are educated here, and apprenticed out; and after having served their times with credit, and remained after that three years unmarried, receive fifty pounds to set up with.

MERCHANTS-
MAIDEN-
HOSPITAL.

The *Merchants-maiden-hospital* lies north-east of *Watson's*. It owes its institution to the merchants of *Edinburgh*, and the same Mrs. *Mary Erskine* before mentioned, for the maintenance of the girls of distressed burghesses. It supports about sixty, who appear on *Sundays* in a dress truly *simplex munditiis*, in dark brown gowns, black silk handkerchiefs, and black silk bonnets.

The private acts of charity are also very considerable. Every *Sunday* a collection is made for the sick and necessitous. Such a religious respect do the common people pay to this fund, that nothing but extreme distress will induce them to apply for relief. It seems to them a sort of sacrilege to partake unnecessarily of a bounty destined

destined for the miserable; and children will undergo any labor to prevent their parents from becoming burthensome to this parochial stock.

The *New Town* is connected to the city by a very beautiful bridge, whose highest arch is ninety-five feet high. This bridge is flung over a deep glen, once filled with water, and called the *North-loch*, but at present drained. To the east and to the north of this bridge, is a motley assemblage of churches, methodist meeting, hospitals, and playhouse. The old Trinity collegiate church, founded by *Mary of Gueldres*, mother to *James III.* is a *Gothic* pile. Near it is an hospital, founded on the dissolution of the former: it maintains, in a most comfortable manner, numbers of aged persons of each sex; for besides good diet, they have the luxury of a garden and library.

Leith, the port of *Edinburgh*, is seated about two miles to the east, is now a considerable town, divided into two parishes, called north and south *Leith*, separated by a river of the same name. The original name was *Inverleith*, and is first mentioned in 1329, in a grant of it to the citizens of *Edinburgh*, under whose jurisdiction it lies. They appoint out of the old magistrates a baron bailif, who with the assistance of other officers directs the affairs of the place. It was for some time the residence of *Mary of Lorrain*, queen regent, who, followed by her court, gave rise to several handsome buildings still existing. The same princess, when she called in the assistance of the *French*, fixed their forces here, and caused it to be fortified, on account of the convenient harbour and its vicinity to the capital. Here *Mary Stuart* landed on her return from *France*, in 1561, and in two years after destroyed the independency of the place, by mortgaging, for a great sum of money, the superiority of it to the city of

LEITH.

Edinburgh *. When *Henry VIII.* proposed the match between his son *Edward* and *Mary*, he followed his demand in a manner worthy so boisterous a prince. In this *rough courtship*, as it was humourously styled, he sent the Earl of *Hertford* with a numerous army to second his demand, who burnt both this place and *Edinburgh*.

After that it was fortified by the *French*, and underwent a long siege; the *French* behaved with spirit, and for a great length of time baffled all the attempts of the *English*, who supported the lords of the congregation. At length it was yielded on composition, and the fortification razed. In 1571, it was re-fortified by the Earl of *Morton*; and in little less than a century afterwards, a citadel was added by general *Monk*, demolished on the restoration.

The harbour is but indifferent; yet by means of a fine pier large vessels lie here with security. The southern shore of the *Forth* is shallow and sandy: no part between *Leith* and *Inch-Keith* is above ten fathom deep. The northern is of a great depth, and has a rocky or foul bottom. Opposite to *Kinghorn* is a ledge of rocks called the *Blae*, which at a low ebb are only four fathom from the surface. Yet the water deepens to fifty fathoms within a ship's length. The pier is a beautiful and much frequented walk: and the annual races are on the sands, near low-water mark. It has happened often when the heats have been long, that the horses run belly deep in the flowing tide.

RAIN.

The disproportion of rain between this and the western side of the kingdom has been strongly exemplified here. *Leith* lies in a line

* *Robertson*, I. 342.

sixty miles distant from *Greenock*. Some years ago, when the rope-walks of both places were uncovered, it was observed that the workmen at the last were prevented by the wet from working eighty days more at *Greenock*, than at *Leith*, and only forty days more at *Glasgow*; so sudden is the abatement of rain, and so quick is the change of climate, on receding from west to east.

In my return to *Edinburgh*, passed by *Restalrig*, the antient residence of the *Logans*. The last possessor was accused (five years after his death) of being concerned in the *Gowrie* conspiracy; and was cited to appear, but proving contumacious, his estate was forfeited, his bones burnt, and his heirs declared infamous.

On the 21st of this month I visited *Hawthorden*, the seat of the celebrated historian and poet, *Drummond*, about seven miles south of *Edinburgh*. The house and a ruined castle are placed on the brink of a vast precipice of free-stone, with the *North-Esk* running in a deep den beneath. In the house are preserved the portraits of the poet and his father.

HAWTHORDEN.

In the front of the rock, just beneath the house, is cut a flight of twenty-seven steps. In the way, a gap, passable by a bridge of boards, interrupts the descent. These steps lead to the entrance of the noted caves, which have been cut with vast labor out of the rock. The descent into the great chambers is by eight steps; but, on first entrance, on right and left, are two rooms; that on the right consists of a gallery, fifteen feet long, with a space at the end (twelve feet by seven) whose sides are cut into rows of square holes, each nine inches deep, and seems to have been the pigeon-house of the place, there being an entrance cut through the rock. On the left hand is another gallery, and through the front of this is a hole, facing the

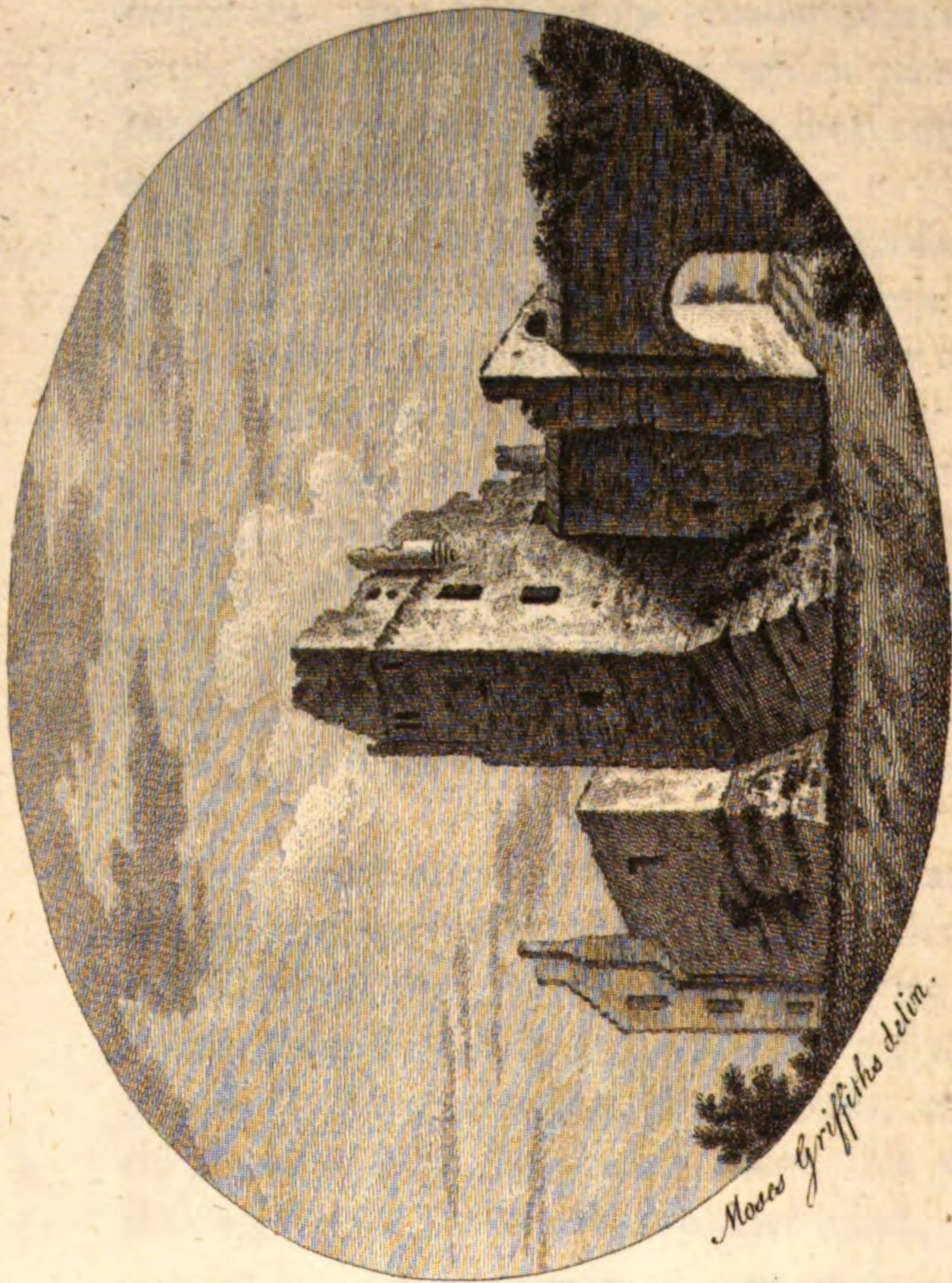
the bridge, which seems intended as the means to draw in the boards, and secure the retreat of the inhabitants. In this gallery is a little basin cut in the rock; perhaps a *Benitoire*.

The grand apartment faces the door, and is ninety-one feet long; the beginning is twelve feet wide, the rest only five feet eight; the height six. In a recess of the broader part is a well, some fathoms deep. Above is cut a funnel, which pierces the roof to the day. Near the end of this apartment is a short turning, that leads to another gallery, twenty-three feet by five.

These curious hollows have been supposed by some to have been the works of the *Pièts*; but to me they seem to have been designed as an asylum in troublesome times for some neighboring inhabitants, in the same manner as *Wetherell* cells were for the monks of the abbey. It appears by *Major**, that the brave *Alexander Ramsay*, in 1341, made these caves his residence for a considerable time. To him resorted all the gallant youth of *Scotland*; and to him parents sent their sons to be initiated in the art of war. From hence he made his excursions to the *English* borders with his pupils; each inroad was to them a lecture for valour and stratagem.

These alone attract the attention of strangers; but the solemn and picturesque walks cut along the summits, sides, and bottoms of this beautiful den, are much more deserving admiration. The vast mural fence, formed by the red precipices, the mixture of trees, the grotesque figure of many of the rocks, and the smooth sides of the *Pentland* hills, appearing above this wild scenery, are more striking objects to the contemplative mind.

* *De Gestis Scotorum*, lib. V. c. 16. p. 236.



ROSLIN CASTLE.

After crossing the river, and clambering up a steep hill, discover, on the summit, a work of art, not less admirable than those of nature which we had so lately quitted, I mean, the chapel of *Roslyn*, *Roskelyn* *, or the hill in the glen; a curious piece of *Gothic* architecture, founded, in 1446, by *William St. Clare*, prince of *Orkney*, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing-boys. The outside is ornamented with a multitude of pinnacles, and variety of ludicrous sculpture. The inside is sixty-nine feet long, the breadth thirty-four, supported by two rows of clustered pillars, between seven and eight feet high, with an isle on each side. The arches are obtusely *Gothic*. These arches are continued across the side-isses, but the center of the church is one continued arch, elegantly divided into compartments, and finely sculptured. The capitals of the pillars are enriched with foliage, and variety of figures; and amidst a heavenly concert, appears a cherubin blowing the ancient highland bagpipe. In short, in all parts is a profusion so exquisite, as seem even to have affected with respect the barbarism of *Knox*'s manual reformers, so as to induce them to spare this beautiful and venerable pile.

CHAPEL OF
ROSLYN.

In a deep den far beneath, amidst wooded eminencies, are the ruins of the castle, fixed on a peninsulated rock, accessible by a bridge of stupendous height. This had been the seat of the great name of *Sinclair*. Of this house was *Oliver*, favourite of *James V.* and the innocent cause of the loss of the battle of *Solway Moss*, by the hatred of the nobility to his preferred command. He lived in poverty to give a fine lesson of the uncertainty of prosperity to

CASTLE.

* A minute account of this chapel, its carvings, &c. are in a little book, printed by Mr. *William Auld*, 1774.

the

the pride of the worthless *Arran*, minion to *James VI.* appearing before the insolent favourite, in the garb of adversity, repeating only these words, *I am Oliver Sinclair.*

BATTLE.

Near this place, the *English*, under *John de Segrave*, regent of *Scotland*, in 1302, received three defeats in one day from the *Scots*, under *John Cummin* and *Simon Frazer*.

In my return, visit *St. Catherine's* well, noted for the *Petroleum* swimming on the surface. A little farther, to the left, is a noted camp of an oval form.

ACADEMY OF DUMB AND DEAF.

On returning into the city, I called at Mr. *Braidwood's* academy of dumb and deaf. This extraordinary professor had under his care a number of young persons, who had received the *Promethian* heat, the divine *inflatus*; but from the unhappy construction of their organs, were ('till they had received his instructions) denied the power of utterance. Every idea was locked up, or appeared but in their eyes, or at their fingers ends, till their master instructed them in arts unknown to us, who have the faculty of hearing. Apprehension reaches us by the grosser sense. THEY see our words, and our uttered thoughts become to them visible. Our ideas expressed in speech strike their ears in vain: their eyes receive them as they part from our lips. They conceive by intuition, and speak by imitation. Mr. *Braidwood* first teaches them the letters and their powers; and the ideas of words written, beginning with the most simple. The art of speaking is taken from the motion of his lips; his words being uttered slowly and distinctly. Their answers are slow, and somewhat harsh.

When I entered the room, and found myself surrounded with numbers of human forms so oddly circumstanced, I felt a sort of anxiety,

anxiety, such as I might be supposed to feel had I been environed by another order of beings. I was soon relieved, by being introduced to a most angelic young creature, of about the age of thirteen. She honoured me with her new-acquired conversation; but I may truly say, that I could scarcely bear the power of her piercing eyes: she looked me through and through. She soon satisfied me that she was an apt scholar. She readily apprehended all I said, and returned me answers with the utmost facility. She read; she wrote well. Her reading was not by rote. She could cloath the same thoughts in a new set of words, and never vary from the original sense. I have forgot the book she took up, or the sentences she made a new version of; but the effect was as follows:

Original passage.

Lord *Bacon* has divided the whole of human knowlege into history, poetry, and philosophy, which are referred to the three powers of the mind, memory, imagination, and reason *.

Version.

A nobleman has parted the total or all of man's study, or understanding, into an account of the life, manners, religion and customs of any people or country, verse or metre, moral or natural knowledge, which are pointed to the three faculties of the soul or spirit; the faculty of remembering what is past, thought or conception, and right judgment.

I left Mr. *Braidwood* and his pupils with the satisfaction which must result from a reflection on the utility of his art, and the

* This was read since, by another young lady; but that which I heard was not less difficult, nor less faithfully translated.

merit of his labours: who, after receiving under his care a Being that seemed to be merely endowed with a human form, could produce the *divina particula auræ*, latent, and, but for his skill, condemned to be ever latent in it; and who could restore a child to its glad parents with a capacity of exerting its rational powers, by expressive sounds of duty, love and affection.

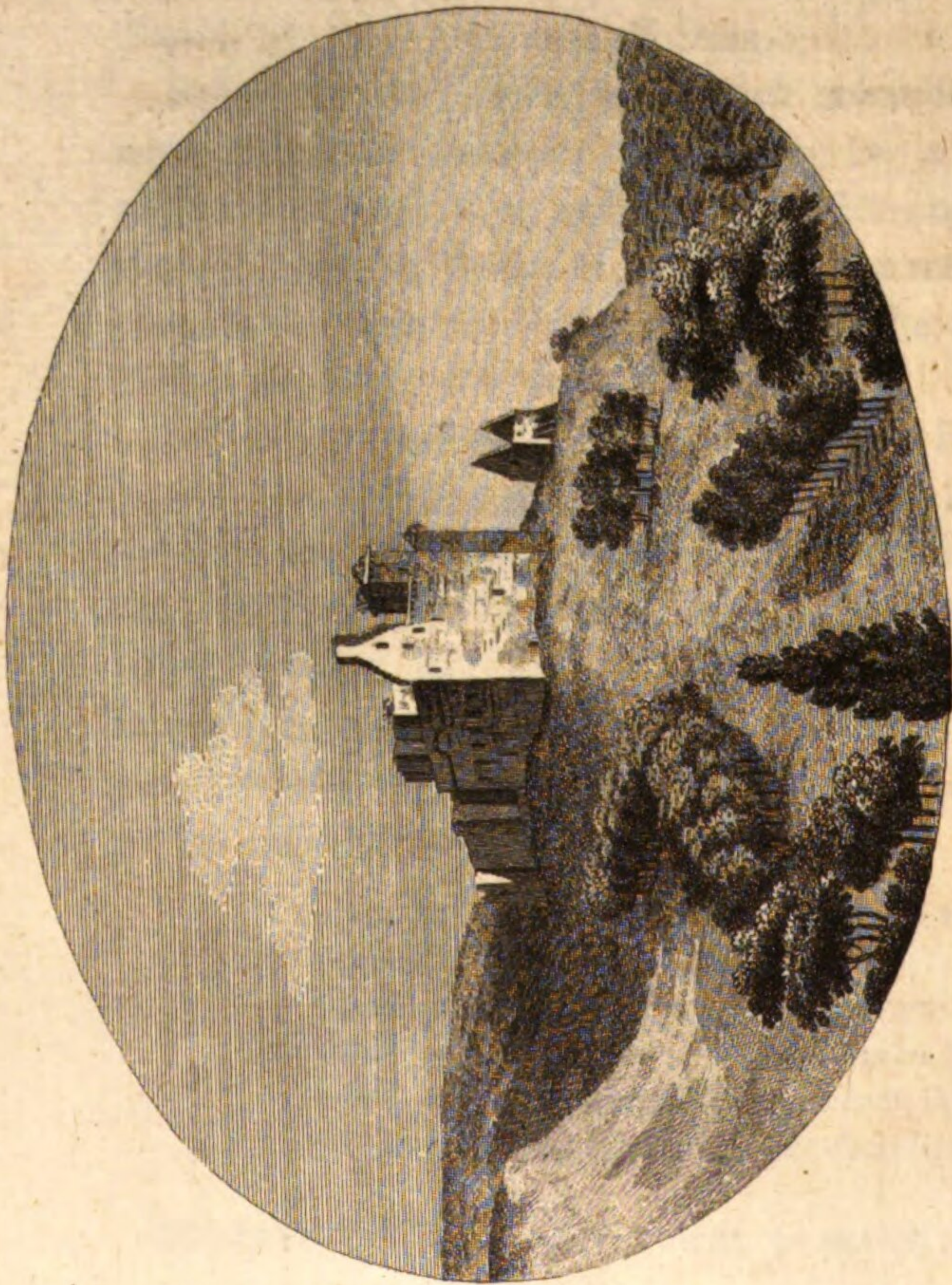
Before I quit *Edinburgh*, I must mention, that it is the first royal burgh in *Scotland*; is governed by a provost, who has the addition of lord, four bailies, and a dean of guild: who did me the distinguished honor of conferring on me its freedom, after an elegant entertainment at the house of the right honourable *John Dalrymple*, LORD PROVOST.

I refer the reader to the Appendix for a list of the manufactures in and about this great city. If the mention of several may be thought too minute, it must be considered, how many even of the necessaries of life were wanting in *North-Britain*, till the rising industry of the age determined that this country should supply its own deficiencies. In the time of *James VI.* how deplorable was its trade! for, as old *Hackluyt* sings, it even imported its wheel-barrows and cart-wheels:

And the Scots bene charged knowen at the eye,
Out of *Flanders* with little mercerie,
And great plentie of haberdashers ware
And half her shippes with cart-wheeles bare,
And with barrowes are laden as with substance:
Thus most rude ware are in her chevifance*.

But notwithstanding the present progress that *Scotland* has made

* Coll. Voyages, I. 187.



CRICHTON CASTLE.

in the useful arts, it must stop at a certain point, proportionate to its wealth and population, which stand thus in respect to *England*: When the land tax is at 2s. in the pound, *Scotland* pays 23977l. 0s. 7d. and *England* 994972l. 14s. 0d. that is, less than the proportion of 1 to 41. The landed property of the former is 1,000,000l. per annum; of the latter 16,000,000l. But if the wealth in moveables is added, the difference will be as 1 to 20. In respect to numbers of people, *England* has 8,000,000; *Scotland* only 2,000,000.

Leave *Edinburgh*. Ride through *Dalkeith*, and have the pleasure of passing the day with Sir *John Dalrymple*, at *Cranston* castle. The country good, full of corn, and decked with numbers of small woods. Dispose of the morning by visiting the castles of *Crichton* and *Borthwick*. The first is seated on the edge of a bank, above a grassy glen. Was once the habitation of the chancellor *Crichton*, joint guardian, with the Earl of *Callendar*, of *James II.* a powerful and spirited statesman in that turbulent age; and the adviser of the bold but bloody deeds against the too potent *Douglases*; facts excusable only by the plea of necessity of state. During the life of *Crichton*, it was besieged, taken, and levelled to the ground, by *William*, Earl of *Douglas*, after a siege of nine months*.

SEPT. 26.

CRICHTON
CASTLE.

It was re-built; and some part, which appears more modern than the rest, with much elegance. The front of one side of the court is very handsome, ornamented with diamond-shaped facets; and the soffits of the staircase beautifully carved; the cases of some of the

* *Lives of the Douglasses*, 169.

windows adorned with rosettes, and twisted cordage. The dungeon, called the *Maf-more*, is a deep hole with a narrow mouth. Tradition says, that a person of some rank in the country was lowered into it for irreverently passing this castle, without paying his respects to the great owner.

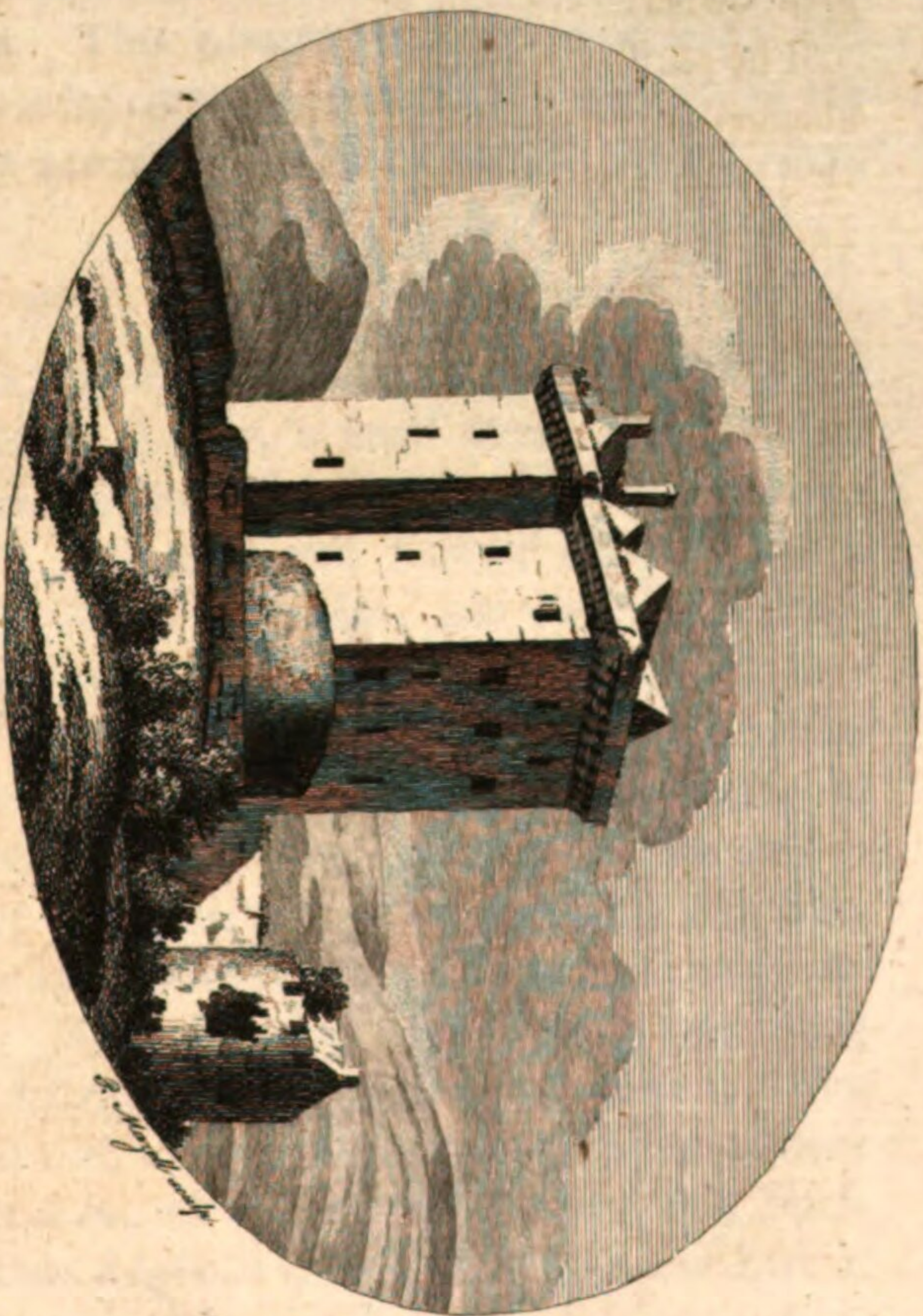
The parish church had been collegiate; founded in 1449, by the chancellor, with the consent of his son, for a provost, nine prebendaries, and two singing-boys, out of the rents of *Crichton* and *Locherwort*.

**BORTHWICK
CASTLE.**

About a mile farther is *Borthwick* castle, seated on a knoll in the midst of a pretty vale, bounded by hills covered with corn and woods; a most picturesque scene. It consists of a vast square tower, ninety feet high, with square and round bastions at equal distances from its base. The state-rooms are on the first story, once accessible by a draw-bridge. Some of the apartments were very large; the hall forty feet long, and had its music gallery; the roof lofty, and once adorned with paintings. This castle was built by a Lord *Borthwick*, once a potent family. In the vault lies one of the name, in armour, and a little bonnet, with his lady by him. On the side are numbers of little elegant human figures. The place was once the property of the Earl of *Bothwell*, who a little before the battle of *Carberry-hill*, took refuge here with his fair consort*.

Lodge at a good inn at *Blackshields*; a village, as I was informed, lying in a portion of *Haddingtonshire*, surrounded by *Lothian*.

* Critical Enquiry, &c. 3d ed. 289.



BORTHWICK CASTLE

After crossing a rivulet, enter the shire of

SEPT. 27.

B E R W I C K.

Ascend *Soutry* hill, from whence is a fine view of the firth of *Forth*, the county of *Fife*, the *Bass* isle, and the rich county of *East-Lothian* immediately beneath us. This advantageous situation made it a noted beacon, which caused it to be particularly noticed in the old *Scotch* laws on that account†. Cross a tedious dreary moor, and descend into

L A U D E R D A L E;

a long narrow bottom, uninclosed, and destitute of wood; but abundant in corn. Reach *Lauder*, a small town, noted for an insolent act of justice done by the nobility on the upstart favourites of *James III.* *Cochran* a mason, created Earl of *Mar*, *Hommil* a taylor, *Leonard* a smith, *Rogers* a musician, and *Torfisan* a fencing-master, directing all his councils. The nobility assembled here with their vassals, in obedience to his majesty's summons, in order to repel a foreign invasion; but took this opportunity to free themselves from those wretched ministers. They met in the church to consult the necessary measures; and while they were in debate, *Cochran*, deputed by the king, knocked at the door, to demand the cause of their assembly. His attendance, and his dress, as described by *Lindesay*, are most descriptive of the fellow's arrogance, 'who
' was well accompanied with a band of men of war, to the number
' of three hundred light axes, all clad in white livery, and black
' bends thereon, that they might be known for *Cochran* the Earl of
' *Mar*'s men. Himself was clad in a riding-pie of black velvet,

LAUDER.

† *Skene's Acts*, p. 38, 12th parl. *James II.*

‘ with

‘ with a great chain of gold about his neck, to the value of five
 ‘ hundred crowns ; and four blowing horns, with both the ends of
 ‘ gold and filk, set with precious stones. His horn was tipped with
 ‘ fine gold at every end, and a precious stone, called a *berryl*, hanging
 ‘ in the midst. This *Cockran* had his *beumont* born before him over-
 ‘ gilt with gold, and so were all the rest of his horns ; and all his
 ‘ pallions were of fine canvas of filk, and the cords thereof of fine
 ‘ twined filk ; and the chains upon his pallions were double over-
 ‘ gilt with gold *.’ He was seized, thus equipped, his chain and
 his horns torn from him, and, with his comrades, hanged over
 a bridge (now demolished) in sight of the king and the whole
 army.

THIRLESTANE
CASTLE.

Near the town is *Thirlestane* castle, a singular old house of the
 Earl of *Lauderdale*. The front small, bounded on each side with a
 great round tower, capd with slated cones. The inside had been
 heavily stuccoed by the Duke of *Lauderdale*, one of the noted cabal
 in the time of *Charles II.* His portrait, by *Lely*, is to be seen here ;
 a much more advantageous one than that by the noble historian, who
 paints him ‘ insolent, imperious, flattering, dissembling, had courage
 ‘ enough not to fail, where it was absolutely necessary, and no im-
 ‘ pediment of honour to restrain him from doing any thing that
 ‘ might gratify any of his passions †.’

After riding two miles through a long tract of coarse sheep-walks,
 turn out of the great road, and enter the shire of

R O X B U R G H.

Pass by *Threepwood*, infamous in former days for moss-troopers ;

* P. 78. folio ed.

† III. 124.

descend into a little vale, and see some ruined towers at *Colmslie* and *Hilslap*; ascend again, and soon after fall into a pretty valley well wooded and watered by the *Gala*; and at a house of the same name receive every civility from its owner *John Scott, Esq.* We have now crossed the water, and are in the county of

GALA.

S E L K I R K,

or the forest of *Etrick*, which was formerly reserved by the *Scottish* princes for the pleasure of the chace, and where they had small houses for the reception of their train. One in *Gala Shields*, the adjoining village still keeps the name of *Hunter's Hall*.

This country is supported chiefly by the breed of sheep, which sell from eight to twelve pounds a score. They are generally sold into the south; but sometimes into the highlands, about the month of *March*, where they are kept during summer; and after being improved by the mountain grass, are returned into the low-lands the beginning of winter. The usual weight of a wether is from thirteen to eighteen pounds of twenty-two ounces per quarter. The fleece has been of late much improved by the use of oil and butter, instead of tar; and the wool, which once was sold at five shillings and sixpence, now sells for ten shillings per stone of twenty-four pounds.

SHEEP.

The sheep inhabit the hills; but the ground is so indifferent that an acre will maintain but one. A sheep farm of fifteen hundred acres is set for eighty pounds. Numbers of cattle are reared here; and much cheese and butter made, but the last very bad in general, and chiefly used for greasing the sheep. The *Dorsetshire* breed has been introduced here, but in this northern climate, in two or three years, they lose their prolific nature.

I am

I am uncertain whether a custom that prevails a little north of *Coldstream*, does not extend also to these parts. About *Duns*, the fair spinsters give much of their leisure time to the spinning of blankets for their wedding portion. On the nuptial night, the whole stock of virgin-industry is placed on the bed. A friend of mine has, on such an occasion, counted not fewer than ten, thick and heavy. Was the *Penelope*, who owned them, forsaken by her *Ulysses*, she never could complain, like the *Grecian* spouse,

Non ego deserto jacuissem frigida lecto!

The CATRAIL.

About a mile west of *Gala Shields* are very evident vestiges of the great ditch called the *Catrail*, which is twenty-five feet wide, bounded on each side by a great rampart. It has been traced 22 miles; passes four miles west of *Hawick*, up *Docluch hill*, by *Fairnyside hill*, and *Skelfe hill*, across *Ellen water*, ascends *Carriage hill*, and goes by the *Maiden Paps*, reaches *Pear fell* on the *Dead water*, on the borders of *Northumberland*, and from thence may be traced beyond *Langholme*, pointing towards *Cannonsby*, on the river *Eske*. On several parts of its course are strong round forts, well fortified with ditches and ramparts, some even exceeding in strength those of the *Romans*. Whether it ever reached farther north than *Gala*, has not been discovered; but the tradition is, that it extended from sea to sea. Mr. *Gordon*, the only antiquary that has explored it, traces it no farther; but has observed the chain of forts towards east *Lothian*. It is probable, that it was cast up by the inhabitants of the country north-west of it, as a protection against the inroads of invaders; but who they were, or what was the date of the work, are difficulties not to be determined from historical authority.

Continue

Continue my journey for a time along a fertile bottom, and, near the junction (the last in this place) of the *Gala* and the *Tweed*, a fine river, again enter the shire of

SEPT. 28.

R O X B U R G H.

All the country is open, and much of it full of corn. Here the farmers injudiciously cut up the sides of the hills, and spoil their fine sheep walks to get a little late and bad corn.

At a place called *Bridgend* stood, till within these few years, a large pier*, the remaining one of four, which formed here a bridge over the *Tweed*. In it was a gateway, large enough for a carriage to pass through, and over that a room, 27 feet by 15, the residence of the person who took the tolls. This bridge was not formed with arches, but with great planks laid from pier to pier. It is said that it was built by *David I.* in order to afford a passage to his abby of *Melros*, which he had newly translated from its antient site; and also to facilitate the journies of the devout to the four great pilgrimages of *Scotland*, viz. *Scone*, *Dundee*, *Paisley*, and *Melros*.

BRIDGEND.

Cross the new bridge; pass by *Darnwick*, and soon after by *Skinner* or *Skirmish* hill, noted, in 1526, for a fray between the Earl of *Angus*, and the family of the *Scotts*, under their laird, *Scott of Buccleugh*. *Angus* had possession of the person of *James V.* then in his minority; and used his power with so little moderation, as to make the young prince desirous of being released. The power of the *Dug-*

SKIRMISH HILL.

* Communicated to me by a gentleman who remembers the pier, now demolished. Mr. *Gordon* has engraved what remained in his time, in his 64th plate.

Iases was often an over-match for the regal. Such was the case at present; *James* therefore was obliged to apply to *Bucclough*, a potent borderer, to attempt his deliverance. That lord, in order to bring his majesty within the limits of his estate, encouraged all kinds of excesses among his people. This brought the king, attended by *Angus*, to suppress their depredations. *Bucclough* appeared with his powers: a skirmish begun, the *Scots* were defeated, and *James* was for a time obliged to submit to the tyranny of his keeper.

MELROS.

At a small distance lie the elegant remains of the abby of *Melros*, founded in 1136, by *David I.* as these jingling lines import:

Anno milleno centeno, ter quoque deno,
Et sexto CHRISTI, *Melrose*, fundata fuisti.

David peopled it with *Cisterians*, brought from *Rivale* abby, in *Yorkshire*, and dedicated it to the virgin *Mary*. At the reformation, *James Douglas* was appointed commendator, who took down much of the building in order to use the materials in building a large house for himself, which is still standing, and dated 1590. Nothing is left of the abby, excepting a part of the cloister walls, elegantly carved; but the ruins of the church are of most uncommon beauty; part is at present used for divine service, the rest uncovered; but every part does great honor to the architect, whose memory is preserved on the walls in these uncouth lines:

John Murdo sum tym callit was I,
And born in *Parysse* certainly;
And had in kepying all masom werk,
Of *Santandroys*, the hye kirk



Of *Glasgn*, *Melros*, and *Paislay*,
 Of *Nyddysdayl*, and of *Galway*.
 Pray to God and *Mary* baith,
 And sweet *St. John* keep this haly kirk from *Skaitb*.

The south side and the east window are elegant past description; the windows lofty, the tracery light, yet strong. The church had been in form of a cross, and of considerable dimensions; the pillars clustered; their capitals enriched with most beautiful foliage of vine leaves and grapes. A window at the north end of the transept represents the crown of thorns. The rich work of the outside is done with uncommon delicacy and cunning. The spires or pinnacles that grace the roof; the brackets and niches, that, till 1649, were adorned with statues, are matchless performances. But what the fury of the disciples of *Knox* had spared, the stupid zeal of covenanting bigots destroyed. In times long prior to these it had felt the rage of impious invaders. In 1322, the baffled *Edward II.* vented his rage on the abbies of *Melros* and *Dryburgh*. *Richard II.* was not more merciful to it; and in the reign of *Henry VIII.* in 1544, two of his captains, violating the remains of the *Douglases*, felt the speedy resentment of their descendant, *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, in the battle of *Ancrum-moor*.

The side of the west end of the church, which remains standing, is divided into five side-chapels, once probably belonging to private families; for (besides *Alexander* the II. who lay below the great altar) it was the place of interment of the *Douglases*, and other potent families. *James* Earl of *Douglas*, slain at the battle of *Otterbourn*, was deposited here with all the pomp that either the military or the religious profession could bestow. Here too lies the lord of *Liddesdale*, the

flower of chivalry, who fell an assassinated victim to the jealousy of *William I. Earl of Douglas*. His eulogy styles him *terrible and fearful in arms; meek, milde, and gentle in peace; the scourge of England, and sure buckler and wall of Scotland, whom neither hard successe could make slack, nor prosperous sloathfull* *.

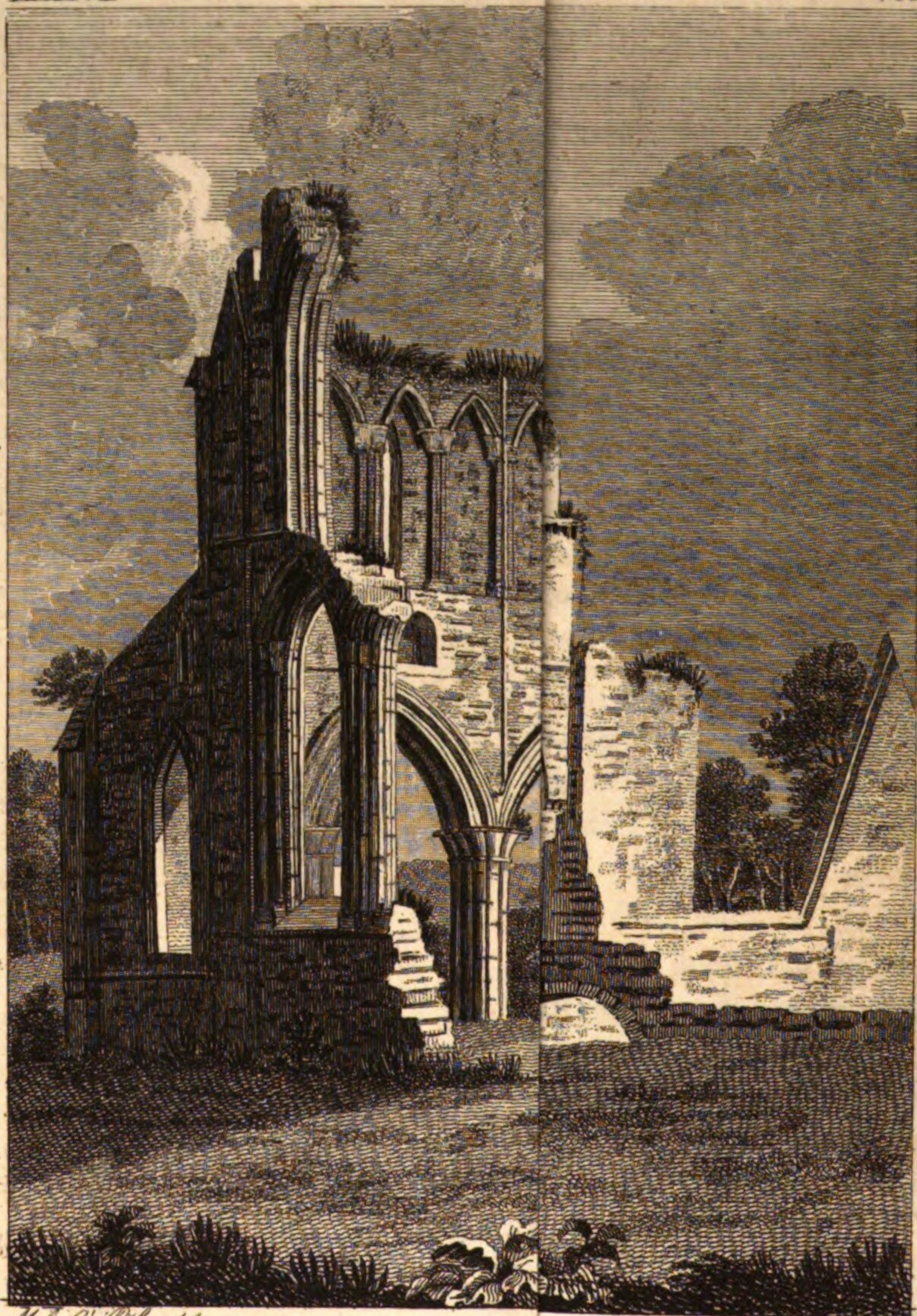
The situation of this religious house is remarkably pleasant, seated near the *Tweed*, and shaded with woods, above whose summits soar the venerable ruins, and the tricapitated top of *Eldon* hill. On one of the heads is a *Roman* camp. I have since been informed of others, with military ways, to be traced in various places.

OLD MELROS.

Pass by *Newstead*, and *Red-abbey-stead*, a house belonging once to the knights *Templars* †. Proceed to old *Melros*, now reduced to a single house, on a lofty promontory, peninsulated by the *Tweed*: a most beautiful scene; the banks lofty, and wooded, varied with perpendicular rocks, jutting like buttresses from top to bottom. This was the site of the antient abbey of *Culdees*, mentioned by *Bede* to have existed in 664, in the reign of the *Saxon Oswy*. This place was as celebrated for the austerities of *Driethelmus*, as ever *Finchal* was for those of *St. Godric*. The first was restored to life after being dead for an entire night. During that space, he passed through purgatory and hell, had the beatific vision, and got very near to the confines of heaven. His angelic guide gave him an useful lesson on the efficacy of prayer, alms, fasting, and particularly, masses of holy men; infallible

* *Life of the Douglasses*, 78.

† Mentioned in the description of the parish of *Melros*, p. 7, unnoticed by *Keith*.



Moses Griffiths del.

J. B. Marshall sculp.

means to relieve the souls of friends and relations from the place of torment*.

The descriptions which *Bede* has given of the seats of misery and bliss are very poetical. He paints purgatory as a valley of a stupendous length, breadth, and depth; one side filled by furious storms of hail and snow; the other with lambent, inextinguishable flames. In these the souls of the deceased alternately experienced the extremes of heat and cold. Both *Shakespeare* and *Milton* make use of the same idea: the first in his beautiful description of the state of the dead in *Measure for Measure*:

Ay, but to die^l and go we know not where;
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence about
The pendent world!

Milton's thought is dressed only in different words:

At certain revolutions all the damn'd
Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce;
From beds of raging fire to starve in ice
Their soft ethereal heat.

Cross the *Tweed* at *Dryburgh* boat, and re-enter the shire of
BERWICK. On the northern side, in the deep gloom of wood, are

DRYBURGH.

* *Bede*, lib. V. c. 12. p. 196.

the

the remains of the abby of *Dryburgh*, founded by *Hugh Morville*, constable of *Scotland*, in the time of *David I.* and *Beatrix de Campo Bello*, his wife. There are scarce any reliques of the church, but much of the convent, the refectory, supported by two pillars, several vaults, and other offices; part of the cloister walls, and a fine radiated window of stone-work. These remains are not inelegant, but are unadorned. This was inhabited by *Præmonstratensian* monks, who styled the *Irish* abbies of *Druin la croix* and *Woodburn*, their daughters*. At the reformation *James VI.* bestowed *Dryburgh* on *Henry Erskine*, second son of the Earl of *Mar*, whose house as commendator is still inhabited.

Continue the ride through a fine country full of gentle risings, covered with corn, and resembling *Picardy*. Keep still in sight of the *Tweed*, whose banks, adorned with hanging woods, and variety of beautiful borders, well merit the apostrophe of the old song:

How sweet are the banks of the *Tweed*!

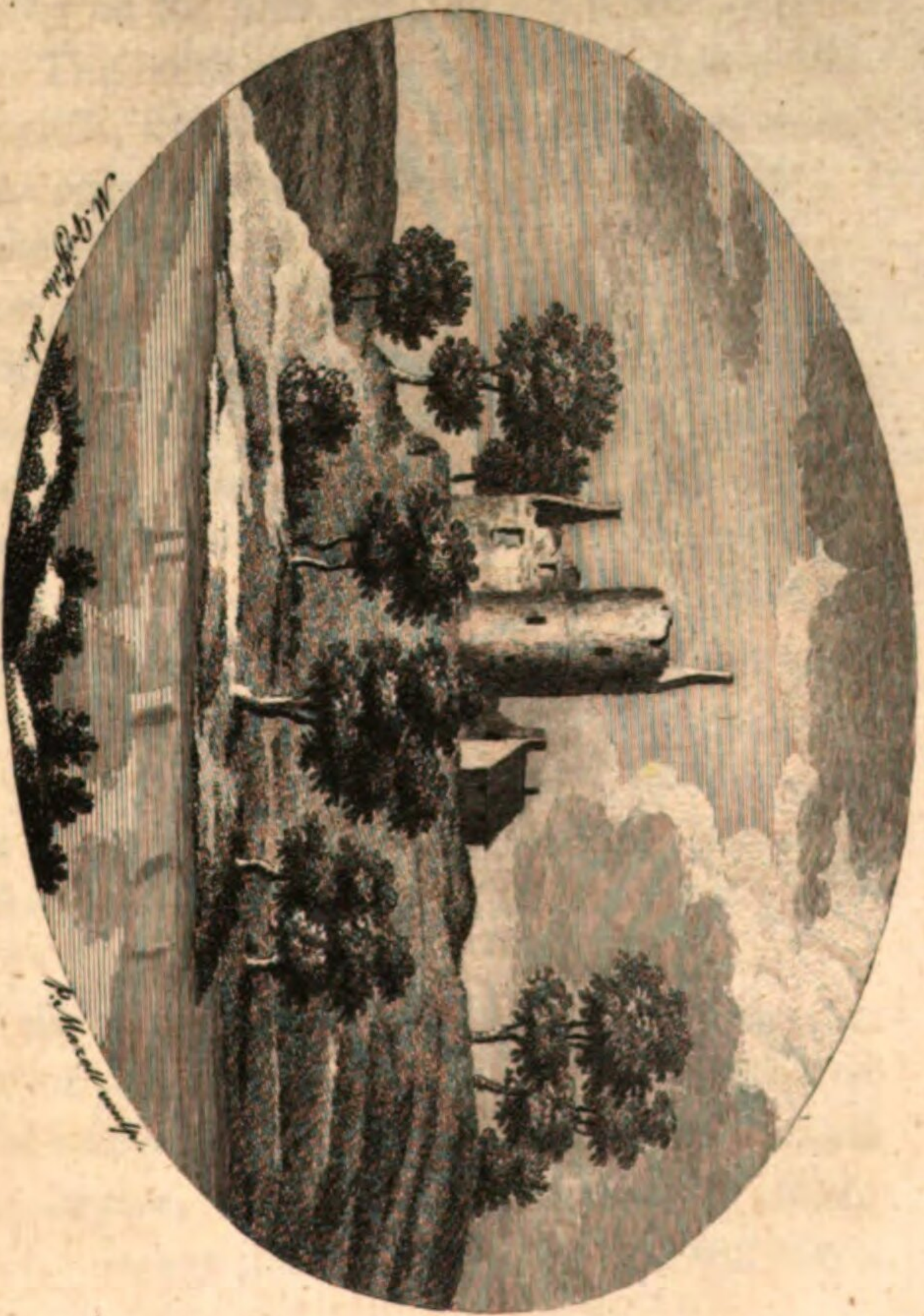
LITTLE DEN.

Pass opposite to a round tower, called *Little Den*, placed on a cliff above the river, once a border-house of the *Kers*. Cross the river at another ferry. Pass by *Rutherford*, where *Robert III.* founded an hospital, dedicated to *Mary Magdalene*, and bestowed it on the abby of *Jedburgh*, which was to maintain here a priest to pray for his soul, and those of his ancestors, kings of *Scotland*†.

* *Monasticon Hibernicum*, 140, 141.

† *Keith*, 292.

Again



LITTLE-IDEEN.

Again enter the county of

R O X B U R G H ;

and soon after see, on a high cliff above the water, a small *Roman* camp, with two deep fosses on the land side; and not far distant, an exploratory mount. The view grows more picturesque; the river, bounded by lofty cliffs, cloathed with trees; and on a rising a little beyond appear the great woods of *Fleurus*, and the house in front, the seat of the Duke of *Roxburgh*.

ROMAN CAMP.

Pass beneath the site of the once potent castle of *Roxburgh*, seated on a vast and lofty knoll, of an oblong form, suddenly rising out of the plain, near the junction of the *Tweed* and the *Tiviot*. On the north and west it had been defended by a great foss. The south impends over the *Tiviot*; some of whose waters were diverted in former times into the castle ditch, by a dam obliquely crossing the stream, and whose remains are still visible. A few fragments of walls are all that exist of this mighty strength; the whole area being filled with trees of considerable age. At the foot was once seated a town of the same name, destroyed by *James II.* when he undertook the siege of the castle, and probably never re-built.

CASTLE OF
ROXBURGH.

The antient name of the castle was *Marchidun*, or the hill on the marches*. The name of the founder eludes my enquiry. The first mention I find of it is in 1132†, when a treaty was concluded here on the part of king *Stephen*, by *Thurstan*, archbishop of *York*, between him and *David I.* In 1174, after *William the Lion* was taken

* *Camden.*

† *Holinshead, Hist. Scot. 183.*

prisoner

prisoner near the castle of *Alnwick*, *Roxburgh*, and four others of the strongest in *Scotland* were delivered to *Henry II.* as securities for doing homage (on his release) for the crown of *Scotland* *. They were restored to the *Scots* by his successor. In 1296, it was taken by *Edward I.* † In 1342, the year in which *David Bruce* returned from *France*, this fortress was restored to his crown by the valour of *Alexander Ramsay*, who was appointed governor; an honor he enjoyed but a short time, being surprized by the envious *Douglas*, and starved to death in the castle of *Hermitage* ‡. The *Scots* lost this fortress in the reign of *Edward III.* who twice celebrated his birth-day in it §. It was put into the hands of Lord *Henry Percy*, after the defeat and captivity of *David*, at the battle of *Nevil's-cross* ||. But the most distinguished siege was that in 1560, fatal to *James II.* a wise and gallant prince, who was slain by the bursting of one of his own cannons. A large holly, inclosed with a wall, marks the spot. His queen, *Mary of Gueldres*, carried on the attack with vigour, took, and totally demolished it.

We have seen before the misfortunes that attended the first of this ill-fated name. *James I.* fell by the hands of assassins at *Perth*: his successor met, at this place, in the height of prosperity, with a violent death. *James III.* was murdered by his rebellious subjects, after a battle near *Bannockbourn*. *James IV.* lost his life in *Flodden* field. *James V.* died of a broken heart, on the defeat at *Solway*: and the fate of his unhappy daughter, *Mary Stuart*, is unknown to

* Lord *Lyttelton's Henry II.* 8vo. V. 220. *Major*, 135.

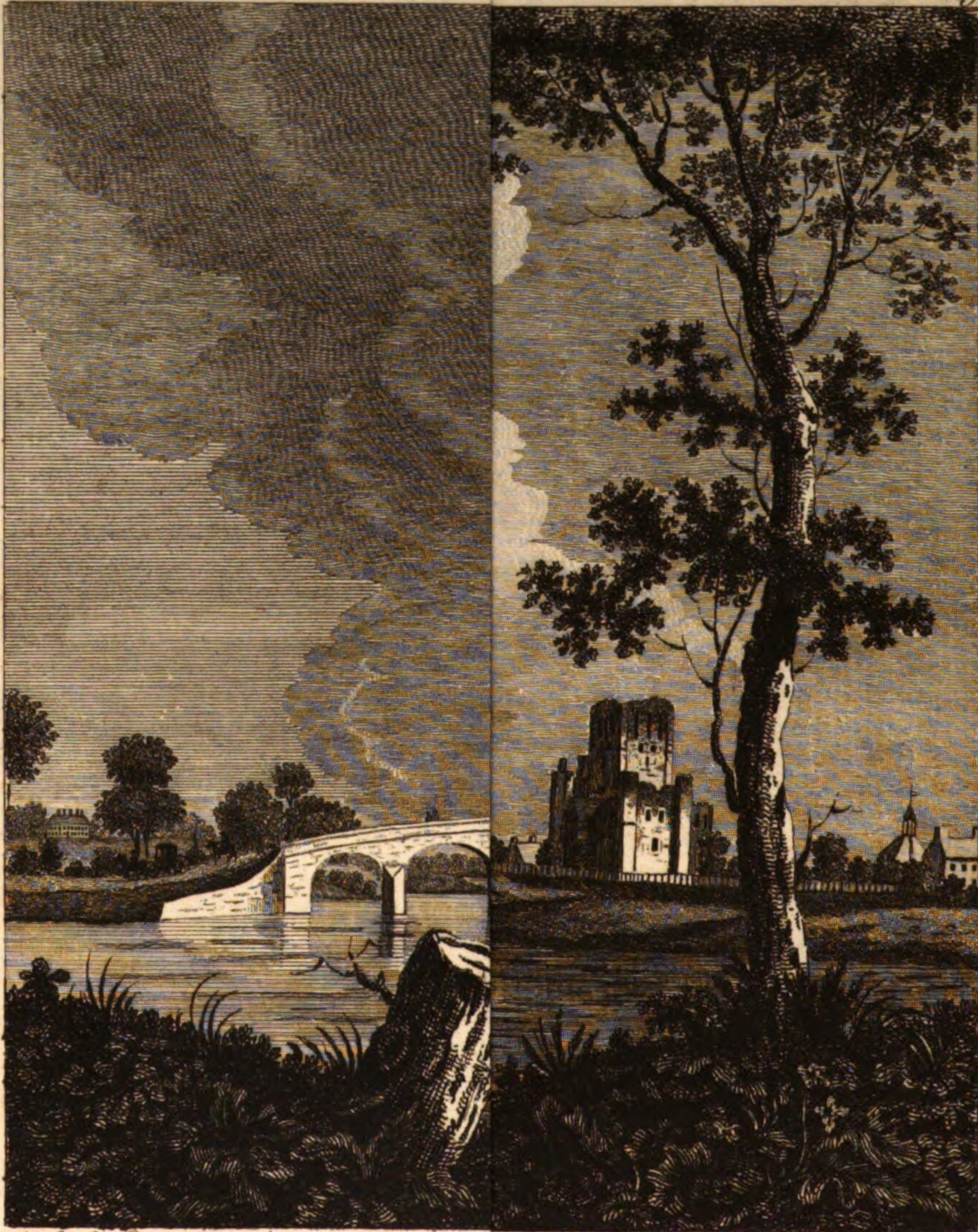
† *Walsingham*.

‡ *Major*, 243.

§ *Walsingham*, 134, 146.

|| *Major*, 244.





Moses Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

none. In her son, *James VI.* adversity remitted for a time the persecution of the race; but resumed it with double fury against his successor *Charles*. His son experienced a long series of misfortunes; and the bigotted *James* suffered the punishment of his infatuation, and transmitted to his offspring, exile, and seclusion from the throne of their ancestors.

Pass by an inclosure called the *Friery*, the site of a house of *Franciscans*, belonging to *Roxburgh*. Ford the *Tiviot*, which gives the name of *Tiviot-dale* to all the fine country from *Melros* to this place, notwithstanding it is washed by the *Tweed*; so that the old song, with propriety, calls its inhabitants

All men of pleasant *Tiviotdale*,
Fast by the river *Tweed*.

Have here a most charming view of *KELSO*, its antient church, Mr. *Dickson's* pretty house, and the elegant bridge of six arches over the *Tweed*, near its junction with the *Tiviot*. On crossing it enter that neat place built much after the manner of a *Flemish* town, with a square and town-house. It contains about twenty-seven hundred souls, has a very considerable market, and great quantities of corn are sold here weekly, by sample. The parish church is darksome and inconvenient, being part of that belonging to the abby; but a new one is building, in an octagonal form, eighty-two feet in diameter, supported by a circle of pillars.

KELSO.

The abby of *Tyronensians* was a vast pile, and to judge by the remains, of venerable magnificence. The walls are ornamented with false round arches, intersecting each other. Such intersections form a true *Gothic* arch, and may as probably have given rise to that

ABBY.

N n

mode,

mode, as the arched shades of avenues*. The steeple of the church, is a vast tower. This house was founded by *David I.* when Earl of *Cumberland*. He first placed it at *Selkirk*, then removed it to *Roxburgh*, and finally, when he came to the crown, fixed it here in 1128. Its revenues were, in money, above two thousand a year, *Scots*. The abbot was allowed to wear a mitre and pontifical robes; to be exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and permitted to be present at all general councils.

VIEWS.

The environs of *Kelso* are very fine: the lands consist of gentle risings, inclosed with hedges, and extremely fertile. They have much reason to boast of their prospects. From the *Chalkheugh* is a fine view of the forks of the rivers, *Roxburgh* hill, Sir *John Douglas's* neat seat, and, at a distance, *Fleurus*; and from *Pinnacle-hill* is seen a vast extent of country, highly cultivated, watered with long reaches of the *Tweed*, well wooded on each margin. These borders ventured on cultivation much earlier than those on the west or east, and have made great progress in every species of rural œconomy. Turnips and cabbages, for the use of cattle, cover many large tracts; and potatoes appear in vast fields. Much wheat is raised in the neighborhood, part of which is sent up the firth of *Forth*, and part into *England*.

The fleeces here are very fine, and sell from twelve to fourteen shillings the stone, of twenty four pounds; and the picked kind from eighteen to twenty. The wool is sent into *Yorkshire*, to *Linlithgow*, or into *Aberdeenshire*, for the stocking manufacture; and some is woven here into a cloth, called *plains*, and sold into *England* to be

Vide p. 37.

dressed.

dress'd. Here is also a considerable manufacture of white leather, chiefly to supply the capital of *Scotland*.

From what I can collect, the country is greatly depopulated. In the reign of *James VI.* or a little before the union, it is said that this county could send out fifteen thousand fighting men: at present it could not raise three thousand. But plundering in those times was the trade of the borderers, which might occasion the multitude of inhabitants.

I cannot leave *Kelso*, without regretting my not arriving there in time to see the races, which had been the preceding week. These are founded, not on the sordid principles of gaming, or dissipation, or fraud, but on the beautiful basis of benevolence, and with the amiable view of conciliating the affections of two nations, where the good and the bad, common to every place, are only divided by a rill scarcely to be distinguished: but prejudice for a time could find no merit but within its own narrow bourn. Some enlarged minds, however, determined to break the fascination of erroneous opinion, to mix with their fellow subjects, and to instruct both the *great vulgar* and the *small*, that the northern and southern borders of the *Tweed* created in their inhabitants but a mere difference, without a distinction, and that virtue and good sense were equally common to both. At these races the stewards are selected from each nation: a *PERCY* and a *DOUGLAS* may now be seen hand in hand; the example of charity spreads, and may it spread, with all its sweet influences, to the remotest corner of our island!

RACES.

What pleasing times to those that may be brought in contrast! when every house was made defensible, and each owner garrisoned against his neighbor; when revenge at one time dictated an inroad,

and necessity at another ; when the mistress of a castle has presented her sons with their spurs to remind them that her larder was empty ; and that by a *forray* they must supply it at the expence of the borderers ; when every evening the sheep were taken from the hills, and the cattle from their pasture, to be secured in the lower floor from robbers prowling like wolves for prey ; and the disappointed thief found all in safety, from the fears of the cautious owner. The following simple lines give a true picture of the times :

Then *Johnie Armstrong* to *Willie 'gan* say,
Billie, a riding then will we :
England and us have been long at feud,
 Perhaps we may hit on some bootie.

Then they're come on to *Hutton-ha*,
 They *rade* that proper place about ;
 But the Laird he was the wiser man,
 For he had *left na geir without*.

These were the exploits of petty robbers : but when princes dictated an inroad, the consequences bore a proportion to their rank. An *Armstrong* might drive away a few sheep ; but when an *Henry* directs invasion, 192 towns, towers, stedes, barnekyns, churches, and bastel-houses, are burnt ; 403 *Scots* slain, 816 taken prisoners ; 10316 cattle, 12492 sheep, 1296 nags and geldings, 200 goats, 200 bolls of corn, and *insight geare* without measure, carried off. Such were the successes during four months of the year 1544*.

* *Haynes's State Papers*, 43 to 51.

SEPT. 28.

Cross the river, turn almost due east, and, after a ride of three or four miles, find myself at the extremity of the kingdom. I look back to the north, and with a grateful mind acknowledge every benefit I received from the remotest of the *Hebrides* to the present spot: whether I think of the hospitality of the rich, or the efforts of unblameable poverty, straining every nerve to accommodate me, amidst dreary hills, and ungenial skies. The little accidents of diet, or of lodgings, affect not me: I look farther than the mere differences of living, or of customs; to the good heart, and extensive benevolence, which softens every hardship, and turns into delicacies the grossest fare. My constitution never yet was disposed to apathy; for which I can claim no merit, but am thankful to the author of my frame, since

“ I feel not in myself those common antipathies that I can discover
 “ in others: those national repugnancies do not touch me, nor
 “ do I behold with prejudice the *French, Italian, Spaniard, or Dutch,*
 “ much more my FELLOW SUBJECTS, howsoever remotely placed
 “ from me. But where I find their actions in balance with my
 “ countrymen, I honour, love, and embrace them in some de-
 “ gree. I was born in the right climate, but seem to be framed
 “ and constellated unto all: all places, all airs, make unto me
 “ one country; I am in *England* every where, and under every
 “ meridian*.”

Cross an insignificant rill, called *Riding-burn*, and enter

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pass through *Carham*, a village, on the southern banks of the *Tweed*. Here was a house of black canons, a cell to that of *Kirkham*,

* *Religio Medici*, p. 33.

in

WARK CASTLE.

in *Yorkshire*. It was burnt in 1296, by the *Scots*, under *Wallace*, who gives name to this day to an adjacent field. See a fragment of *Wark* castle, once the property of the *Rofs*'s, originally granted by *Henry III.* * to *Robert*, son of the baron of *Helmsty*. It passed afterwards into the family of the *Greys*, who took their title from the place. After the union of the two kingdoms, by the accession of *James I.* Lord *Grey*'s estate rose from a thousand to seven or eight thousand pounds a year †. So instantly did these parts experience the benefit.

It was often attacked by the *Scots*, and in 1296 was taken and burnt by them. The love of a *Robert de Rofs* for a fair *Scot*, occasioned this misfortune. He betrayed it to his northern neighbors, and then joined the famous *Wallace* ‡. In 1383, it was again burnt by the *Scots* §; but after the battle of *Floddon*, the garrison revenged its former disgrace by cutting off numbers of the fugitives.

COLDSTREAM.

Leave behind us, on the northern side of the *Tweed*, *Coldstream*, the head-quarters of General *Monk*; from whence he marched to restore monarchy to his distressed country. On the southern side is *Cornhill*, noted for its fine *Roman* camp ||, which we passed unwittingly on the left. This town lies in a large detached part of *Durham*, surrounded by *Northumberland*.

All this country is open, destitute of trees, and almost even of

* *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 554.

† *Life of Lord Keeper Guildford*, 139.

‡ *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 554.

§ *Holinshed*, 444.

|| *Wallis's Northumberland*, II. 461.

hedges.

hedges ; for hedges are in their infancy in these parts, as it is not above seven or eight years since they have been introduced. The land is fertile, swells into gentle risings, and is rich in corn. It is miserably depopulated ; a few great farm-houses, and hamlets, appear rarely scattered over the vast tracts. There are few farms of less value than a hundred and fifty pounds a year ; they are generally three, four, or five hundred ; and I heard of one, possessed by a single family, that even reached twenty-five hundred : in this was a single field of three thousand acres, and which took six hundred bolls of seed-wheat, of six *Winchester* bushels each. A humour fatal to the commonwealth prevails over many parts of the north, of flinging numbers of small tenements into a large one, in order to save the expence of building ; or perhaps to avoid the multiplicity of receipts, lay a whole country into a sheep-walk. These devour poor men's houses, and expel the antient inhabitants from their fire-sides, to seek their bread in a strange land. I have heard of a character (I have forgot the spot it curses) that is too barbarous and infamous to be overlooked ; which has so little feeling as to depopulate a village of two hundred souls, and to level their houses to the ground ; to destroy eight or ten farm-houses on an estate of a thousand a year ; for the sake of turning almost the whole into a sheep-walk. There he lives, and there may he long live his own tormentor ! detesting, detested by, all mankind ! *Wark* and *Learmouth*, once considerable places, are now scarcely inhabited. The last, formerly a great market-town, is now reduced to a single farm-house. The inhabitants have long since been dispersed, forced to exchange the wholesome, the vigorous, the innocent lives of the rural œconomists, for the sickly short-lived employs of manufacturers in *Birmingham*,
and

and other great towns, where disease, and often corrupted morals, cause double the consumption of people as would happen, were they permitted to enjoy their antient seats. The want of laborers begins to be sensibly felt. As a proof, they are retained by the year; and policy dictates to their employers, the affording them good wages: each has his cottage, a piece of land, *gratis*, and a shilling a day in summer, and ten-pence in winter. I call this good pay in a country which ought to be very cheap; if not, what are the fine effects of the great improvements? The *Spectator* speaks much of the deserts of the man that raises two ears of corn where one grew before. But who will point out the man who has the soul to make his poor brethren feel the happy effect of his art? I believe, that at present there are numbers who have raised ten for one that were known a few years ago. It would be natural to suppose, that plenty would introduce cheapness; but till the providential plenty of the present year, corn was exactly double the value of what it was fourteen years past. Yet the plenty of money has not been found doubled by the poor manufacturer or laborer. The land-owner in the north has taken full care of himself. A farm of 75*l.* per annum, twenty years ago, has been lately set for 365*l.* another of 230*l.* will be soon set for 1000*l.* per annum. An estate was bought in 1759, for 6800*l.* it consisted of 1560 acres, of which 750 have been sold for 8400*l.* And all these improvements result from the unprincipled and iniquitous notion of making the buyer of the produce pay not only to satisfy the demand of the landlord, but to enable the farmer to make a princely fortune, and to live with a luxury the shame of the times. They have lost the respectable character of the old *English* yeomanry, by too close an imitation of the extravagant follies of their betters.

The

The oxen of these parts are very fine; a pair has been sold for sixty-five pounds. The weight of one was a hundred and sixty-eight stones. The mountain sheep are sold for half a guinea apiece; the lowland ewes for a guinea; the weathers for a guinea and a half: the best wool from sixteen to eighteen shillings the stone, of twenty-three pounds and a half:—But to pursue our journey:

Observe on the right several very regular terraces cut on the face of a hill. They are most exactly formed, a little raised in the middle, like a fine walk, and about twenty feet broad, and of a very considerable length. In some places were three, in others five flights, placed one above the other, terminating exactly in a line at each end, and most precisely finished. I am told, that such tiers of terraces are not uncommon in these parts, where they are called *baulks*. Mr. *Wallis* conjectures them to be places for the militia to arrange themselves on in time of war, that they might shew themselves to advantage thus placed rank above rank*. Mr. *Gordon* describes several which he saw in *Scotland*, which he conjectures to have been *Roman*, and formed for itinerary encampments†; in my opinion a less satisfactory account. It appears more reasonable, that they were designed for what Mr. *Wallis* imagines, as nothing could more highly gratify the pride of a chieftain's heart, in this warlike country, than to review, at one glance, his vassals placed so advantageously for that purpose.

TERRACES.

Reach the village of *Palinsburne*, and, finding neither provision for man or horse, have recourse to the hospitality of *John Askew*, Esq;

* Hist. *Northumberland*, II. 70.

† Itinerary, 114, 115.

FLODDON FIELD.

of *Palinsburne-Hall*, where all our wants were relieved in the amplest manner. From his house we visited *Floddon* hill, celebrated in history for the greatest loss the *Scots* ever sustained. Here, in 1313, encamped *James IV.* in his ill-advised invasion of *England*. According to the custom of the time, every chieftain had his separate camp, whose vestiges are apparent to this day. Infatuated with the love of *Lady Heron*, of *Ford*, a neighboring castle *, he wasted his days in inactivity, and suffered the fair *Delilah* to visit the Earl of *Surry*, the General of his enemy, underpretence of receiving from her, intelligence of his motions. She betrayed her credulous lover, whose army dwindled by delay, of which clans were always impatient. The enemy unexpectedly appeared before him; he would neither permit a retreat, nor suffer his gallant master of artillery to annoy them in their passage over the *Till* †. *Surry* cut off his passage into *Scotland*, and brought on the engagement, that the devoted prince so much wished for: it raged chiefly near *Brankston*. The *Scots* formed a ring round their monarch, and he fell with many wounds, surrounded by the dead bodies of his faithful nobility. Not a great house in *Scotland* but lamented the loss of its chieftain or near relation. The body of the king was carried to *London*, and (after the excommunication was taken off, on representation that he had given signs of repentance in his last moments ‡) was interred at *Shene*. The *Scots* pretend that his body was never found, and that which was taken for it by the *English*, was that of one of his nobility; for many on that fatal day dressed themselves in the same habit.

* *Lindesay*, p. 113. *Drummond*, 145.

† *Lindesay*, 116.

‡ *Rymer's Fœdera*, xiii. p. 385.

They alledge, that the body found was not surrounded with the penitential chain *; but it is possible, as Mr. *Guthrie* imagines, that sign of remorse for his parricide was only worn on certain days. His sword and dagger are now in the Heralds office, presented by the victorious earl †.

Pass near *Ford* castle, now the seat of Sir *John Deleval*, possessed in the reign of *Henry III.* by *Odonel de Ford*; and by the marriage of his daughter to *William Heron*, passed into that family ‡: from them to the *Carrs*; from the *Carrs* to the present owner.

OCTOBER 1.

Cross *Millefield* plain, a flat of five miles extent; observe on one part a circular camp, with a single foss and dike; and opposite to it, a small square entrenchment. At the village of *Millefield* is said to have been the residence of the kings of *Bernicia* after *Edwin* §. On the right is *Copeland* castle; a square tower, formerly the seat of the *Wallaces*, but in our time transferred to the *Ogles*, by purchase. Cross the *Glen*, a small river, but honored with baptizing in its waters a multitude of *Northumbrians*, who were converted by *Paulinus*, after king *Edwin* had embraced the faith: the residence of him and his queen being at that time at *Adigefrin*, the neighboring *Yevering* ||.

Pass by *Humbledon* hill, where, in 1401, the *Scots* under *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglas*, received a signal defeat by the *English*, commanded by *Henry Percy*, surnamed *Hotspur*, in which *Douglas* was taken

* *Lindesay*, 96, 117, 118.

† *Lambe's Hist. Flodden*, frontispiece.

‡ *Dugdale*, Baron, I. 730.

§ *Camden*, II. 1097. *Wallis*, II.

|| *Bede*, lib. 11. c. 13. p. 95.

prisoner. On the hill are some marks of entrenchments, which the *Scots* flung up before the battle. The face of this hill is also divided by multitudes of terraces, resembling those above described.

Ride through *Wooler*, a small town. Observe several of the people wear the bonnet, the last remains of the *English* dress in the reigns of *Edward VI.* and *Mary*. The hills on the right approach very near us, and the country rises on both sides, and forms a mixture of corn-land and sheep-walk. On the west appear the *Cheviot* hills, smooth and verdant. Among them is laid the scene of the battle of *Chevy-chace*, in the celebrated ballad of that name. Notwithstanding there is nothing but ballad authority for it, yet it is highly probable that such an action might have happened between two rival chieftains, jealous of the invasion of their hunting-grounds. The limits of the kingdoms were then unsettled; and even at this time, there are debateable lands amidst these very hills. The poet has used a licence in his description of the fight, and mixed in it some events of the battle of *Otterbourne*, for neither a *Percy* nor a *Douglas* fell in this woful hunting.

CHILLINGHAM
CASTLE.

Turn three miles to the south-east to visit *Chillingham* castle, the antient property of the *Greys*, afterwards Lords of *Werk*, now of the Earl of *Tankerville*. The present building is large, and of no greater antiquity than the time of *James I.* Here are numbers of portraits, almost entirely misnamed. In the hall is the picture of a toad, said to have been found in the centre of the stone it is painted on; and beneath are these verses,

Heus

Heus *Stagyrita*,
 Tuo si velis quid mirabilius *Euripo*,
 Huc venito.
 Fluant, refluantque maria, et sit Lunaticus
 Qui suo triviam spoliatur honore:
 En tibi novi quid, quod non portat *Africa*,
 Nec fabulosis *Nilus* arenis,
 Ignem, flammamque puram,
 Aura tamen vitali cassam!
 Cæco e recessu scissi, quod vides, saxi,
 Obstetrices lucem Lithotomi dedere Manus
 Vivo Bufoni.

In the park are between thirty and forty wild cattle, of the same kind with those described at *Drumlanrig*.

Pass over a dreary country, chiefly a sheep-walk, open, and without trees; cross the *Till*, a small river, and on *Hegely* moor see the octagonal shaft of *Percy's* cross, on whose broader sides are carved the arms of the family, crescents, and pikes. This was erected in memory of Sir *Ralph Percy*, who was slain here, in 1463, in battle between the partizans of the house of *Lancaster*, and Lord *Montacute*. Lord *Hungerford*, and the other leaders, fled at the first onset; he, with the spirit of a *Percy*, kept his ground, and died, comforting himself, that he had *saved the bird in his breast*; meaning, that he had preserved his allegiance to *Henry*, never reflecting, as the unglozing historians * of old times remark, that he had abandoned that unhappy prince in his greatest necessity, and submitted to his rival, *Edward*.

PERCY'S CROSS.

Near this cross get on an ancient military road, miscalled the

* *Hall*, in his *Reign of Edw. IV.* p. 3. *Holinshed*, 666.

Wattling-

Wattling-street, which runs north into *Scotland*, and south to *Corbridge*. The northern part is better known by the name of the *Devil's-dike*: but as there is not a single station on it, from the place it unites with the genuine *Roman* way, near *Beuclay*, it may be supposed to have been the work of the *Saxons*, there being variety of little rude fortresses near its course.

After a few miles riding, fall into the vale of *Whittingham*, inclosed with hedges of antient standing. Leave, on the right, the conic hill of *Glanton-Pike*, a noted beacon. Again cross the *Till*, at this place called the *Bremish*. Ride through *Whittingham*, a little town, on the *Aln*, (here a little stream) and, after passing over part of the black and dismal *Rimside* moor, lie at a neat inn, called the *Half-way* house.

OCTOBER 2.
ROTHBURY.

Descend into a cultivated narrow vale: reach the small town of *Rothbury*, seated on the *Coquet*, which, below the town, runs through a large extent of flat free-stone rock, in a slit about forty feet long and five wide, through which the stream rushes with great violence, and has worn multitudes of those circular basons called the *Giant's-pots*. This manor belonged to the *Claverings*; a name taken from a place in *Essex*, but their first settlement was in this county. In the reign of King *John*, one of them, distinguished by the name of *Fitz-Roger*, obtained a grant of this manor, with the woods belonging; but his majesty reserved to himself the liberty of hunting in them. But the last of the family resigning it to the crown, it was re-granted to the *Percies*, by *Edward III* *.

Cross the *Coquet*, on a bridge of four arches; ascend a steep hill,

* *Dugdale's Baronage*, I. 106, 109.

and

and arrive in a woodless, hedgeless, and uncultivated country, which continues for some miles; the inclosures either banks or stone walls. Reach *Camboe*, a row of neat houses on an eminence, where the country mends, and trees and hedges appear. Mr. *Wallis* * says, it signifies the fort on the hill, and that in the reign of *Henry III.* it belonged to Sir *Robert de Camboe*, high-sheriff of the county.

CAMBOE.

Below it is *Wallington*; a good house, belonging to Sir *Walter Blacket*, whose ancestor purchased it from the unfortunate Sir *John Fenwick*, beheaded in 1696, in whose family it had been from the reign of *Henry IV.* After a few miles pass by *Swinburne* castle, crossing a little north of it, the true *Wattling-street way*, which runs into the shire of *Roxburgh*. At *Chollerton*, we cross the *Erring*, a small stream, falling just below into the north *Tyne*, a beautiful river, with sloping banks, finely cultivated. At a small distance south of *Chollerton*, cross the site of *Adrian's dike*, and *Severus's wall*, opposite to *Walwick*, the antient *Cilurnum*; a station on the west bank of the *Tyne*. Here was stationed the body of horse, or *ala secunda Astorum*, as appears by a sepulchral stone, figured by *Horsely* †. Several other monumental inscriptions have been found there, preserved by the same author. This wall, which is commonly known by the name of the *Picts* wall, crosses the island from sea to sea, beginning at *Boulness* ‡: on the *Solway* firth, and ending in a fort at *Cousin's-house*, near the village of *Wall's-end*, the old *Segedunum*, near the mouth of the *Tyne*, a few miles east of *Pons Ælii*, or *Newcastle*. The whole length of this vast work was sixty-eight miles and three

SEVERUS'S WALL.

* II. 526.

† *Northumberland*, No. XXIV.‡ Vide *Voyage to the Hebrides*, p. 62.

furlongs;

furlongs^{*}; the height, in the time of *Bede*†, twelve feet, exclusive perhaps of parapet. The thickness, from seven to nine feet. It was guarded by a multitude of towers, generally within less than a mile distant from each other; all of them sixty-six feet square. Between every two of these towers were four exploratory turrets, only four yards square: as these were within call, centinels were placed in them to give an alarm. Besides these, were seventeen stations, at about four miles distance from each other. These are known by names such as *Cilurnum*, *Procolitia*, and the like. A military way was made by *Severus*, at the same time with his wall, and ran from turret to turret, and was regularly paved‡.

AGRICOLA.

More to assist my own memory, than to inform the reader, I may be permitted to name, in order of time, the number of walls or defences, formed by the *Romans*, or repaired by them, in order to keep our northern fellow-subjects within bounds. The first was the chain of forts, made by *Agricola*, from the firth of *Forth* to that of *Clyde*, in the year 81, to protect his conquests from the incursions of the *Caledonians*; and, as *Tacitus* expresses it, to remove them, as it were, into another island.

ADRIAN.

The second was the vallum, or dike, flung up by *Adrian*, in the year 121. *Spartian* || bears witness to this; who informs us, that *Adrian* visited *Britain*, reformed many things, and made a wall eighty miles long, to separate the barbarians from the *Romans*. This was made of earth and stones. It terminated on the western side of the

* *Horsely*, 121.

† Part is yet tolerably entire near *Lanercost* abby, in *Cumberland*.

‡ *Horsely*, 118.

|| *Vit. Adriani*, c. xi.

kingdom, at *Axelodunum*, or *Brugh*, on the *Solway* sands, and was supposed to have reached no farther than *Pons Ælii*, or *Newcastle*, on the eastern. But by an account, I very recently * received from Mr. *Robert Harrison* of that town, I find, it extended on this side as far as the wall of *Severus*. A broken stone has lately been discovered at *Wall's-end*, with this inscription :

HADR
MUR: COND
HOC. MARM.
POS: COSS. D.

The third was also of earth, made in the year 138, by *Lollius Urbicus*, lieutenant to *Antoninus*, who recovering the country, once conquered by *Agricola*, built another turf-wall † on the boundary left by that great general, and removed the *Caledonians* farther from the *Roman* province. This is proved not only by *Capitolinus*, but by the inscriptions from the stations in the course of it.

ANTONINE.

The fourth in the year 210, by *Severus*, as above described. Notwithstanding his historian vaunts, that this emperor penetrated to the remotest parts of the island, he seemed to judge it prudent to reduce its limits to the vallum of *Adrian*.

SEVERUS.

If we may credit *Nennius*, *Carausius*, in 290, repaired the wall of *Severus*, and fortified it with seven towers. A work seemingly needless, as it was before so well supplied with forts. It seems as if *Nennius* confounded the wall of *Antonine* with that of *Severus*, for immediately after mentioning the last, he speaks of *Pengual*, and the

CARAUSIUS.

* August 1775.

† *Capitolinus, Vit. Anton. Pii. c. v.*

river *Cluth*. The first, being *Kinniel*, near the end of *Antonine's* wall, on the firth of *Forth*; and the *Cluth*, the *Clyde*, where it terminates on the western coast *.

THEODOSIUS.

Theodosius, in 367, after driving the crowds of *Scotti*, *Attacotti*, and other barbarous invaders, out of the *Roman* province, repaired the boundary, built new forts, and called the parts he had recovered, *Valentia*, in honor of the emperor *Valens* †.

**REPAIRED BY THE
BRITONS.**

The provincial *Britons*, after they were relieved from their distresses, by the assistance of a *Roman* legion, in 426, once more repaired the wall of *Antonine*, with turf ‡, being too ignorant to effect it in any other manner. And, finally, by the advice of *Gallio*, and the help of a legion under his command, the wall of *Severus* was restored ||: a poor security to the degenerate *Britons*, after the retreat of the *Romans*.

HERMITAGE.

Proceed by the village of *Wall*, and from a rising ground have a fine view of the river, now enlarged by the waters of the *South Tyne*. Pass by *Hermitage*, the house of the late Doctor *Jurin*, the celebrated natural philosopher. In antient times St. *John*, of *Beverley*, made the adjacent woods his retreat from the world; which gave name to the place. Ford the river; the beautiful bridge, lately finished, having been swept away by the floods. Enter

HEXHAM.

HEXHAM; the *Hagustald* of *Bede*, and *Hextoldeſham* of the *Saxons*. Till the 33d of *Henry VIII.* it was called a county palatine, but at

* *Hist. Br.* c. xix. I am indebted to Mr. *Harrison* of *Newcastle* for the stricture on *Nennius*.

† *Ammianus Marcellinus*, lib. xxvi. c. 4. lib. xxviii. c. 3.

‡ *Gildas*, c. 12. *Bede*, lib. I. c. 12.

|| *Gildas*, c. 14. *Bede*, lib. I. c. 12.

that period was stripped of its power. In antient times it was a manor belonging to the see of *York*, whose prelates had here a regality and great powers. Their liberties were affirmed to them by the king's council in parlement, in the 21st of *Edward I.* and by a clause in the 13th of *Edward III.* had *jura regalia*, and the right of levying tenths and fifteenths. The parish was also called *Hexhamshire*, having, till the 14th of Queen *Elizabeth*, been a distinct shire; but in that year was united with the county of *Northumberland*.

The town is antient, finely seated on the southern banks, consisting of about five thousand inhabitants, whose chief manufacture is that of shoes and gloves; and it also carries on a considerable trade in tanning. But *Hexham*, like many other places, must vaunt of the glory of past times: in that of the *Romans*, it was probably a station, if one may judge from the half-defaced inscriptions on certain stones that antiquaries have discovered worked up in the walls of the vaults of the church*; the most curious of which is that inscribed with the name of the emperor *Lucius Septimius Severus*. Antiquaries for a time universally agreed, that this place was the *Axelodunum* of the *Notitia*; but Mr. *Horsely*, with much reason removes it to *Burgh*; and conjectures, that *Hexham* might have been the *Epiacum* of *Ptolemy*†.

Very early in the *Saxon* times it grew distinguished by its ecclesiastical splendor. *Hexham* and the adjacent country were part of the crown lands of the kings of *Northumberland*, and settled by king

* *Horsely*, 247. *Gordon*, 183, 185.

† *Horsely*, 109, 369.

BISHOPRICK AND
CONVENT.

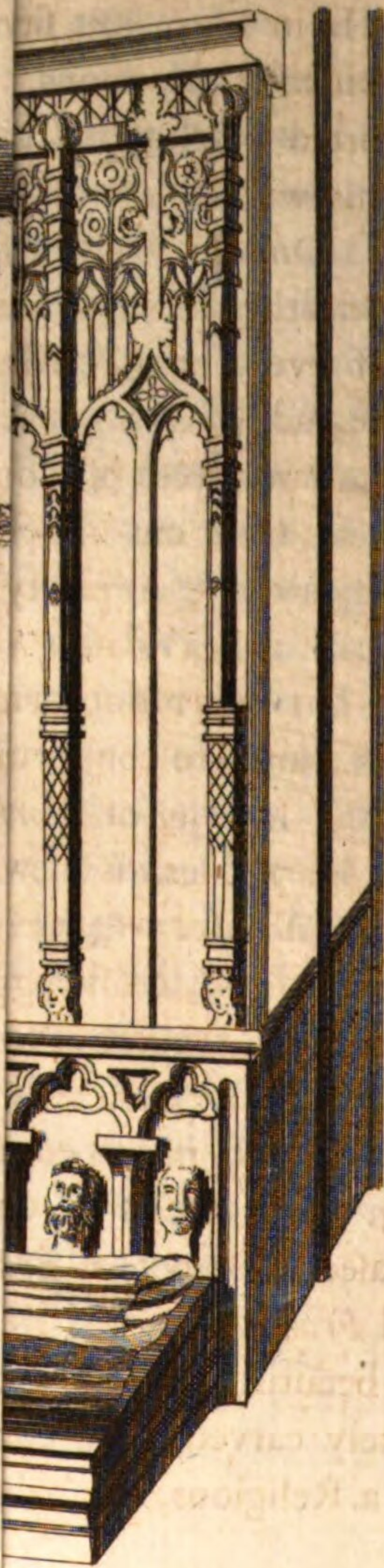
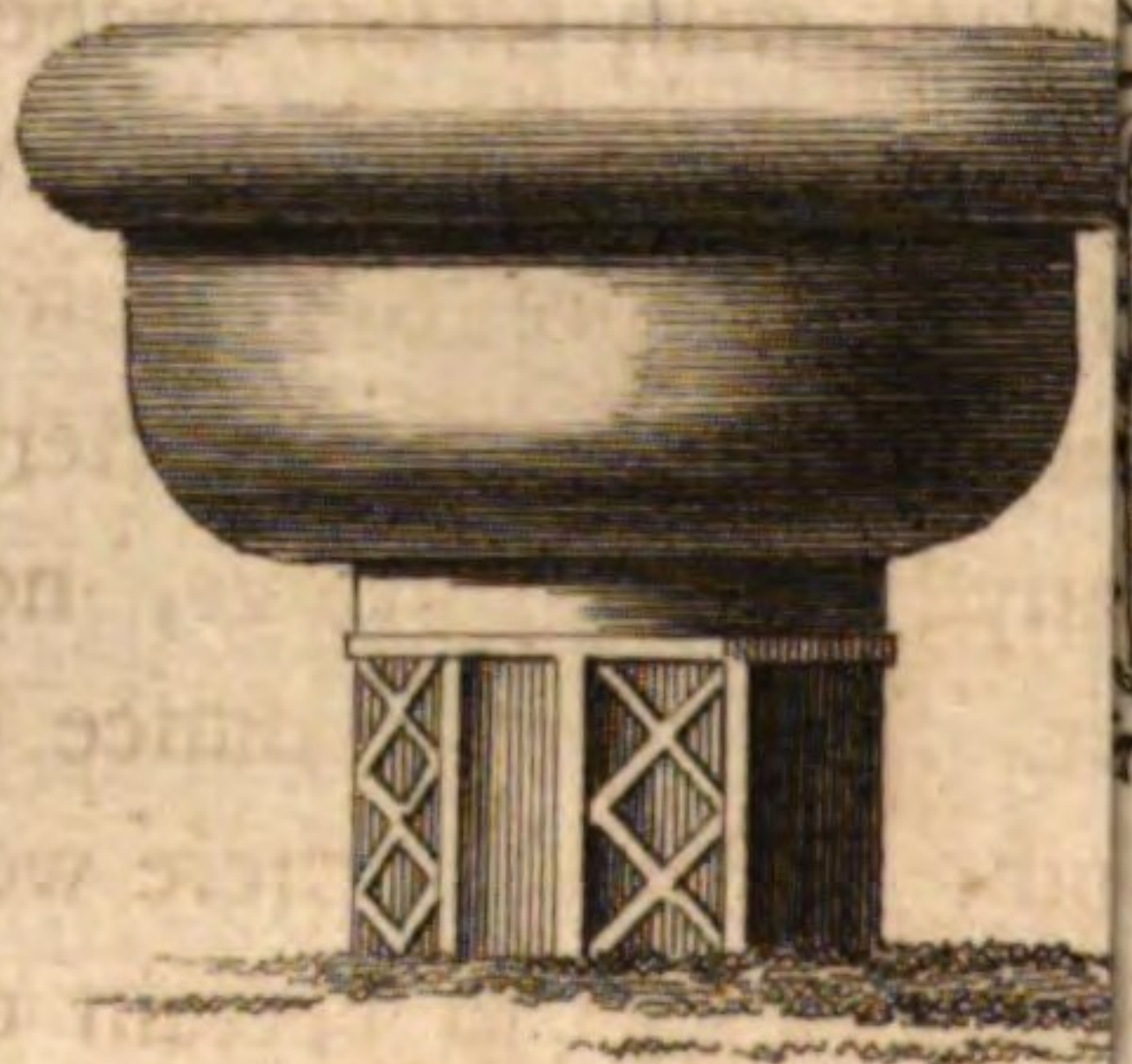
Egfrid, as dower on his queen, *Ethelreda*. *Wilfrid**, bishop of *York*, obtained from the king a grant of it; and here prevailed on him to found a bishoprick, which saw but seven prelates, being overthrown in the *Danish* wars, about the year 821. But the magnificence of the church and monastery, founded here in 674, by *Wilfrid*, is spoken of in the highest terms by antient writers. They celebrate the variety of the buildings, the columns, the ornamental carvings, the oratories, and the crypts; they also relate the pains he was at to obtain artists of the greatest skill from different parts both at home and abroad. They mention the richness of covers for the altars, the gilding of the walls with gold and silver, and the noble library, collected with amazing industry: in few words, say they, there was not such a church to be found on this side of the *Alps*. As this place suffered greatly by the barbarity of the *Danes*, there is no vestige of the antient church. The present building, which, when entire, was large and beautiful, is probably the work of *Thomas* the second, archbishop of *York*, to which see it had been given by *Henry* I. The prelate, struck with the desolation of the place, established here, in 1113, a convent of canons regular of *Augustines*. The architecture is mixed; has much *Gothic*, and a little *Saxon*; and in one part, the narrow sharp-arched windows; all which began to be in use about that reign. The tower is large, and in the centre; the church having been in form of a *Greek* cross; but the west end

* *Eddii Vita S. Wilfridi*, in *Gale's Collection*, III. 62. See more in that magnificent and accurate work, the *History of ELY*, p. 21, 22, by the Rev. Mr. BENTHAM, to whom we are first indebted for this notice from *Richard of Hexham's* account of it.

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YORK
 BISHOPRICK AND
 MONASTERY

See more in the
 account and account
 of the church, by the Rev. Mr.
 Bentham, to whom we are indebted for the account of it.



was quite demolished by the *Scots*, in 1296. The town was also plundered by *David II.* in 1346, but saved from the flames, as he intended it as a magazine for provisions.

The inside is supported by clustered pillars, with *Gothic* arches: the gallery above opens with *Saxon* arches, including in each two of the pointed kind. On the wooden skreen before the choir is painted the dance of death; in each piece the meagre monster is seizing a character of every rank. Many other paintings, now much injured by time, adorned this part. Beneath the dance on a molding are twelve square pieces of wood; (originally there were fourteen) on each is elegantly cut in relief and gilt, a certain capital letter, and in every one a pretty cypher of other letters, which may be thus read. ORATE PRO ANIMA DOMINI THOM: S. PRIOR HUIUS *ecclesiae* QUI FECIT HOC OPUS. The letters in italics are to supply the parts; and are conjectural to supply the sense.

The tomb of *Alfwald I.* king of *Northumberland*, assassinated in 788, by *Sigga* one of his nobles, is shewn beneath an arch, at the south end of the north-east aisle.

An *Umfravil* lies recumbent, cross-legg'd, the privilege of *Croisaders*. On his shield are the arms of the family, who were great benefactors to this abby. Here is also another knight, with the same mark of holy zeal, miscalled the Duke of *Somerfet*, beheaded here in 1463. But the arms on the shield, three gerbes, shew that the deceased was not a *Beaufort*, who quartered the arms of *England* and *France*.

In the choir is a beautiful oratory; of stone below, and wood above, most exquisitely carved, now converted into a pew. Near that is the tomb of a Religious, probably a prior. Above, in a shield,

TOMBS.

shield, are, in *Saxon* characters, the Letters R. I. these being in many parts of the building, are probably the initials of some of the pious benefactors. In a square hole in a corner of the oratory is an uncouth head of *Jupiter*, and in the inside a hare, the emblem of watchfulness; and on the outside is the upper part of some singular figure with a cap pendent on one side of his head; and a hare, or some animal, in his bosom. Against a pillar is a ridiculous figure of a barefooted man, with a great club; perhaps a pilgrim.

FRIDSTOL.

Here is preserved the famous *fridstol*, or stool of peace; for whosoever took possession of it was sure of remission*. This place had the privilege of a sanctuary, which was not merely confined to the church, but extended a mile four ways†, and the limits each way marked by a cross. Heavy penalties were levied on those who dared to violate this sanctuary, by seizing on any criminal within the prescribed bounds; but if they presumed to take him out of the stool‡, the offence was not redeemable by any sum; it was esteemed *botlofs*, beyond the power of pecuniary amends; and the offenders were left to the utmost severity of the church, and suffered excommunication, in old times the most terrible of punishments.

Part of the monastery still remains habitable. It was granted, on the dissolution, to Sir *Reginald Carnaby*; afterwards passed to the *Fenwicks*, and lastly to the *Blackets*. The convent gate is entire,

* In the minster at *Beverley* is a stool of this kind, called by the same name, and destined for the same use.

† *Steeven's Contin. Dugdale*, II. 135.

‡ *Richard of Hexham*, as quoted by *Staveland*, Hist. Ch. 173.

and consists of a fine round arch. This is evidently of a much older date than any of the present remains of the convent. It is of *Saxon* architecture; and perhaps part of the labors of the great *Wilfrid*.

The town-house is built over an antient gate; beyond that is an old square tower, of three floors. The lowest has beneath it two dreadful dungeons, which in this thievish neighborhood, before the accession, were seldom untenanted.

TOWN-HOUSE.

The little rivulet, *Hexold*, which runs by the town, would not merit mention, if it did not give name to the place.

Proceed eastward. About three miles from *Hexham*, cross the *Divil*, on a bridge of two arches. On an eminence is a square tower, peeping picturesquely above the trees. This was part of the estate of the unfortunate Earl of *Derwentwater*, now vested in *Greenwich* hospital. On the banks of this river was fought, in 1463, the bloody battle of *Hexham*, between the *Lancastrians* and *Yorkists*, in which the first were defeated. The meek *Henry* fled with so great precipitation as to lose his *Abacock*, or cap set with jewels, which was carried to his rival at *York*. His faithful consort, *Margaret*, betook herself, with the infant prince, to a neighboring forest, where she was surrounded with robbers, and spoiled of her jewels and rings. The darkness of the night, and a dispute that arose among the banditti about the division of the booty, gave her opportunity of making a second escape: but while she wandered, oppressed with hunger and fatigue, another robber approached with a drawn sword: her spirit now proved her safety. She advanced towards the man, and presenting to him the young prince, called out to him, *here friend, I commit to you the protection*

OCT. 4

BATTLE OF
HEXHAM.

protection of the son of your king. The man, perhaps a *Lancastrian*, reduced by necessity to this course of life, was affected with her gallant confidence, devoted himself to her service, and concealed his royal charge till he found opportunity of conveying them beyond the reach of their enemies.

CORBRIDGE.

Cross at this place the *Watling-street*, which runs directly to *Ebchester*, the antient *Vindomona*: pass the *Tyne*, on a bridge of seven arches, near whose northern end is *Corbridge*, a small town, but formerly considerable; for *Leland* says, that in his time were the names of diverse streets, and great tokens of old foundations. Near *Corbridge* is *Colchester*, a station on the line of the wall, the old *Corstopitum*; the *Roman* way passes through it, and was continued on the other shore by a bridge, whose ruins *Leland* was informed of by the vicar of the parish. Mr. *Horsley* acquaints us, that even in his time some vestiges were to be seen*. A little above is the small stream of *Corve*†. *Leland*, p. 212, of the second volume of his *Collectanea*, relates that king *John*, when he was at *Hexham*, caused great search to be made after a treasure, he had heard was hidden here, but to his disappointments found nothing but stones, old brass wire, iron and lead. Abundance of antiquary treasures have been found here since: among others, an inscription to *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*; another commemorating a cohort, that made part of the wall; here is also a figure of *Victory*, holding in her hand, I think, a flag. But the most curious antiquities are the two *Greek* inscriptions, and the silver plate found in the adjacent grounds. The inscriptions are on two altars. The

ANTIQUITIES.

* *Itin.* v. 112.† *Ibid.*

first is mentioned, p. 71, of the former volume; and was erected by *Pulcher* to the goddess *Astarte*. The other, in the possession of the Duke of *Northumberland*, is adorned on one side with a wreath; on the other, with an ox's head, and a knife; and erected, as the inscription imports, by the chief priestess *Diodora*, to the *Tyrian Hercules* *.

The other antiquity, which is also in his grace's cabinet, is of matchless beauty and rarity: it is a piece of plate, of the weight of a hundred and forty-eight ounces, of an oblong form, twenty inches by fifteen †, with a margin enriched with a running foliage of vine leaves and grapes. The hollow is about an inch beneath. In this is a fine assemblage of deities. *Apollo* appears first, standing at the door of a temple, with wreathed pillars, with capitals of the leaves of *Acanthus*. In one hand is his bow; in the other a laurel branch. His feet stand on a sceptre, and near that his lyre rests against one of the columns. Beneath him is a sunflower, the emblem of *Phæbus*; and a griffin, that poets couple to his chariot.

Ac si PHOEBUS adest, et frenis Grypha jugalem
Riphaeo tripodas repetens destorsit ab axe
Tunc sylvæ, &c.

Claudian. vi. Cons. Honorii.

Vesta sits next to him, veiled and cloathed with a long robe; her back leans against a round pillar, with a globe on the top, and under her the altar, flaming with eternal fire.

* *Horsley, Northumberland, p. 246. Archaeologia. vol. II. 92. 98. vol. III. 324.*

† This description is borrowed from the learned Mr. *Roger Gale's* account, and the print by Mr. *William Shasto*.

Ceres stands next, with her hair turned up, and tied behind: over her forehead a leaf, an emblem of vegetation; and in one hand a blunted spear. Her robe and attitude are elegant. The other hand points to her neck, and passes through a pendent fillet, hanging below her breast. Beneath her feet, and that of the succeeding figure, are two ears, perhaps of corn, but so ill executed as to leave the matter in doubt.

Minerva is placed with her back to *Ceres*. Her figure is by no means equivocal: her helmet, spear, shield, and the head of *Medusa* on her breast, sufficiently mark the goddess. Her right hand is lifted up, as if pointing to another figure, that of *Diana*, dressed and armed for the chase. Her lower garment is short, not reaching to her knee; over that flows a mantle, falling to the middle of her legs, and hanging gracefully over one arm. Her legs dressed in buskins:

*Talia succincta pinguntur crura DIANÆ
Cum sequitur fortes, fortior ipsa feras.*

One hand extends her bow towards *Minerva*; the other holds an arrow: between them is a tree branching over both of them, with several birds perched on it: among them that of *Jove*, immediately over the head of *Minerva*, perhaps to mark her as the daughter of that deity. On the side next to *Diana* is an altar, with a small globular body on it; probably, as my learned antiquary imagines, *libamina ex farre, melle et oleo*.

One leg of that goddess is placed over a rock, on whose side is an urn, with a copious stream flowing from it. The rock
and

and tree recal into Mr. *Gale's* mind, the address of *Horace*, to the same deity :

Montium custos nemorumque virgo.

Between the rock and the altar of eternal fire is a grey-hound, looking up to her, and a dead deer ; both belonging to this goddess of the chase.

Mr. *Gale* imagines it to have been one of the *Lances*, or sacrificing plates, so often mentioned by *Virgil*, on which were placed the lesser victims.

Dona ferunt, cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras.

Continue our ride by the side of the *Tyne*. Reach *Bywell*, a small village, seated in a manor of the same name, which *Guy de Baliol* was invested with, by *William Rufus* *, and which *Hugh de Baliol* held afterwards by the service of five knights fees, and finding thirty soldiers for the defence of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, as his ancestors had done from their first possession †.

BYWELL.

Near the village is a handsome modern house, the seat of Mr. *Fenwick*. A little farther is a square tower, built by the *Nevils*, successors to the *Baliols*, which was forfeited by the rebellion of the Earl of *Westmoreland*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. At that time it was noted for a manufacture of bits, stirrups, and buckles, for the use of the borderers. At the same time, such was the unhappy situation of the place, that the inhabitants, through fear of the thieves of *Tynedale*, were obliged nightly, in summer as well as winter, to bring their cattle and sheep into the street,

* *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 523.

† *Blunt's Antient Tenures*, 14.

and to keep watch at the end; and when the enemy approached, to make hue-and-cry to rouse the people to save their property*. As this was a dangerous county to travel through, the tenants of every manor were bound to guard the judge through the precincts, but no farther. Lord chief justice *North* describes his attendants with long beards, short cloaks, long basket-hilted broadswords, hanging from broad belts, and mounted on little horses, so that their legs and swords touched the ground at every turning. His lordship also informs us, that the sheriff presented his train with arms, i. e. a dagger, knife, penknife, and fork, all together†.

OVINGHAM.
PRUDHOW
CASTLE.

A little beyond *Bywell* are the piers of an old bridge. I have been informed, that workmen have remarked, that these piers never had any spring of arches, the superstructure therefore must have been of wood. Two or three miles farther is the village of *Ovingham*, in which was a cell of three black canons‡, belonging to the monastery of *Hexham*, founded by *Umfranvil*, baron of *Prudhow*, the ruins of whose castle make a fine object on the opposite bank of the river. This family came into *England* with the Conqueror, who bestowed on *Robert with the Beard* the lordship of *Riddesdale*, to be held for ever by the service of defending the country against thieves and wolves with the same sword with which *William* entered *Northumberland*§, and the barony of *Prudhow*, by the service of two knights fees and a half. *Odonel de Umfranvil* in

* *Wallis* II. 148.

† *Life of Lord Keeper Guildford*, 139, 140.

‡ *Tanner's Monast.* 394.

§ *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 504.

1174, supported in this castle a siege against *William I. of Scotland*, who was obliged to retire from before the place: but probably not without damaging the castle; for, we find this same *Odonel*, accused of oppressing and plundering his neighbors in order to repair the roof. It continued in the family till the reign of *Henry VI.* when on the death of the last, it fell by entail to the * *Tailboys*, a short-lived race; for on the execution of Sir *William*, after the battle of *Hexham*, it became forfeited to the crown. The Duke of *Northumberland* is the present owner, his right is derived from the *Percies*, who possessed it for some ages (admitting a few interruptions from attainders, to which the name was subject) but from which they had the merit of emerging with singular honor.

Ride for some miles along the rail-roads, in which the coal is conveyed over to the river; and pass by numbers of coal-pits. The whole road from *Corbridge* is the most beautiful imaginable, on the banks of the river, which runs through a narrow vale, inclosed and highly cultivated. In some parts, the borders are composed of meadows or corn-fields, flanked by slopes, covered with wood. In others, the banks rise suddenly above the water, cloathed with hanging groves. The country is very populous, and several pretty seats embellish the prospects: the back view to the south soon alters to barren and black moors, which extend far into *Durham*, and are, as I am informed, almost pathless.

Reach *Newburn*, a place of note preceding the conquest. In these parts presided *Copst*, created, by *William*, Earl of *Northumberland*, after expelling *Osulf*, a governor, substituted by *Morkar*, the preceding Earl. *Osulf*, being defeated, and forced into woods and deserts,

NEWBURN.

* *Idem.* 508.

gathered

gathered new forces, obliged *Coppi* to take refuge in the church, which he set on fire; seized him as he shunned the flames, and cut off his head *.

In the last century, this village was infamous for the defeat of the *English*, in 1640, by the *Scots*, who passed through the deep river in the face of our army, drawn on the opposite bank ready to receive them. A panic seized our forces and their commander; with this difference: the troops were ashamed of their flight, and wished to repair their disgrace, and to revenge it on a foe, that hardly credited its own success; but the timid general, uninfluenced by the same sense of honor, never afterwards turned his face to the enemy †.

At this place quit the river, and after ascending a bank, reach the fine road that extends from *Carlisle* to *Newcastle*, almost following the course of the wall.

CONDERCUM.

At a mile's distance from *Newcastle*, pass over the site of *Condercum*, the modern *Benwel*, where several inscriptions have been found, preserved in *Horsely*. The most remarkable is the altar, dedicated to *Jupiter Dolichenus*, who, with the last addition, is supposed by antiquaries to preside over iron-mines ‡; but in my opinion their arguments are an errant waste of paper. Opposite to this place the *Derwent* discharges itself into the *Tyne*.

Reach

N E W C A S T L E ;

NEWCASTLE.

a vast town, seated on the steep banks of the *coaly TYNE*, the *Vedra* of *Ptolemy*, joined by the bridge to *Gateshead*, in *Durham*, and appears

* *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 54.

† *Clarendon*, I. 144. *Whitelock*, 35.

‡ *Horsely*, 209.

as part of it. The lower streets and *chares*, or alleys, are extremely narrow, dirty, and in general ill-built; consisting often of brew-houses, malt-houses, granaries, ware-houses, and cellars. The keel-men chiefly inhabit the suburb of *Sandgate* and the *North-shore*, a mutinous race, for which reason the town is always garrisoned. In the upper part, are several handsome streets.

The origin of this place is evidently *Roman*, like that of many of our great towns and cities. This was the *Pons Ælii*, a station on the line of the wall, where the *Romans* had a bridge to the opposite shore. No altars or inscriptions are extant to prove the name: a great and populous town has covered the antient site, and destroyed, or absorbed into it every vestige of antiquity. Some part of the wall, which passed through the space now occupied by the present buildings must be excepted; for workmen have in the course of digging the foundations of new houses, struck on parts of it. There is also shewn at *Pandon gate*, the remains of one of the antient mural towers; and at the *Carpenter's tower* was another. *As old as PANDON GATE*, is a common proverb in these parts, which shews its reputed antiquity. The wall had passed from the west, through the *Vicarage* gardens, the *Groat* market, the north part of *St. Nicholas's church*, and from thence to *Pandon gate*.

PONS ÆLII.

After the *Romans* had deserted this island, it is not probable that this station should be entirely desolated; but we know nothing relating to it from that period, for some centuries from that great event, besides a bare name, *Monk-chester*; which shews that it was possessed by the *Saxons*, and noted for being the habitation of religious men. These proved the victims to the impious barbarity of some unknown enemy, who extirpated throughout these parts every house of

MONK-CHESTER;

of devotion. In all *Northumberland* there was not a monastery; so that in 1074, when *Aldwin*, *Alsvin*, and *Remfrid**, made their holy visitation to this place, they scarcely discovered even a church standing, and not a trace of the congenial pietists they expected to find. Their destruction must have been early; for the venerable *Bede*, who died in 735, takes no notice of the place, though he mentions *Jarrow* †, a convent, on the southern side of the *Tyne*, not remote from it. The ruin therefore of the place cannot be attributed to the *Danes*, whose first invasion did not take place till after the death of that historian.

now, NEWCASTLE.

It continued an inhabited place in the year 1080, when *Robert Courthose*, son to *William* the Conqueror, returning from his expedition against *Scotland*, halted here with his army, and then built the present tower, that goes by his name; and changed at the same time that of *Monk-chester* into *Newcastle*, whether from the novelty of the building, or in opposition to some antient fortress, the work of the *Romans* or *Saxons*, is not certain. From this time may be dated the importance of the place; for the advantage of living in this border country, under the security of a fortress, soon caused a resort of people. If it is true, that *David* I. (who was possessed of it as Earl of *Northumberland*) founded here two monasteries and a nunnery ‡, it was a place of note before the year 1153, the time of that prince's death.

The walls of *Newcastle* are pretty entire, with ramparts of earth

* *Hollinshead*. II. p. 11.

† *Hist. Eccl. lib. v. c. 21. p. 210. Vita Cudberti, c. 35. p. 254.*

‡ *Tanner*, 391, *Keith*.

within

within, and a foss without. *Leland** informs us, that they were begun in the reign of *Edward* I. and completed in that of *Edward* III. He ascribes their origin to the misfortune of a rich citizen, who was taken prisoner by the *Scots* out of the middle of the town. On his redemption, he endeavoured to prevent for the future a similar disaster; for he immediately began to secure his native place by a wall; and, by his example, the rest of the merchants promoted the work: and it appears, that in the 19th of *Edward* I. they obtained the royal licence for so salutary an end†. The circuit of the walls are rather more than two miles; but at present there are very considerable buildings on their outsides. All the principal towers are round: there are generally two machecollated towers between every two, which project a little over the wall.

Robert's tower was of great strength; square, and surrounded with two walls; the height eighty-two feet; the square on the outside, sixty-two by fifty-four; the walls thirteen feet thick, with galleries gained out of them. Within was a chapel. Not long after the building, it was besieged on the rebellion of *Robert Mowbray* against *William Rufus*‡, and taken. The town was taken by treachery by the *Scots*, in 1135, or the first year of King *Stephen*, nor was it restored to the *English* before 1156, when, at *Chester*, *Malcolm* IV. ceded to *Henry* II. the three northern counties. From that time, neither castle nor town underwent any siege, till the memorable one, in 1644, when, after a leaguer of two months, it was taken by storm, by the *Scots*, under the Earls of *Callendar* and *Leven*.

ROBERT'S TOWER.

* *Leland's Itinerary*, V. 115.

† *Gardner's English Grievances*, c. iv.

‡ *Bourne*, 110.

PANDON GATE.

There were seven gates to the city. That of *Pandon*, or *Pampedon*, is most remarkable, leading to the old town of that name, united to *Newcastle* in 1299. It is said that the kings of *Northumberland* had a palace here, and that the house was called *Pandon-hall**.

This town was frequently the rendezvous of the *English* barons, when summoned on any expedition against *Scotland*: and this was also the place of interview between the monarchs of each kingdom, for the adjusting of treaties. The kings of *England* resided at the *Side*, an appendage to the castle, since called *Lumley-place*, being afterwards the habitation of the Lords *Lumlies*. The kings and nobility of *Scotland* resided at the *Scotch* inn: the Earls of *Northumberland* at a great house of the same name; and the *Nevils* had another, styled *Westmoreland-place*.

CONVENTS.

The religious houses were numerous: the most antient was a nunnery, contemporary with the conquest †, to which *Agas*, mother to *Margaret*, Queen of *Scotland*, and *Christian* her sister, retired after the death of *Malcolm*, at *Alnwick* ‡. Near the dissolution, here were ten nuns of the *Benedictine* order, whose revenues amounted but to thirty-six pounds per annum.

Poor as these sisters were, they were more opulent than the *Carmelites*, or white friers, founded here by *Edward* I. whose income amounted but to nine pounds eleven and four-pence, to support a prior, seven friers, and two novices, found there at the reformation ||.

In the close of this house was a fraternity, styled the brethren of

* *Bourne*, 134, 138.

† *Tanner*, 391.

‡ *Leland's Collect.* II. 531.

|| *Bourne*, 38.

the penance of JESUS CHRIST, or the brethren of the sack, to whom *Henry III.* gave the place called the *Calgarth*.

The *Dominicans* had a house founded by *Sir Peter Scot*, first mayor of *Newcastle*, and his son, about the middle of the 13th century. At the dissolution, here were a prior and twelve friers. The remains of this house are engraven by *Mr. Grose*.

The *Franciscans*, or grey friers, had an establishment here, founded by the family of the *Carliols*, in the time of *Henry III.* In this place *Charles I.* was confined after he had put himself into the hands of his *Scotch* subjects. Part is still remaining, and with some additional building, the residence of *Sir Walter Blacket*. The famous *Duns Scotus*, the *Doctor Subtilis*, was of this house. He died of an apoplexy, was too suddenly buried, and coming to life in his tomb, dashed out his brains in the last struggle.

The monastery of *Augustines* was founded here by a Lord *Rofs* of *Werk*, in the reign of *Edward I.*

When the grievous distemper of the leprosy raged in these kingdoms, the piety of our ancestors erected *asyla* for those poor wretches who were driven from the society of mankind. *Henry I.* founded an hospital here for their reception; and fixed a master, brethren, and sisters; but when this disease abated, the house was appointed for the poor visited with the pestilence: a scourge that heaven in its favor has freed us from. Here were besides four other hospitals, founded for the pious purposes of redeeming the captive, for the reception of pilgrims or travellers, for the relief of distressed clergy, or the interring of the poor. Each of these in general the establishment of individuals: our present foundations the united charity of the mites of multitudes. How unequal are the merits!

HOSPITALS.

MODERN CHARITIES.

But the more modern charities in this town are very considerable: firstly, the general infirmary for the sick of the counties of *Durham*, *Northumberland*, and *Newcastle*, which, from its institution to 1771, has discharged, cured, about thirteen thousand patients. The second, is the lying-in hospital, for married women; and another charity for the support of those who lie-in at their own houses. Thirdly, a public hospital, for the reception of lunatics. Fourthly, the *Keelmen's* hospital, a square building, with cloisters, founded, in 1702, by the poor keelmen, who allowed a penny per tide for that purpose. Besides these, are numbers of charity-schools, and hospitals for the reception of the aged of both sexes.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH.

The tower of *St. Nicholas's* church is very justly the boast of the inhabitants. Its height is a hundred and ninety-four feet; round the top are several most elegant pinnacles, from whose base spring several very neat arches, that support the lanthorn, an open edifice, ornamented with other pinnacles of uncommon lightness. The church was originally founded in the reign of *Henry I.* The tower, built in the time of *Henry VI.* by *Robert Rhodes*; and on the bottom of the belfry is an entreaty to pray for the soul of the founder.

EXCHANGE.

The exchange contains variety of apartments, and also the courts of justice for the town. The front towards the river is enriched with two series of columns, and is of the architecture of the period of *James I.* The builder, *Robert Trollop*, is buried opposite to it in the church-yard of *Gateshead*. His statue pointing towards the exchange stood formerly over his grave, with these lines under his feet:

Here

I N S C O T L A N D.

309

Here lies *Robert Trollop*,
Who made yon stones roll-up.
When death took his soul-up,
His body fill'd this hole-up.

Newcastle is divided into four parishes, with two chapels*, and about a dozen meeting-houses; and is a county containing a small district of ten miles circuit, a privilege bestowed on it by *Henry IV.* rendering it independent of *Northumberland*. It first sent members to parliament in the reign of *Edward I.* † and was also honored with a sword of state. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, sheriff, and twelve aldermen. Their revenues are considerable. An annual allowance is made to the mayor of a thousand pounds, besides a coach, furnished mansion-house, and servants: he has also extra-allowances for entertaining the judges on their circuit, who lodge at the mayor's house. The sheriff has also a handsome allowance for a public table. The receipts of the corporation in *October*, 1774, were 2036*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* the disbursements 19445*l.* It is reckoned, that between this town and *Gateshead*, there are thirty thousand inhabitants, exclusive of those who live on each side of the river, adjacent to both places ‡. The exports are very considerable, consisting of coals, lead, glass, salt, bacon, salmon, and grinding-stones. Here are not fewer than sixteen glass-houses, three sugar-houses, great manufactures of steel and iron, besides those of wrought iron at *Swakwell*, three miles up the river: also another of broad and narrow woollen cloth, which is carried on with great success, and not fewer than

NUMBER OF
PEOPLE.

EXPORTS.

* If *Gateshead* is included, five parishes and four chapels.

† *Willis*, III. 95.

‡ *Hutton's map*, 1772.

thirty

thirty thousand firkins of butter are annually sent abroad; and of tallow, forty thousand hundreds.

COALS.

The great export of this place is coal, for which it has been noted for some centuries. It is not exactly known at what time that species of fuel was first dug. It is probable that it was not very early in general use. That the *Romans* sometimes made use of it appears in our former volume *; but since wood was the fuel of their own country, and *Britain* was over-run with forests, it was not likely that they would pierce into the bowels of the earth for a less grateful kind. But it was exported to foreign parts long before it was in use in *London*; for *London* likewise had its neighboring forests. We find that in 1234, *Henry III.* confirms to the good people of *Newcastle* the charter of his father, King *John*, granting them the privilege of digging coals in the *Castle-moor*, and converting them to their own profit, in aid of their fee-farm rent of a hundred a year †; which moor was afterwards granted to them in property by *Edward III.* The time of the first exportation of coals to *London* does not appear. In 1307, the 35th year of *Edward I.* they were considered in the capital as a nuisance; for on the repeated complaints of prelates, nobles, commons of parlement, and inhabitants of *London*, against the stench and smoke of coals used by brewers, dyers, and other artificers, the King issued out his proclamation against the use of them: which being disregarded, a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to punish the disobedient with fines for the first offence, and

* p. 55.

† *Anderson's Dict. I. III. 188.* *Henry III.* among other privileges, granted by charter to the merchants of *Newcastle* and their heirs, that no *Jew* should stay or dwell in their town, *Madox, Hist. Exch.* edition 1759. p. 259.

for the second, by the destruction of their furnaces *. In 1379, we find that their use was not only tolerated, but their consumption made beneficial to the state; for, in that year, a duty of sixpence per ton each quarter of a year was imposed on ships coming from *Newcastle* †. In 1421, the trade became so important as to engage the regulations of government, and orders were given about the lengths of the keels, so that the quantity of coal might be ascertained. From that period the commerce advanced continually. The present state may be collected from the following view of the shipping :

Ships.	Tons.	Chaldr. coals.	Cwt. lead.	
3585	689,090	330,200	123,370	coast trade.
363	49,124	21,690	30,064	foreign parts.
Tot. 3948	738,214	351,890	153,434 ‡	

There are about twenty-four considerable collieries, which lie at different distances, from five to eighteen miles from the river. The coal is brought down in waggons along rail roads, and discharged from certain covered places called *Staitbs*, built at the edge of the water, into the keels or boats, which have the advantage of the tide flowing five or six miles above the town.

COLLIERIES.

These boats are strong, clumsy, and oval, and carry twenty tons apiece. About four hundred and fifty are constantly employed : they are sometimes navigated with a square sail, but generally by two very large oars, one on the side, plied by a man and a boy; the other at the stern, by a single man, serving both as oar and rudder. Most

KEELS.

* *Stow's Chron.* 209. *Prynne on Coke's Institute*, 182.

† *Fœdera*, VII. 220.

‡ *Hutton's map*, 1772.

of

of these keels go down to *Shields*, a port near the mouth of the river, about ten miles from *Newcastle*, where the large ships lie; for none exceeding between three and four hundred tons can come as high as the town. I must not omit that the imports of this place are very considerable. It appears that, in 1771,

810 ships, carrying 77,880, tons from foreign parts.	
<u>140</u>	<u>18,650</u> coasting trade.
950	96,530

were entered at this port; and that the customs for coal, amount to 41,000*l.* per annum, besides the 15,000*l.* payed to the Duke of *Richmond*, at one shilling per chaldron on all sent coastways.

BRIDGE.

Leave *Newcastle*, and cross the *Tyne*, in the ferry-boat. Midway, have a full view of the ruins of the bridge, and of the destruction made by the dreadful flood of *November*, 1771, which bore down four arches, and twenty-two houses, with six of the inhabitants: one of the houses remained for a time suspended over the water; the shrieks of the devoted inmates were for a long space heard, without the possibility of affording them relief.

This bridge was of stone, and had stood above five hundred years. It consisted first of twelve arches, but by the contraction of the river by the quays on the northern side, was reduced to nine. The houses on the bridge were, generally, built at distances from each other. About the middle, was a handsome tower with an iron gate, used by the corporation for a temporary prison. At the south end, was (formerly) another tower, and a draw-bridge.

By the antient name of the station on the northern bank, *Pons Ælii*,
it

it is evident, that there had been a bridge here in the time of the *Romans*; and I am informed that there are still vestiges of a road pointing directly to it from *Chester-le-street*. I cannot help thinking, that part of the *Roman* bridge remained there till very lately; for, from the observation of workmen upon the old piers, those, as well as the piers of the bridge at *Bywell*, seem, originally, to have been formed without any springs for arches. This was a manner of building used by the *Romans*; witness the bridge built over the *Danube* by *Trajan**, at *Severin*, twenty *Hungarian* miles from *Belgrade*, whose piers, I believe, still exist†. *Adrian* was probably the

* *Brown's Travels*, 3. *Monfaucon*, *Antiq.* IV. part i. p. 185. tab. cxv. *Brown*, by mistake, attributes it to *Adrian*.

† *Severin* is a ruined place, a few miles above the remains of *Trajan's* bridge, which are still existing, about five *English* miles below *Demirkapi*, or the Iron Gate. This is a narrow passage in the *Danube*. A quarter of an hour's walk from these remains, is an old ruined castle on the northern shore; and the next place below it is called *Tcherni-grad*, or *Mauro-castro*. Count *Marfigli* *Topogr. Danub.* tom. II. p. 22. t. x. mentions, that the river, at the place, is not quite 1000 yards wide, and that the piers can be seen at low water only; the distance of the two first of them is of $17\frac{1}{2}$ fathom, and supposing all the others to be equidistant, there must have been twenty-three in all. The masonry seems to consist of a strong cement and a number of pebbles, faced with bricks; and he observed several ranges of square holes, which probably were practised in the piers for the insertion of oak-timbers to form the bridge upon, which had not the least springs for arches. Captain *de Schad*, in the *Austrian* service, who, in the year 1740, navigated down the *Danube*, in the retinue of the ambassador to the *Porte*, and Count *Ublefeld*, saw these low piers of *Trajan's* bridge, near *Tchernetz*, probably the same place with the abovementioned *Tcherni-grad*, and thought them to be of freestone. *Topowitch* *Enquiries on the Sea*, p. 203 and 241. *Nicholas Ernst Kleeman*, a merchant, found these piers still existing in the year 1768; but thinks

the founder of the bridge at *Newcastle*, which was called after his family-name *Pons Ælii*, in the same manner as *Jerusalem* was styled *Ælia Capitolina*, and the games he instituted at *Pincum*, in *Mæsia*, *Æliana Pincensia*. The coins discovered on pulling down some of the piers, in 1774, confirm my opinion. Several were discovered, but only three or four rescued from the hands of the workmen. All of them are coins, posterior to the time of *Adrian*, probably deposited there in some later repairs. One is a beautiful *Faustina the elder*, after her deification. Her forehead is bound with a small *tiara*; her hair full, twisted, and dressed *a la moderne*; round is inscribed *DIVA FAUSTINA*. On the reverse is *Ceres*, with a torch in one hand, and ears of corn in the other; the inscription, *AUGUSTA. S. C.*

The next has the laureated head of *Antoninus Pius*. On the reverse, *Apollo*, with a *patera* in one hand; a *plectrum* in the other; the legend so much defaced as to be illegible.

The third is of *Lucius Verus* (like that of *Faustina*, after consecration). On the reverse is a magnificent funeral pile, and the word, *CONSECRATIO, S. C.*

The original superstructure of this bridge was probably of wood, like that over the *Danube*: and continued, made with the same material, for several centuries. Notice is taken of it in the reign of *Richard I.* when *Philip Poiétiers*, bishop of *Durham*, gave licence to the burgeses of *Gateshead*, to give wood to whomsoever they pleased,

the work looked more like rocks washed out by the stream than like piers; though he confesses to have seen some masonry upon the northern shore, consisting of brick and freestone, joined by a mortar as hard as the stones themselves. *N. E. Kleeman's Journey through Krim-Tartary and Turkey, 1768—1770.*

to be spent about the river *Tyne*; which is supposed to mean in the repairs of the bridge and quay on the part belonging to *Durham*: for one third belongs to the bishop, and two to the town. So that, after it was destroyed in 1248 by a furious fire, the bishop and the town united in the expence of building the stone bridge, of which this calamity was the origin. The prelate (*Walter Kirkham*) had the advantage in this: for, armed with spiritual powers, he issued out indulgencies from all penances to every one that would assist either with money or labor. The town also applied to other bishops for their assistance in promoting so good a work; and they, in consequence, granted their indulgencies: but then the clergy of the north were directed by their archdeacon, to prefer the indulgencies of their own prelate to any other. In the end, both parties succeeded, and the money raised, was given to *Laurentius*, master of the bridge.

The boundaries of the bridge were strictly preserved. *Edward III.* by writ, 1334, forbids the mayor and sheriffs of *Newcastle* to suffer their ships to lie on the southern side. And several other proofs may be brought of the strict observance of these rights of the bishop. By the calamity of *November 17th, 1771*, this part of the bridge was greatly damaged. An act was therefore passed this year, to enable the present bishop, and his successors, to raise a sum of money by annuities equal to the purpose. Cross the water, and land in the bishoprick of

D U R H A M.

Enter *Gateshead*; a considerable place, built on the steep banks of the southern side of the river, containing about five hundred and

GATESHEAD.

fifty houses. *Camden* supposes it to have been the ancient *Gabrosentum*, and that it retained part of the name in its present *Goatshead*, as if derived from the *British* *Gafr*, a goat. Mr. *Horsely* justly imagines this place to have been too near to *Pons Ælii* for the *Romans* to have another station here, therefore removes it to *Drumburgh*. It appears to me to have been very little altered from the old *Saxon* name, *Geats-bevod*; or, the head of the road: and that it was so styled from being the head of the *Roman* military way those new invaders found there.

It was a place eminent for ecclesiastical antiquity. *Bede* mentions, under the year 653, *Uttan*, brother of *Adda*, who had been abbot of a monastery here*; but no reliques of it now exist. Here are the ruins of a beautiful chapel†, belonging to a hospital dedicated to St. *Edmund*, where four chaplains were appointed. The founder was *Nicholas Farnham*, bishop of *Durham*, about the year 1247. In the reign of *Henry VI.* it was granted to the nuns of St. *Bartholomew*, in *Newcastle*, and in that of *Edward VI.* to the mayor and burgessees of *Newcastle*. Here was besides another hospital, dedicated to the HOLY TRINITY, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry III.* to which *Henry de Ferlinton* gave a farm, to find a chaplain, and maintain three poor men. This was re-founded by *James I.* in 1610.

Hugh Pudsey granted to the burgessees of *Gateshead* liberty of forestage, on paying a small acknowledgement. *Edward VI.* annexed this place to *Newcastle*; but his successor *Mary* restored it again to the church of *Durham*.

* Lib. III. c. 21.

† Engraven by Mr. *Grose*.

Pass over a barren common, full of coal-pits; then, through a rich country, inclosed and mixed with wood. Descend into a rich hollow; reach the small town of *Chester le Street*, the *Cuneacestre* of the *Saxons*: a small town, with a good church and fine spire. Within are ranged, in nice order, a complete series of monuments of the *Lumley* family, from the founder *Liulphus*, down to *John Lord Lumley*, who collected them from old monasteries, or caused them to be made a-new, and obtained, in 1594, a licence from *Tobias Matthews*, bishop of *Durham*, for placing them there. Over each is an inscription, with their names or history. The most remarkable is that of *Liulphus*, an *Anglo-Saxon* of distinction, who, during the distractions that reigned on the conquest, retired to these parts, and became so great a favourite with *Walcher*, bishop of *Durham*, as to raise the envy of his chaplain *Leofwin*, who villainously caused *Liulphus* to be murdered, by one *Gilbert*, in his house near *Durham*. The bishop lay under suspicion of conniving at the horrid deed. The friends of *Liulphus* rose to demand justice: they obtained an interview with the bishop at *Gateshead*; but the prelate, instead of giving the desired satisfaction, took refuge in the church with the two offenders. On which the enraged populace, first sacrificing *Gilbert* and the bishop, set the church on fire, and gave the deserved punishment to the original contriver of the mischief.

In the *Saxon* times *Chester le Street* was greatly respected, on account of the reliques of *St. Cuthbert*, deposited here by bishop *Eardulf*, for fear of the *Danes*, who at that time, (about 884) ravaged the country. His shrine became afterwards an object of great devotion. King *Athelstan*, on his expedition to *Scotland*, paid it a visit, to obtain, by intercession of the saint, success on his arms; bestowed a multitude of

CHESTER LE
STREET.

OF LIULPHUS.

RELIQUES OF ST.
CUTHBERT.

of gifts on the church, and directed, in case he died in his enterprise, that his body should be interred there. I must not omit, that at the same time that this place was honoured with the remains of *St. Cuthbert*, the bishoprick of *Lindesfarn* was removed here, and endowed with all the lands between the *Tyne* and the *Were*, the present county of *Durham*. It was styled *St. Cuthbert's* patrimony. The inhabitants had great privileges, and always thought themselves exempt from all military duty, except that of defending the body of their saint. The people of the north claimed this exemption, on account of their being under a continual necessity of defending the marches, and opposing the incursions of the *Scots*. The same excuse was pleaded by the town of *Newcastle* for not sending members to parliament. *Rymer** produces a discharge from *Henry III.* to *Robert* bishop of *Durham*, *Peter de Brus*, and others, of having performed the military service they owed the king, for forty days, along with his son *Edward*. They, with the rest of this northern tract, asserted that they were *Hali-werke folks*, that they were enrolled for holy work; that they held their lands to defend the body of the saint; and those in particular in his neighborhood, were not bound to march beyond the confines of their country. In fact, *Chester le Street* was parent of the see of *Durham*; for when the reliques were removed there, the see, in 995, followed them. *Tanner* says, that probably a chapter of monks, or rather secular canons, attended the body at this place from its first arrival: but bishop *Beke*, in 1286, in honor of the saint, made the church collegiate, and established here a dean, and suitable ecclesiastics; and, among other privi-

* *Fœdera*, I. 835.

leges, gives the dean a right of fishing on the *Were*, and the tythe of fish*.

At a small distance from the town, stands *Lumley-castle*, the antient seat of the name. It is a square pile, with a court in the middle, and a square tower at each corner; is modernized into an excellent house, and one of the seats of the Earl of *Scarborough*. It is said to have been built in the time of *Edward I.* by Sir *Robert de Lumley*, and enlarged by his son Sir *Marmaduke*. Prior to that, the family residence was at *Lumley*, (from whence it took the name) a village a mile south of the castle, where are remains of a very old hall-house, that boasts a greater antiquity. The former was not properly castellated, till the year 1392, when Sir *Ralph* (the first Lord *Lumley*) obtained from *Richard II.* *Licentiam castrum suum de Lomley de novo ædificandum, muro de petra et calce batellare et kernellare et castrum illud sic batellatum, et kernellatum tenere, &c.* This Sir *Ralph* was a faithful adherent to his unfortunate sovereign, and lost his life in his cause, in the insurrection, in the year 1400, against the usurping *Henry*. There are no dates, except one on a square tower; I. L. 1570, when, I presume, it was re-built by *John Lord Lumley*.

LUMLEY CASTLE.

The house is a noble repository of portraits, of persons eminent in the sixteenth century.

PORTRAITS.

The brave, impetuous, presuming, *Robert*, Earl of *Essex*, appears in full length, dressed in black, covered with white embroidery. A romantic nobleman, of parts without discretion; who fell a sacrifice to his own passions, and a vain dependence for safety on those of an

EARL OF ESSEX.

* *Dugdale, Mon. II. part II. p. 5.*

aged queen, doting with unseasonable love; and a criminal credulity in the insinuation of his foes.

SIR T. MORE.

Sir *Thomas More*; a half length, dressed in that plainness of apparel which he used, when the dignity of office was laid aside: in a furred robe, with a coarse capuchin cap. He was the most virtuous, and the greatest character of his time; who, by a circumstance that might humiliate human nature, fell a victim for a religious adherence to his own opinion; after being a violent persecutor of others, for firmness to the dictates of their own conscience. To such inconsistencies are the best of mankind liable!

EARL OF SURRY.

The gallant, accomplished, poetical Earl of *Surry*; in black, with a sword and dagger, the date 1545. The ornament (says Mr. *Walpole*) of a boisterous, yet not unpolished court; a victim to a jealous tyrant, and to family discord. The articles alledged against him, and his conviction, are the shame of the times.

COUNTESS OF
LINCOLN.

A portrait of a lady in a singular dress of black and gold, with a red and gold petticoat, dated 1560. This is called *Elizabeth*, third wife of *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, the fair *Geraldine*, celebrated so highly by the Earl of *Surry*; but so ill-favored in this picture, that I must give it to his first wife, *Elizabeth Blount*. *Geraldine* was the young wife of his old age. Her portrait at *Woburn* represents her an object worthy the pen of the amorous *Surry*.

AMBROSE EARL OF
WARWICK.

Ambrose *Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick*, son of the great *Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*. His dress a bonnet, furred cloak, small ruff, and pendant *George*. This peer followed the fortunes of his father, but was received into mercy, and restored in blood; was
created

created Earl of *Warwick* by Queen *Elizabeth*, and proved a gallant and faithful subject. He died in 1589, and lies under an elegant brass tomb in the chapel at *Warwick*.

Sir *William Peter*, or *Petre*, native of *Devonshire*, fellow of *All-Souls* college, and afterwards secretary of state to four princes; *Henry VIII.* *Edward VI.* *Mary*, and *Elizabeth*. His prudence, in maintaining his post in reigns of such different tempers, is evident; but in that of *Mary* he attended only to politics; of *Elizabeth*, to religion *.

SIR WILLIAM
PETER.

The first Earl of *Bedford*, engraven among the illustrious heads.

A half-length of the famous eccentric physician and chymist of the fifteenth century, *Philip Theophrastus PARACELSUS Bombast de Hohenheim*: on the picture is added also the title of *Aureolus*. The cures he wrought were so very surprizing in that age, that he was supposed to have recourse to supernatural aid; and probably, to give greater authority to his practice, he might insinuate that he joined the arts medical and magical. He is represented as a very handsome man, bald, in a close black gown, with both hands on a great sword, on whose hilt is inscribed the word *Azor*. This was the name of his familiar spirit, that he kept imprisoned in the pommel, to consult on emergent occasions. *Butler* humorously describes this circumstance:

PARACELSUS.

Bombastus kept a devil's bird
Shut in the pommel of his sword;
That taught him all the cunning pranks
Of past or future mountebanks. †

* *Dugdale's Baron.* II. 388. *Prince's Worthies of Devonshire*, 498.

† *Hudibras*, part II. c. iii.

SIR ANTHONY
BROWN.

A head of Sir *Anthony Brown*, a favorite of *Henry VIII.* with a bushy beard, bonnet, and order of the garter. He was master of the horse to that prince, and appointed by him one of the executors of his will; and of the council to his young successor.

JOHN LORD
LUMLEY.

Two full lengths of *John Lord Lumley*: one in rich armour; a grey beard; dated 1588, æt. 54. the other in his robes, with a glove and handkerchief in one hand; a little black scull-cap, white beard; dated 1591. This, I believe, was the performance of *Richard Stevens*, an able statuary, painter, and medallist, mentioned by Mr. WALPOLE *.

This illustrious nobleman, restored the monuments that are in the neighboring church, was a patron of learning, and a great collector of books, assisted by his brother-in-law, *Humphrey Lbuid*, the famous antiquary. The books were afterwards purchased by *James I.* and proved the foundation of the royal library. Mr. *Granger* says, that they are a very valuable part of the *British Museum*.

His first wife, *Jane Fitzallan*, daughter of the Earl of *Arundel*; in black robes, with gloves in her hand. She was a lady of uncommon learning, having translated, from the *Greek* into *Latin*, some of the orations of *Isocrates*, and the *Iphigenia* of *Euripides* into *English*. She compliments her father highly in a dedication to him, prefixed to one of the orations, which begins, "*Cicero, Pater honoratissime, illustris.*" She died before him, and was buried at *Cheame* in *Surry* †.

EARL OF
ARUNDEL.

The Earl himself, the last of that name; a three-quarters piece. His valour distinguished him in the reign of *Henry VIII.* when he

* Anecd. Painting, I. 161.

† She was dead before *December 30th*, 1579, as appears by her father's will. Vide *Ballard's BRITISH Ladies*, 86.

ran with his squadron close under the walls of *Boulogne*, and soon reduced it. In the following reign, he opposed the misused powers of the unhappy protector, *Somerſet*; and yet declined connection with the great *Northumberland*. He ſupported the juſt rights of *Queen Mary*; was imprifoned by the former, but on the revolution was employed to arreſt the abject fallen duke. He was cloſely attached to his royal miſtreſs by ſimilitude of religion. In his declining years, he aimed at being huſband to *Queen Elizabeth**. Had her majeſty deigned to put herſelf under the power of man, ſhe never would have given the preference to age. On his diſappointment, he went abroad; and, on his return, firſt introduced into *England* the uſe of coaches †.

A half length of that artful ſtateſman, *Robert Earl of Saluſbury*, miniſter of the laſt years of *Elizabeth*, and the firſt of *James I.*

ROBERT EARL OF
SALUSBURY.

Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of *Suſſex*, a full length; young and handſome: his body armed, the reſt of his dreſs white; a ſtaff in his right hand, his left reſting on a ſword; on a table a hat, with a vaſt plume. This motto, *amando et fidendo troppo, ſon ruinato*. This nobleman was a conſiderable character in the reigns of *Mary* and *Elizabeth*; frequently employed in embaſſies; in both reigns deputy of *Ireland*; and in the firſt, an active perſecutor of the proteſtants. He conformed outwardly to the religion of his new miſtreſs; was appointed by her preſident of the north, and commanded againſt, and ſuppreſſed, the rebellion of the Earls of *Northumberland* and *Westmoreland*, notwithstanding he ſecretly ap-

RATCLIFF, EARL
OF SUSSEX.

* *Camden's Annals. Kennet, 383.*

† *Idem.*

proved the opinions they armed in favor of. He was the spirited rival of *Leicester*; but the death of *Suffex* left the event of their dispute undetermined.

Leicester, his antagonist, is here represented, in a three-quarter piece, dated 1587; with the collar of the garter, and a staff in his hand.

A fine full length of the Duke of *Monmouth*, with long hair, in armour.

SIR NICHOLAS
CAREW.

A half length of Sir *Nicholas Carew*, master of the horse to *Henry VIII.* There is vast spirit in his countenance. In his hat is a white feather; his head is bound round with a gold stuff handkerchief. He was beheaded in 1539, as Lord *Herbert* says*, for being of council with the Marquis of *Exeter*, a favourer of the dreaded Cardinal *Pole*, then in exile. During the time of his confinement in the tower he imbibed the sentiments of the reformers, and died avowing their faith †.

KILLEGREW.

Killegrew, gentleman of the bedchamber to *Charles II.* in a red sash, with his dog. A man of wit and humour; and on that account extremely in favor with the king.

A good half length of Mr. *Thomas Windham*, drowned on the coast of *Guinea*, aged 42, M. D. L. a robust figure, in green, with a red sash, and gun in his hand.

A three-quarter length, unknown, dated 1596, aged 43, dressed in a striped jacket, blue and white; black cloak and breeches, white ruff, gloves on, collar of the garter.

DUC D'ALVA.

Here are also some illustrious foreigners. A half length, inscribed

* Hist. *Henry VIII.* 503.

† *Hollinshead*, 946.

Fernandes de Toledo, Duke of *Alva*, in rich armour, with his baton; short black hair, and beard. A great officer, and fortunate till his reign of cruelty. He boasted, that he had caused, during his command in the *Low Countries*, eighteen thousand people to perish by the executioner. He visited *England* in the train of his congenial master, *Philip II.* I imagine that this portrait was painted when the Duke was young; for I have seen one (sent into *England* by the late Mr. *Benjamin Keen*) now in possession of the bishop of *Ely*, which represents him with a vast flowing white beard.

A three-quarter length of *Andrew Doria*, the great *Genoese* admiral, and patriot. He is dressed in black, in a cap, a collar, with the fleece pendent; a truncheon in his hand, and a dagger in his girdle. View of ships through a window.

ANDREW DORIA.

Garcia Sarmienta Cuna; a full length, in armour; a ruff, red stockings, white shoes, a cross on his breast, a spear in his hand. He was captain of the guard to *Philip II.*

A three-quarter length of a man in a scarlet robe; and over his left shoulder a white mantle; a scarlet cap tied in the middle, and open behind; a narrow white ruff; and a collar of the fleece. The scarlet robe is furred with white: on it are several times repeated these words, *Ab! amprins au ra jay!* Oh! had I undertaken it!

In the hall is a tablet, with the whole history of *Liulphus*, and his progeny, inscribed on a tablet, surrounded with the family arms; and round the room seventeen pictures of his descendents, down to *John Lord Lumley*, who seemed to have a true veneration for his ancestors. *Liulphus* appears again in the kitchen, mounted on a horse of full size, and with a battle-ax in his hand. When *James I.* in one of his progresses, was entertained in this castle, *William James,*

James, bishop of *Durham*, a relation of the house, in order to give his majesty an idea of the importance of the family, wearied him with a long detail of their ancestry, to a period even beyond belief, *O mon*, says the king, *gang na farther, let me digest the knowlege I ha gained ; for, by my saul I did na ken that ADAM's name was LUMLEY.*

COKEN.

A little to the left, midway between *Chester le Street* and *Durham*, lies *Coken*, the seat of *Mr. Carr*, a most romantic situation, layed out with great judgment ; in former times the scene of the savage austerities of *St. Godric*. Before his arrival, here had been an antient hermitage, given before the year 1128, by *Ralph Flambard*, bishop of *Durham**, to the monks of *Durham*, who permitted that holy man to make it his residence ; which he did, first with his sister †, and after her death entirely in solitude.

**PRIORY OF FIN-
CHALE.**

Attracted by the fame of the deceased, who died in 1170, some monks of *Durham* retired here. *Hugh Pudsey*, bishop of *Durham*, made them an allowance, and granted them by charter many privileges ‡ ; some call him the founder of *Finchale*, the religious house, whose ruins are still considerable ; but *Tanner* § gives that honor to his son *Henry*, who, about the year 1196, settled here a prior and monks of the *Benedictine* order, subordinate to *Durham*. It maintained, at the dissolution, a prior and eight monks ; when it was re-granted to the dean and chapter, its value, according to *Dugdale*, was 122*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

* *Dugdale's Monast.* I. 512, where is *Flambard's* charter. He died in 1128.

† *Gulielm. Neubrigiensis*, II. c. 20.

‡ *Dugdale*, I. 513.

§ 114.

Proceed towards *Durham*. Near the city, on the right, stood *Nevil's-cross*, erected in memory of the signal victory over *David Bruce*, of *Scotland*, in 1346. The army of the *English* was commanded by the two archbishops and three suffragans, in conjunction with some noble lay-officers. The action was attended with great loss to the *Scots*; whose king, after shewing the utmost valour, was taken prisoner by an *Englishman*, of the name of *Copland*.

After admiring the beautiful situation of the city, from an adjacent hill, enter

D U R H A M ;

a place of *Saxon* foundation: the original name was *Dun-holme*, from *Dun* a hill, and *holme* an isle, formed by a river*. But it is only a lofty narrow peninsula, washed on each side by the *Were*, the *Viurus* of the venerable *Bede* §. The city is disposed on the side of the hill, and along part of the neighboring flat; and the buildings in general are very antient. The approaches to it are extremely picturesque, especially that from the south, through a deep hollow, finely clothed with trees. The banks of the river are covered with woods, through which are cut numbers of walks, contrived with judgment, and happy in the most beautiful and solemn scenery. They impend over the water, and receive a most venerable improvement from the castle and antient cathedral, which tower far above.

This hill, till about the year 995, was an errant desert, over-run

* *Camden* II. 946.

§ *Eccl. Hist. lib. IV. c. 18.*

with

FIRST CHURCH.

with wood, and uninhabitable. At that period, the religious of *Cuneacestre*, having, through fear of the *Danish* pirates, removed the body of *St. Cuthbert* to *Rippon*, on their return back, when the danger was over, met with an admonition that determined them to deposit it in this place*. The corps and the carriage became suddenly immoveable; no force could draw it a step farther. It was revealed to *St. Eadmer*, that it should be brought to *Durham*; and, on that resolution, a slight strength removed it to the destined spot. With the assistance of the Earl of *Northumberland*, the wood was soon cleared away: a church arose, in honor of the saint, composed indeed of no better materials than rods. But this seems to have been only a temporary temple, for the whole country flocking in, assisted in building one of stone, which cost three years labor. A provost and secular canons were established here: these continued till about the year 1083, when *William de Carilepho* † removed them, placing in their room a prior and monks of the *Benedictine* order.

CASTLE.

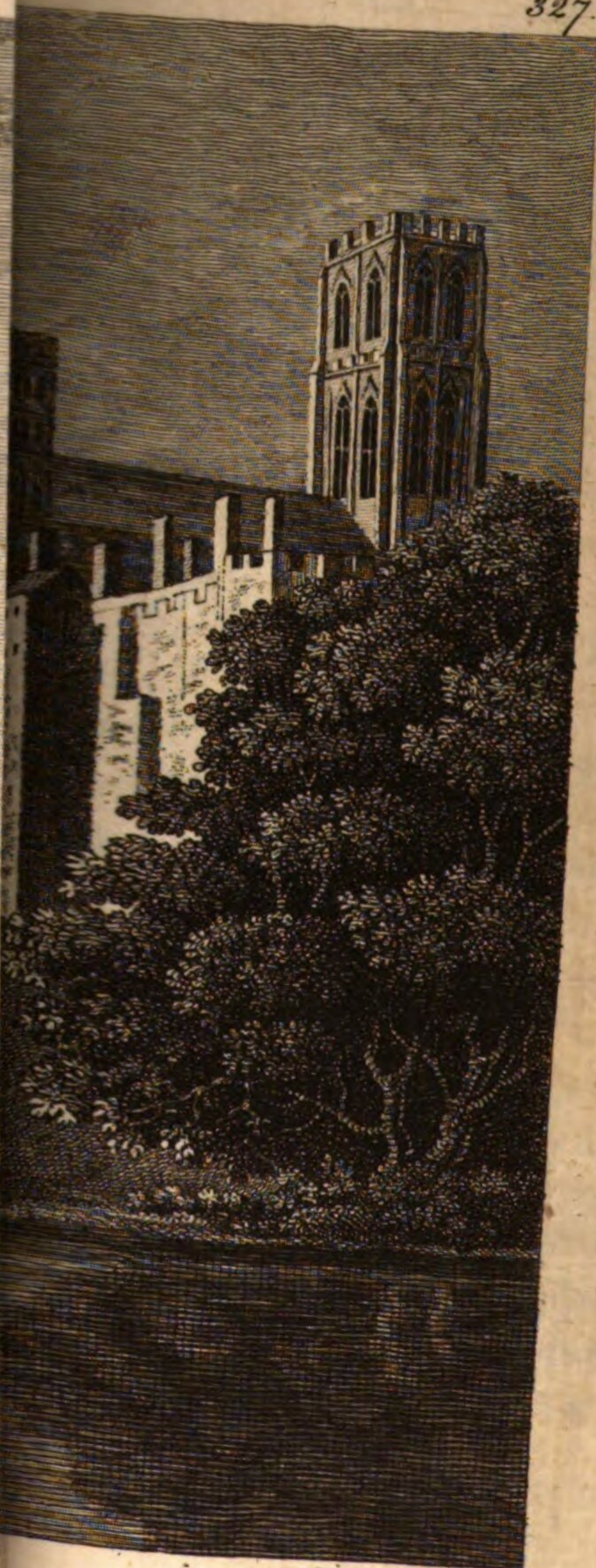
The *Saxons* of these parts, unwilling to submit to the *Norman* yoke, retired to this as a place of strength, and built a fortress, for a time a great annoyance to the Conqueror. This they called *Dunholme*. The *Dun*, or artificial hill, on which the great tower is built, was of their work. On the approach of *William*, the *Saxons* quitted their post. He possessed himself of so advantageous a situation, and founded the castle. This afterwards became the residence of the prelates, and, by antient custom, the keys were, during a vacancy of the see, hung over the tomb of the tutelar *St. Cuthbert*.

* Hist. of the Cathedral of *Durham*, annexed to *Dugdale's St. Paul*, p. 64.

† *Stevens's Contin. Dugdale*, I. 350.



Moses Griffiths del.



Sparrow Sculp.

THE CATHEDRAL OF DURHAM.

The ambitious prelate, *Hugh Pudsey*, nephew to King *Stephen*, repaired and re-built several parts, which, during his time, had suffered by fire*. *Hatfield*, a munificent prelate in the reign of *Edward III.* restored such parts as he found in ruins, re-built the great hall, and that belonging to the constable; and added a great tower, for the farther security of the place†. To the mild and amiable *Tunstall* is owing the magnificent gate, the chapel, and some adjacent buildings‡; and to bishop *Cosins*, the first prelate of the see after the restoration, the present beauty and magnificence of the place, after the cruel havock made here by the brutal *Haselrig*.

WALLS.

The city, or rather the precincts of the abbey and castle, were surrounded with a wall, by *Ralph Flambard* §, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry I.* The admission was through three gateways: *Framwell gate*, at the head of a bridge of the same name; *Claypath gate*, near the market-place; and the *Water gate*, beneath the end of the *Prebendaries walk*. I do not find, that at any time the strength of the place was ever tried by a siege.

CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral stands below the castle. It was begun in 1093, by *William de Carilepho*, bishop of the diocese, who pulled down the old church, built by *Aldwin*. In this work he was assisted by *Malcolm I.* of *Scotland*, and *Turgot*, the second prior, and his monks; who, at their own expence, and at the same time, made their own cells, and other conveniencies for the monastery.

Ralph Flambard, successor to *Carilepho*, had the honor of completing this superb structure, with exception of certain additions, such as the

* Mr. Allan.

† Hist. Cath. Durham, Dugdale, 79.

‡ Goodwin, 139.

§ Goodwin, 112.

*Galilee**, which was built by bishop *Pudsey*; the stone roof, which was done by bishop *Farnham*, in the time of *Henry III.* Bishop *Skirlaw*, in the reign of *Richard II.* built the cloisters; prior *Fosser*, beautified it with several fine windows, and enriched both the church and convent with variety of new works; and prior *Wakworth* finished whatsoever his pious predecessor was prevented by death from bringing to a conclusion †.

REVENUES OF THE
CONVENT.

The revenues of this house at the dissolution are estimated by *Dugdale*, at 1366*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* by *Speed*, at 1615*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The value of the bishoprick, at that time, 2821*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* clear ‡. The reader is referred to *Willis's History of Cathedrals*, I. 222, for the establishment and its revenue after that period.

This magnificent pile is 411 feet long; the breadth near 80; the cross isle, 170; over its centre rises a lofty tower, reckoned 223 feet high, ornamented on the outside with *Gothic* work: at the west end are two low towers, once topt with two spires, covered with lead. In the inside is preserved much of the clumsy yet venerable magnificence of the early *Norman* style. The pillars are vast cylinders, twenty-three feet in circumference; some adorned with zig-zag furrows, others with lozenge-shaped; with narrow ribs, or with spiral: the arches round, carved with zig-zag; above are two rows of galleries, each with round arches or openings.

A row of small pilasters run round the sides of the church, with rounded arches, intersecting each other. The windows are obtusely pointed.

Between two of the pillars are the mutilated tombs and figures of

* *Goodwin*, 114.

† *Stevens*, I. 152.

‡ *Tanner*, III.

Ralph and *John* Lord *Nevil*. Excepting *Richard de Bernardcastre*, who, in 1370, erected a shrine in honor of *Bede*, these seem to have been the only laity admitted into this holy ground in the earlier times.

Ralph died in the year 1347, and was the first secular that was buried in this cathedral: his body was conveyed in a chariot drawn by seven horses as far as the church-yard, then carried on the shoulders of knights into the middle of the church; where the abbot of *St. Mary's* at *York*, in absence of the bishop, or illness of the prior, performed the funeral office; at which were offered eight horses, four for war, with four men armed, and four for peace; and three cloths of gold, interwoven with flowers. His son *John de Nevil* redeemed four of the horses, at the price of a hundred marks. But this favor was not done gratis by the holy men of the place. *Ralph* had presented them with a vestment of red velvet, richly embroidered with gold, silk, great pearls and images of saints; dedicated to *St. Cuthbert*. His widow also sent to the sacrist 120 pounds of silver, for the repairs of the cathedral; and several rich vestments for the performance of the sacred offices*. This was the nobleman who was so instrumental in gaining the victory of *Nevil-crofs*.

His son *John* had also his merits with the pietists of this church; for by the magnificent offerings he made at the funeral of his first wife, and by some elegant and expensive work beneath the shrine of *St. Cuthbert*, in 1389, he obtained admission for his remains in a spot not remote from his father†. Both their monuments are greatly

* *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 295.

† *Idem.* 297.

mutilated; having been defaced by the *Scotch* prisoners, confined here after the battle of *Dunbar*.

In the choir is the bishop's throne, elevated to an uncommon height, erected in times of the triumph of superstition: a painful ascent to the present prelate, whose wish is directed more to distinguish himself by benevolence and sincerity, than any exterior trappings, or badges of dignity.

On the sides of the pulpit are the evangelists, finely inlaid.

The chancel and altar-piece is of stone, beautifully cut into open work*, and on each side are two stalls, in stone, originally designed for the resting-places of sick votaries.

On one side of the choir, is the tomb of bishop *Hatfield*, who died in 1381, ornamented with as many coats of arms as would serve any *German* prince. Multitudes of other prelates and priors rested in this church, covered with beautiful tombs and brasses, swept away by the hand of sacrilege in the time of *Henry VIII.* or of undistinguishing reformation in succeeding reigns; or of fanaticism, in the unhappy times of the last century.

Behind the altar stood the shrine of *St. Cuthbert*, once the richest in *Great Britain*: the marks of pilgrims feet in the worn floor, still evince the multitude of votaries: at the dissolution, his body was taken out of the tomb and interred beneath.

Beyond this, at the extreme east end, stood nine altars, dedicated to as many saints; above each is a most elegant window, extremely narrow, lofty, and sharply arched: above these, is a round window, very large and finely radiated with stone-work, called *St. Catharine's*,

* Designed in *Smith's* edition of *Bede*, 264.

from its being in the form of the wheel used at her martyrdom. In this part of the church is another fine window, divided into circular portions. All the windows in this isle terminate sharply; and, were the work of a later age than that of the body of the church; probably the time of prior *Fossor*.

The *Galilee*, or lady's chapel, lies at the west end of the cathedral. Within are three rows of pillars, each consisting of round united columns; the arches round, sculptured on the moldings with zig-zag work*. This place was allotted to the female part of the votaries, who were never permitted to pass a certain line to the east of it, drawn just before the font. Here they might stand to hear divine service; but were confined to this limit on pain of excommunication. *Legend* assigns as the cause of this aversion in St. *Cuthbert* to the fair sex, a charge of seduction brought against him by a certain princess, who was instantly punished by being swallowed up by the earth, which, on the intercession of the pacified saint, restored her to the king her father. From that time, not a woman was permitted to enter any church dedicated to this holy man. Mr. *Grose*† relates, that in the fifteenth century two females, instigated by invincible curiosity, dressing themselves in man's apparel, ventured beyond the prohibitory line, were detected, and suffered certain penances as atonement for their crime.

THE GALILEE.

In the *Galilee*, is the tomb of the venerable *BEDE*. His remains were first deposited at *Jarrow*, then placed in a golden coffin on the right side of the body of St. *Cuthbert*; and finally, in 1370, translated by *Richard* of *Barnard-castle* to this place.

TOMB OF BEDE.

* See the view of it in *Smith's* edition of *Bede*, p. 805.

† In his account of *Durham* cathedral, in his third volume.

The

The tomb of bishop *Langley* is near that of *BEDE*. This prelate was chancellor of *England* in the reign of *Henry IV.* but resigned that high post, on being consecrated bishop of *Durham*. He obtained the cardinal's hat in 1411; and after doing many acts of munificence, died in 1437.

VESTRY-ROOM.

In the vestry-room is preserved the rich plate belonging to the cathedral; and here are shewn five most superb vestments for the sacred service: four are of great antiquity: the fifth was given by *Charles I.*

CLOISTERS.

The cloisters, adjacent to the church, are 147 feet square, and very neat. The chapter-house opens into them: is a plain building, in form of a theatre; on the sides are pilasters, the arches intersecting each other. At the upper end is a stone chair, in old times the seat of the bishop.

FRATRY AND
LIBRARY.

The old *Fratry* was converted into a noble library by dean *Sudbury*, who not living to complete his design, by will dated 1683, bound his heir Sir *John Sudbury*, to fulfil his intention. This is likewise the repository of the altars, and other *Roman* antiquities discovered in the bishoprick. The dormitory, the loft, the kitchen, and other parts of the antient abby, are still existing, and still of use to the present possessors.

CROMWEL'S
UNIVERSITY.

The prebendal houses are very pleasantly situated, and have backwards a most beautiful view. After the subversion of monarchy, *Cromwel*, in 1657, on the petition of the inhabitants of the county*, converted the houses belonging to the dean and chapter, into an university, and assigned certain lands and revenues in the neighborhood of the city for its support. This short-lived seminary consisted

* Mr. ALLAN.

of a provost, two preachers, four professors, four tutors, four school-masters (fellows) twenty-four scholars, twelve exhibitioners, and eighteen free-school scholars. They had liberty of purchasing lands as far as six thousand pounds a year; had a common seal, and many other privileges. On the accession of *Richard*, these new academics were not wanting in gratitude to the memory of their maker; for in their address to the successor, they compared *Cromwel* to *Augustus*, and gave him the prowess of our fifth *Henry*, the prudence of our seventh *Henry*, and the piety of our sixth *Edward*; and recommended to the *vital beams of the piteous aspect of his son, his new erection, an orphan scarce bound up in its swaddling cloaths*. This orphan thrived apace; it endeavoured to confer degrees, and mimic its grown-up sisters of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, who checked its presumptions by petitions to the new protector. But in less than two years, the ill-patched machine of government fell to pieces, and with it, this new seminary for knowledge.

There are two handsome bridges to the walks over the *Were*: from one the prospect is particularly fine, towards the cathedral and castle; and another bounded on each side by wood, with the steeple of *Elvet*, a place adjoining to *Durham*, soaring above. There is also a third bridge, which joins the two parts of the town, and is covered with houses.

I had heard on my road many complaints of the ecclesiastical government this county is subject to; but from the general face of the country, it seems to thrive wonderfully well under it. Notwithstanding the bishops have still great powers and privileges, yet they were stripped of still greater by statute of the 27th of *Henry VIII*. In the time of the Conqueror, it was a maxim, *quicquid REX habet*

extra

ANTIENT POWERS
OF BISHOPS.

extra comitatum Dunelmensem, EPISCOPUS habet intra, nisi aliqua sit concessio, aut prescriptio in contrarium. They had power to levy taxes, make truces with the *Scots*, to raise defensible men within the bishoprick, from sixteen to sixty years of age. They could call a parliament, and create barons to sit and vote in it. He could sit in his purple robes to pronounce sentence of death, whence the saying, *solum DUNELMENSE judicat stola et ense.* He could coin money, hold courts in his own name, and all writs went in his own name. He claimed and seized for his own use, all goods, chattels and lands of persons convicted of treasons or felonies; could appoint the great officers under him, and do variety of acts emulating the royal authority*. He was Lord Paramount in the county, and the great people held most of their lands from the church. Thus the potent *Nevils* paid four pounds and a stag annually for *Raby*, and eight other manors. Two of the tenures are singular. I beg leave to present them to the reader in the form I had the honor of receiving them from the present worthy prelate.

‘ The valuable manor of *Sockburn*, the seat of the ancient family
 ‘ of the *Conyers*, in the county palatine of *Durham*, is held by the
 ‘ *Blackett* family, of the bishop of *Durham*, by the easy service of
 ‘ presenting a falchion to every bishop upon his first entrance into
 ‘ his diocese, as an emblem of his temporal power. When the
 ‘ present bishop made his first entrance, in the month of *Sept.*
 ‘ 1771, he was met upon the middle of *Croft* bridge, (where
 ‘ the counties of *York* and *Durham* divide,) by Mr. *Blackett*, as
 ‘ substitute for his brother, Sir *Edward*, who presented his

* These and many more are preserved in *Magna Britannia*, l. 615. See also *Spearman's Enquiry*.

‘ lordship

lordship with the falchion, addressing him in the ancient form of words :

“ Sir *Edward Blackett*, Bart. now represents the person of Sir
 “ *John Conyers* *, who, in the fields of *Sockburn*, with this falchion †,
 “ slew a monstrous creature, a *Dragon*, a *Worm*, or a *Flying-Ser-*
 “ *pent* ‡, that devoured men, women, and children. The then
 “ owner of *Sockburn*, as a reward for his bravery, gave him the
 “ manor, with its appurtenances, to hold for ever, on condition,
 “ that he meets the Lord Bishop of *Durham*, with this falchion,
 “ on his first entrance into his diocese after his election to that
 “ see.

‘ At *Croft* bridge the bishop was also met by the high-sheriff of
 ‘ the county palatine, who is an officer of his own by patent

* Legend gives some other particulars of this valiant knight ; which Mr. ALLAN extracted from the Catalogue of the *Harleian MSS.* N^o. 2118, p. 39.

‘ Sir *Jno. Conyers de Sockburn*, Knt. whoe slew the monstrous venom’d and poi-
 ‘ son’d Wiverne, Ask, or Worme, wch overthrew and devour’d many people in
 ‘ feight, for the scent of the poyson was so strong that noe person was able to abide
 ‘ it, yet he by the Providence of God overthrew it, and lies buried at *Sockburn* be-
 ‘ fore the Conquest. But before he did enterprize (having but one childe) he went
 ‘ to the church in complete armour, and offered up his sonne to the Holy Ghost,
 ‘ wch monument is yet to see, and the place where the serpent lay is called
 ‘ *Graystone*.’

† On the pommel are three lions of *England*, guardant. These were first borne by King *John*, so that this falchion was not made before that time, nor did the owner kill the dragon. The black eagle, in a field, gold, was the arms of *Morkar*, Earl of *Northumberland*. This too might be the falchion with which the Earls were invested, being girt with the sword of the earldom.

‡ The *Scots* seem to have been intended by these dreadful animals ; and the falchion bestowed with an estate, as a reward for some useful service performed by a *Conyers* against those invaders.

X x

‘ during

' during pleasure, by the members for the county and city of
 ' *Durham*; and by all the principal gentlemen in the county and
 ' neighborhood, to welcome his lordship into his palatinate, who
 ' conducted him to *Darlington*, where they all dined with him,
 ' after which they proceeded to *Durham*. Before they reached
 ' the city, they were met by the dean and chapter, with their
 ' congratulatory address; the bishop and the whole company
 ' alighted from their carriages to receive them: when the ceremony
 ' of the address, and his lordship's answer was finished, the proces-
 ' sion moved on to the city; here they were met by the corporation,
 ' the different companies, with their banners, and a great con-
 ' course of people; they proceeded immediately to the cathedral,
 ' where the bishop was habited upon the tomb of the venerable
 ' *Bede*, in the *Galilee*, at the west end of the church; from whence
 ' he went in procession to the great altar, preceded by the whole
 ' choir, singing *Te Deum*: after prayers the bishop took the oaths
 ' at the altar, and was then enthroned in the usual forms, and at-
 ' tended to the castle by the high-sheriff and other gentlemen of
 ' the county. *Pollard's* lands, in this county, are holden of the
 ' bishop by the same kind of service as the manor of *Sockburn*.
 ' At his lordship's first coming to *Aukland*, Mr. *Johnson* met the
 ' present bishop at his first arrival there, and, presenting the
 ' falchion upon his knee, addressed him in the old form of
 ' words, saying, " My lord, in behalf of myself, as well as of
 ' " the several other tenants of *Pollard's* lands, I do humbly pre-
 ' " sent your lordship with this falchion, at your first coming
 ' " here, wherewith, as the tradition goeth, *Pollard* slew of old, a
 ' " great and venemous serpent, which did much harm to man
 ' " and



M. Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

“ and beaft; and by the performance of this fervice thefe lands are
 “ holden.”

Leave *Durham*, and journey through a beautiful country, having, near the city, views of land, broken into moft delightful and cultivated knowls; and, on the left, of fine hanging woods: the land much inclofed, and the hedges planted. On the right, lies *Brancefpeth* caftle, originally the feat of the *Bulmers*, afterwards that of the *Nevils*, Earls of *Westmoreland*, forfeited by the rebellion of the laft in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*. The great fteeple of *Merrington* is feen on the left. Turn out of the high road, and pafs through the bifhop’s grounds, and park, and enjoy a fine view of the *Were*, running along a deep bottom, bounded by wooded, and well-cultivated banks. On the fouth fide ftands

SEPT. 6.

Bifhops-Aukland, a good town, with a large and fquare market-place. On one fide is a handsome gateway, with a tower over it. This is a modern edifice, defigned by Sir *Thomas Robinson*; that built by bifhop *Skirlaw** having been long fince deftroyed. Through this gateway lies *Aukland-caftle*, long the refidence of the bifhops of *Durham*. It has loft its caftellated form, and now refembles fome of the magnificent foreign abbies. It is an irregular pile, built at different times; but no part is left that can boaft of any great antiquity. Over a bow-window are the arms of bifhop *Tunftal*, who died in the beginning of the reign of *Elizabeth*. This was originally a manor-houfe belonging to the fee, and was firft encaftallated † by bifhop *Beke*; who alfo built a great hall, and adorned it with

BISHOPS-AUK-
LAND.

* *Leland*, Itin. I. 73.

† *Leland*, Itin. I. 73.

marble pillars; he founded a fair chapel, and collegiate church, with a dean and prebends; which church is that of St. *Andrew's*, at a small distance from the town. Excepting the church there are no reliques of the labors of this prelate; the place having been bestowed by the parlement on their furious partizan, Sir *Arthur Haselrigg*, who taking a fancy to the place, determined to make it his chief residence. He demolished almost all the buildings he found there, and out of their ruins, erected a most magnificent house*.

On the restoration, the former bishop, the munificent *Cosins*, was restored to his diocese. He had a palace ready for his reception, but by an excess of piety declined making use of it, from the consideration that the stones of the antient chapel had been sacrilegiously applied towards the building of this late habitation of fanaticism. The bishop pulled it down†, and restoring the materials to their antient use, built the present elegant chapel. The roof is wood, supported by two rows of pillars, each consisting of four round columns, free-stone and marble alternate. The shafts of some of the marble are sixteen feet high; the length of the chapel is eighty-four feet, the breadth forty-eight; the outside ornamented with pinnacles. On the floor, a plain stone, with a modest epitaph, informs us, that the pious refounder lies beneath, dying in the year 1671.

The principal apartments are, an old hall, seventy-five feet by thirty-two, the height thirty-five; and a very handsome dining parlour, ornamented with portraits of *Jacob* and the twelve pa-

* Hist. Ch. *Durham*, *Dugdale*, 82.

† Ibid.

triarchs. *Jacob* bows under the weight of years. His sons, with each his scriptural attribute. The figures are animated; the coloring good. I think the painter's name is *Xubero*, one I do not discover in any list of artists. The pictures were bought at an auction, and presented to the place by bishop *Trevor*. The same generous prelate built a *suite* of additional apartments; but dying before they were completed they are now furnished, in a most magnificent manner, by the present bishop.

On the old wainscot of a room below stairs, are painted the arms of a strange assemblage of potentates, from Queen *Elizabeth*, with all the *European* Princes, to the Emperors of *Abyssinia*, *Bildelgerid*, *Cathaye*, and *Tartaria*; sixteen Peers of the same reign, Knights of the Garter, and above them, the arms of every Bishoprick in *England*.

The castle is seated in a beautiful park, watered by the little river *Gaunless*, which falls, after a short course, into the *Were*. The park is well planted, and has abundance of vast alders, that by age have lost the habit of that tree, and assume the appearance of antient oaks. Nothing can equal the approach through this ground to the castle, which is varied with verdant slopes, rising grounds, woods, and deep precipices, impending over the river. The great deer-house, built by bishop *Trevor*, is an elegant square building, and no small embellishment to the place. *Leland* tells us, that in his time there was a fair park, having fallow deer, wild bulles, and kin.

On an eminence on the opposite side of the *Were*, is *Binchester*, the antient *Vinovia*; where several *Roman* coins, altars and inscriptions have been found. Several of the latter are worked up in the walls of

BINCHESTER.

of a gentleman's house on the station, but now scarcely legible. An account of them may be seen in Mr. *Horsely*, p. 295. Urns full of ashes and bones, and figuline lacrymatories, have been also found in the park, where the station probably extended. A military way may be traced from this place as far as *Brancespeth-park* one way, and the other by *Aukland* to *Peirce-bridge*, into *Yorkshire*.

SEPT. 7.

ST. ANDREWS
AUKLAND.

Proceed for a little way from *Aukland*, on the *Roman* way: leave on the left, at a mile and a half distance from the town, the church of *St. Andrews Aukland*, once collegiate, and well-endowed by *Antony*, bishop of *Durham*. At the dissolution, here were found a dean and eleven prebends*. A house called the deanery still remains. The chief tomb in this church is that of a *Pollard*; a cross-legg'd knight, armed in mail to his finger's ends, with a skirt, formed of stripes, reaching to his knees; a short sword, and conic helm.

PEIRCE-BRIDGE.

Pass through *St. Helens-Aukland* and *West-Aukland*; and after a short digression fall in with the old *Roman* road, which continues to *Peirce* or *Priest-bridge*, where was once a chapel, founded by *John Baliol*, King of *Scotland*, and dedicated to the VIRGIN†. The gateway is still standing, in what is called the *Chapel-garth*. Till *Leland's* time the bridge consisted of five arches, but he says that of late it was re-built with three. The *Tees* flows beneath in a picturesque channel finely shaded on each side with trees. Near this bridge, in a field called the *Tofts*, had been a considerable *Roman* station. Urns and coins in abundance have been discovered there. A stone

* *Tanner*, 116.

† *Leland*, Itin. I. 88.

coffin,

coffin, with a skeleton, is mentioned by bishop *Gibson*; but that I apprehend to be of more modern date. The foundations of houses have been observed; and Mr. *Horsely* imagines he could trace an aqueduct. He supposes this place to have been the *magæ* of the *Notitia*. I must observe that the *Roman* road is continued in a direct line between the roads to *Barnard-Castle* and *Darlington*, and is continued over a small brook, and through the inclosure parallel to the *Tosts*, when it crosses the river about two hundred and sixty paces east of the bridge, and then falls into the turnpike-road to *Cattarick-bridge*. The whole breadth of the road is still to be traced; and the stones it is formed of appear to be strongly cemented with run lime. The *Romans* had here a wooden bridge: the materials, such as the bodies of oaks, and several stoops, were to be seen till washed away by the great floods of 1771. On crossing the *Tees*, enter

YORKSHIRE.

After a ride of a few miles pass through *Aldbrough*, now a little village, but once a place of eminence, as its ruins, observed by *Camden*, evince. In the time of *Henry I.* *Stephen* Earl of *Albemarle* and *Holdernefs* had a manor and castle here; the tythes of which he bestowed on the abby of *Albemarle*, in *Normandy**; and that abby in the reign of *Richard II.* granted them to the abby of *Kirkstall*†. *Henry III.* again bestowed the place on *Hubert de Burgh*, Earl of *Kent*. By failure of issue, it fell to the crown in the time of *Henry IV.* who gave it to his third son, *John* Duke of *Bedford*‡.

* *Dugdale, Monast.* I. 588.

† *Idem.* 589.

‡ *Britannia Magna*, VI. 608.

ROMAN ROAD.

Pass over a large common, called *Gatherley moor*, and by the sides of the *Double-dike*, or *Roman-hedge*, a vast foss, with banks on each side, extending from the *Tees* to the *Swale*. On the right, is *Didderston* hill, whether a *tumulus*, or exploratory, was too distant for me to determine. After descending a hill, pass by *Gilling*, where *Alan Fergaunt*, Earl of *Bretagne* and *Richmond*, had a capital mansion-house *. This place was infamous for the murder of *Oswyn*, King of *Deira*, by his successor *Oswy*; but his Queen *Æanfled* obtained permission from her husband to found here a monastery, in order to expiate so horrible a crime. At this time the place was called *Ingetling*, and was destroyed in the *Danish* wars †.

Near that is *Ask*, the seat of Sir *Lawrence Dundas*; in former times, if I mistake not, the property of the *Asks*, and forfeited in the reign of *Henry VIII.* by *Robert Ask*, leader of the rebellion, styled the *pilgrimage of grace*, excited by the religious on the suppression of monasteries. Reach

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, a good town, seated (in a shire of the same name) partly on a flat, and partly on the side of a hill: on the last is the market-place, a handsome opening, in which is the chapel of the *Trinity*, and in the middle a large column instead of the old cross. The trade of this place is that of knit woollen stockings, in which men, women, and children are employed; the neighborhood supplying the wool. The stockings are chiefly exported into *Holland*. Much wheat is sold here, and sent into the mountainous parts of the country.

RELIGIOUS
HOUSES.

There were several religious houses in this place and its neighbor-

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 46.

† *Bede*, lib. II. c. 14. 24.

hood.

hood. In the town, on the plain on the north side, was a house of *Grey Friars**, founded in 1258, by *Ralph Fitz-Randal*, Lord of *Middleham*; and had, at the dissolution, fourteen monks. Nothing remains, excepting the beautiful tower of its church. Near this was also a nunnery†. About a mile east of *Richmond*, are the fine ruins of *St. Agatha*, seated at the end of some beautiful meadows, upon the river *Swale*. It was founded in 1151, by *Roaldus*, constable of *Richmond* castle; and at the time of the reformation maintained seventeen white canons, or *Premonstratensian* monks. The abbot and religious, in 1253, agreed with *Henry Fitz-Ranulph*, that he should hold of them in pure and perpetual alms, their possessions of *Kerperby*, on condition he paid them annually one pound of *Cumin* seed, a drug in no small esteem in old times‡. *Richard Scroope*, chancellor of *England*, was a great benefactor to this place; for, besides his manor of *Brumpton-upon-Swale*, he granted a hundred and fifty pounds a year for the support of ten additional canons, two secular canons, and twenty-two poor men, who were to pray for the repose of his soul, and those of his heirs§. The ruins are very venerable, and the magnificent arch-work in the inside are fine proofs of the skill of the times in that species of architecture. The arch of the gateway is extremely obtuse; that of the windows greatly pointed.

GREY FRIERS.

ST. AGATHA'S.

Near this place was a hospital, dedicated to *St. Nicholas*. I cannot

HOSPITAL.

* *Tanner*, 685.

† *Idem*, 672.

‡ *Dugdale*, Mon. II. 650. And for the virtues of *Cumin* seed consult old *Gerard's Herbal*, 1066.

§ *Dugdale*, Mon. II. 650.

learn the founder's name, but find it was repaired in the time of *Henry VI.* who gave the patronage to *William Ayscough*, one of his judges; who restored the hospital at great expence, and added another chauntry priest to the former*.

ST. MARTIN'S.

Nearer to *Richmond*, on an eminence above the river, are the poor reliques of *St. Martin's*, a cell of nine or ten *Benedictines*, dependent on the abby of *St. Mary*, at *York*. It was founded in 1100, by *Wy-mar*, chief steward to the Earl of *Richmond*†. Besides these, were various other pious foundations on the *Swale*, whose waters were sacred with the baptism of ten thousand *Saxons*, near *Cattarick*, in 627, by *Paulinus*, bishop of *York*‡.

CASTLE.

It remains now to speak of the fortifications of this antient town: part had been defended by walls, which took in little more than the market-place, and had three gates. The castle stands on the south-west part of the hill, in a lofty and bold situation, above the *Swale*, and half environed by it. The remains are the walls of the precinct, some small square towers, and one very large, all built in the *Norman* style. This fortress was founded by *Alan*, Earl of *Bretagne*§, nephew to the Conqueror, who commanded the rear of his army at the battle of *Hastings*, was created by him Earl of *Richmond*, and received from him the shire of the same name, and a hundred and sixty-six manors in the county of *York* alone. This country had been before the property of the brave *Edwin*, Earl of *Mercia*. The great tower was built by *Conan*, grandson of the former; the vault of which is supported by a fine octagonal pillar. The view from the castle is picturesque; beneath is the seat of *Mr. York*, and beyond,

* *Dugdale*, Mon. II. 479.

† *Idem*, I. 401 to 404.

‡ *Bede*, lib. II. c. 14.

§ *Dugdale's Baron*. I. 46.

a prospect

a prospect up the *Swale* into the mountainous part of the country, rich in mineral; and on the banks of the river lived Sir *John Swale*, of *Swale-hall*, in *Swale-dale*, fast upon the river *Swale*.

OCTOBER 8.

Cross the river, and after passing over a dreary moor, descend into a valley not more pleasant, being totally inclosed with stone fences. Go through the small towns of *Billersty* and *Leybourne*; and soon after find an agreeable change of country, at the entrance of *Wensley-dale*, a beautiful and fertile vale, narrow, bounded by high hills, inclosed with hedges, and cultivated far up, in many parts cloathed with woods, surmounted by long ranges of *scars*, white rocks, smooth and precipitous in front, and perfectly even at their tops. The rapid crystal *Ure* divides the whole, fertilizing the rich meadows with its stream.

See, on the left, *Middleham* castle. The manor was bestowed by *Alan*, Earl of *Richmond*, on his younger brother, *Rinebald*. His grandson, styled *Robert Fitz-Ralph*, receiving from *Conan*, Earl of *Richmond*, all *Wensley-dale*, founded this castle, about the year 1190. By the marriage of his daughter and coheir to *Robert de Nevil**, it passed into that family, in the year 1269. In this place *Edward IV.* suffered a short imprisonment, after being surprized by *Richard Nevill*, the great Earl of *Warwick*, and committed to the custody of his brother, the archbishop of *York*, who, proving too indulgent a keeper, soon lost his royal prisoner, by permitting him the pleasure of the chace unguarded. The ruin of his house ensued. On its forfeiture, *Richard*, Duke of *York*, became possessed of it, and here lost his only son *Edward*. He who had made so many childless, felt in this

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 291.

misfortune the stroke of Heaven. It is a vast building; its towers steep, and turrets square. Part was the work of *Fitz-Ralph*; part of the Lord *Nevill*, called *Darabi**. The hall, kitchen, and chapel were built by *Beaumont*, bishop of *Durham*†. It was inhabited as late as the year 1609, by Sir *Henry Lindley*, knight‡.

WINSLEY.

Visit the church of *Winsley*. On the floor are several carved figures on the stones, probably in memory of certain *Scroopes* interred there§. Also a figure of *Oswald Dykes*, in his priestly vestments, with a chalice in his hand. The inscription says, that he had been rector of the parish, and died in 1607. I presume by his habit he was only nominal rector. Lord Chancellor *Scroope* designed to make this church collegiate, and obtained licence for that purpose from *Richard II.* but it does not appear that the intent was ever executed.

At a little distance beyond the church is a neat bridge of considerable antiquity, which *Leland* speaks of as ‘the fayre bridge of three or four arches, that is on *Ure*, at *Wencelaw*, a mile or more above *Midleham*, made two hundred yer ago and more, by one caulld *Alwine*, parson of *Wincelaw*.’

BOLTON HOUSE.

Visit *Bolton* house, a seat of the Duke of *Bolton*, finished about the year 1678, by *Charles* Marquis of *Winchester*. Here are a few portraits of the *Scroopes*, the antient owners.

A head of *Henry* Lord *Scroope*, one of the Lords who subscribed the famous letter to the Pope, threatening his Holiness, that if he did not permit the divorce between *Henry VIII.* and *Catherine*, that they would reject his supremacy.

* *Leland*.† *Willis's Cathedrals*, I. 240.‡ *Mr. Grose*.§ *Leland*, Itin. viii. 13.

Helena Clifford, his wife, daughter to the Earl of *Cumberland*. Here is another head of a daughter of Lord *Dacres*; third wife, according to *Dugdale**, of the same lord *Scroope*.

Another *Henry*, warden of the west marches in the reign of *Elizabeth*; in whose custody *Mary Stuart* remained for some time after her flight to her faithless rival.

His wife *Margaret*, daughter to *Henry* Earl of *Surry*. After the disgrace of the Earl of *Essex*, this lady alone stood firm to him; 'for,' says *Rowland White*, 'she endures much at her Majesty's hands, because she doth daily doe all the kynd offices of love to the Queen in his behalf. She weares all black, she mournes, and is pensive; and joies in nothing but in a solitary being alone; and it is thought she saies much that few wold venter to say but herself †.'

A head of the same Lord, inscribed, Lord *Harrie Scroope*, Baron of *Bolton*, one of the tilters before *Queene Elizabeth*, at the first triumphe at the crownacion, æt. 22, 1558 ‡. To these may be added the head of his son, *Thomas* Lord *Scroope*; and his son again, Lord *Emanuel*, created by *Charles* I. Earl of *Sunderland*, who died the last of this line.

Cross the *Ure*, on a bridge of two arches, and have from it a fine view of the river above and below, each bank regularly bounded by trees like an avenue. On the right is *BOLTON* castle, built, says *Leland*, by *Richard Scroope*, Chancellor of *England* under *Richard* II. after eighteen years labor, and at the expence of a thousand marks

BOLTON CASTLE.

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 657.

† *Sidney's State Papers*, II. 132. The letter is dated Oct. 11th, 1599.

‡ He was one of the Knights-challengers on the occasion.

a year.

a year. Most of the timber employed was brought from *Engleby* forest, in *Cumberland*, drawn by draughts of oxen, successively changed. He also founded here a chauntry for six priests*. The integrity of the chancellor soon lost him the favour of his master; for on his refusal to put the seals to the exorbitant grants made to some of the worthless favorites, the king demanded them from him; at first he declined obedience, declaring he received them from the parlement, not his majesty †.

This castle is noted for having been the first place of confinement of *Mary Stuart*, who was removed from *Carlisle* to this fortress, under the care of the noble owner. Several of her letters are dated from hence. In the civil wars it underwent a siege by the parlement forces; and was, on *Nov. 5th*, 1645, on conditions, surrendered, with great quantities of stores and ammunition ‡.

The building is square, with a vast square tower at each corner, in which were the principal apartments. *Leland* observes the singular manner in which the smoke was conveyed from the chimnies of the great hall; by tunnels made in the walls, conveying it within the great piers between the windows. This castle, and the great possessions belonging to it in these parts, are the property of the Duke of *Bolton*, derived by the marriage of his ancestor, *Charles Marquis of Bolton*, with *Mary*, natural daughter of *Emanuel Scroope*, Earl of *Sunderland*, last male heir of this antient house.

AYSGARTH.

Reach *Aysgarth* §, or *Aysgarth-Force*, remarkable for the fine arch over the *Ure*, built in 1539. The scenery above and below is most uncommonly picturesque. The banks on both sides are lofty, rocky,

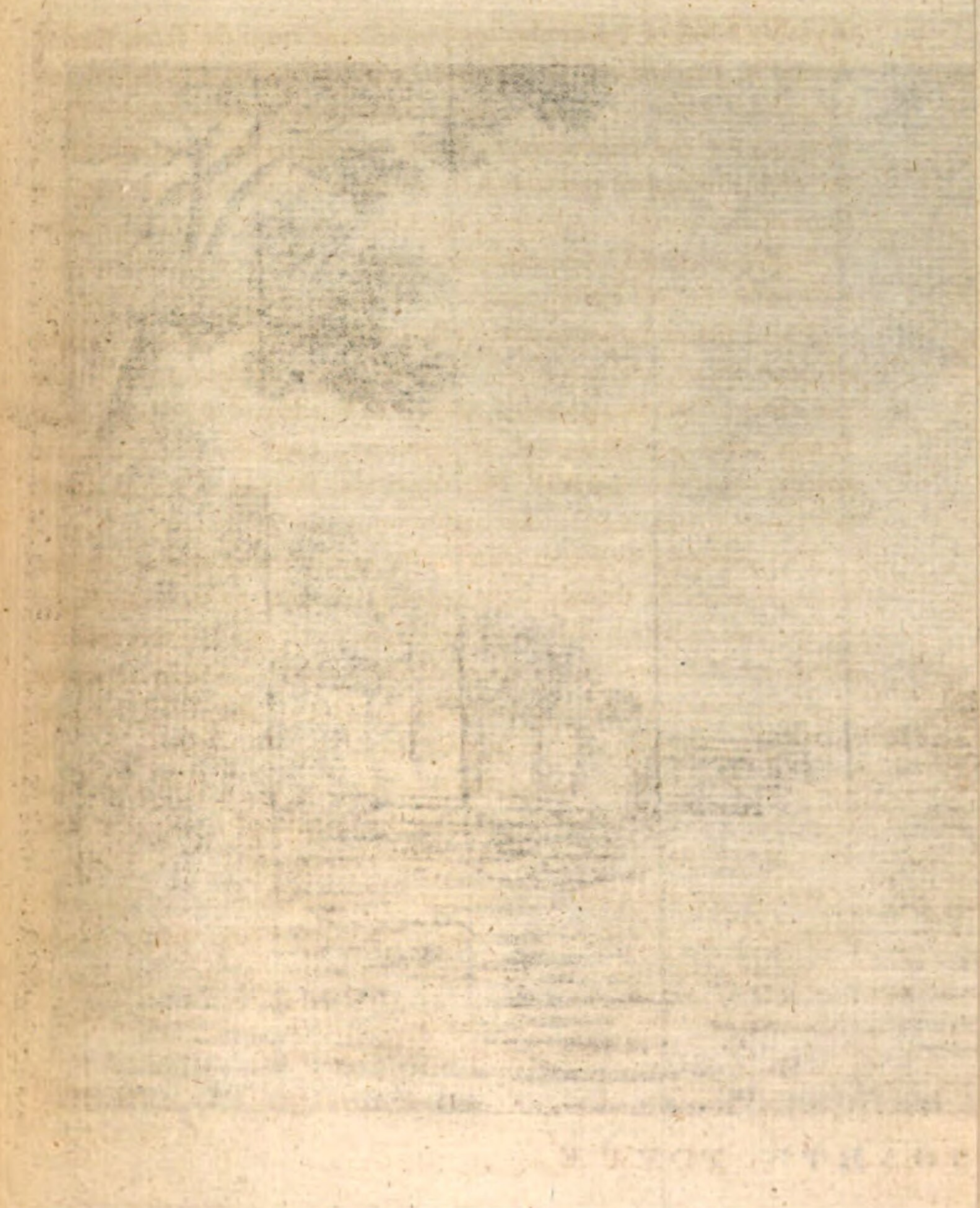
* *Leland*, Itin. viii. 18, 19.

† *Rapin*, I. 459.

‡ *Whitelock*, 179.

§ I think the old name was *Attscarre*.

and





M. Griffiths del.

P. Marshall sculp.

R C E .

and darkened with trees. Above the bridge two regular precipices cross the river, down which the water falls in two beautiful cascades, which are seen to great advantage from below. The gloom of the pendent trees, the towering steeple of the church above, and the rage of the waters beneath the ivy-bound arch, form all together a most romantic view.

A little lower down are other falls; but the finest is at about half a mile distance, where the river is crossed by a great scar, which opens in the middle, and forms a magnificent flight of steps, which grow wider and wider from top to bottom, the rock on each side forming a regular wall. The river falls from step to step, and at the lowest drops into a rocky channel, filled with circular basons, and interrupted for some space with lesser falls. The eye is finely directed to this beautiful cataract by the scars that bound the river, being lofty, precipitous, and quite of a smooth front, and their summits fringed with hollies and other trees.

Near *Aysgarth*, or, as the cataracts are called, *Aysgarth-Force*, was founded the convent of white monks, brought from *Savigny*, in *France*, by *Akaries Fitz-Bardolf*, in 1145. They were subject to *Byland*, and received from thence, in 1150, an abbot and twelve monks, who were afterwards removed to the neighboring abbey of *Jervaux**. This was called, from the cataracts, *Fors*, also *Wandesley-dale*, and *de Charitate*.

CONVENT.

Cross the ridge that divides *Wensley-dale* from another charming valley, called *Bishopdale*. All the little inclosures are nearly of the same size and form, and the meadows are laid out with the utmost

* *Tanner*, 658.

regularity.

regularity. It appeared as if in this spot, the plan of the *Spartan* legislator had taken place: *It resembled the possessions of brethren, who had just been dividing their inheritance among them.*

Before I quit these delicious tracts, I must remark, that from *Leybourne* to their extremity there is scarcely a mile but what is terminated by a little town; and every spot, even far up the hills, embellished with small neat houses. Industry and competence seem to reign among these happy regions, and, highland as they are, seem distinguished by those circumstances from the slothful but honest natives of some of the *Scottish Alps*. Mittens and knit stockings are their manufactures. The hills produce lead; the vallies cattle, horses, sheep, wool, butter, and cheese.

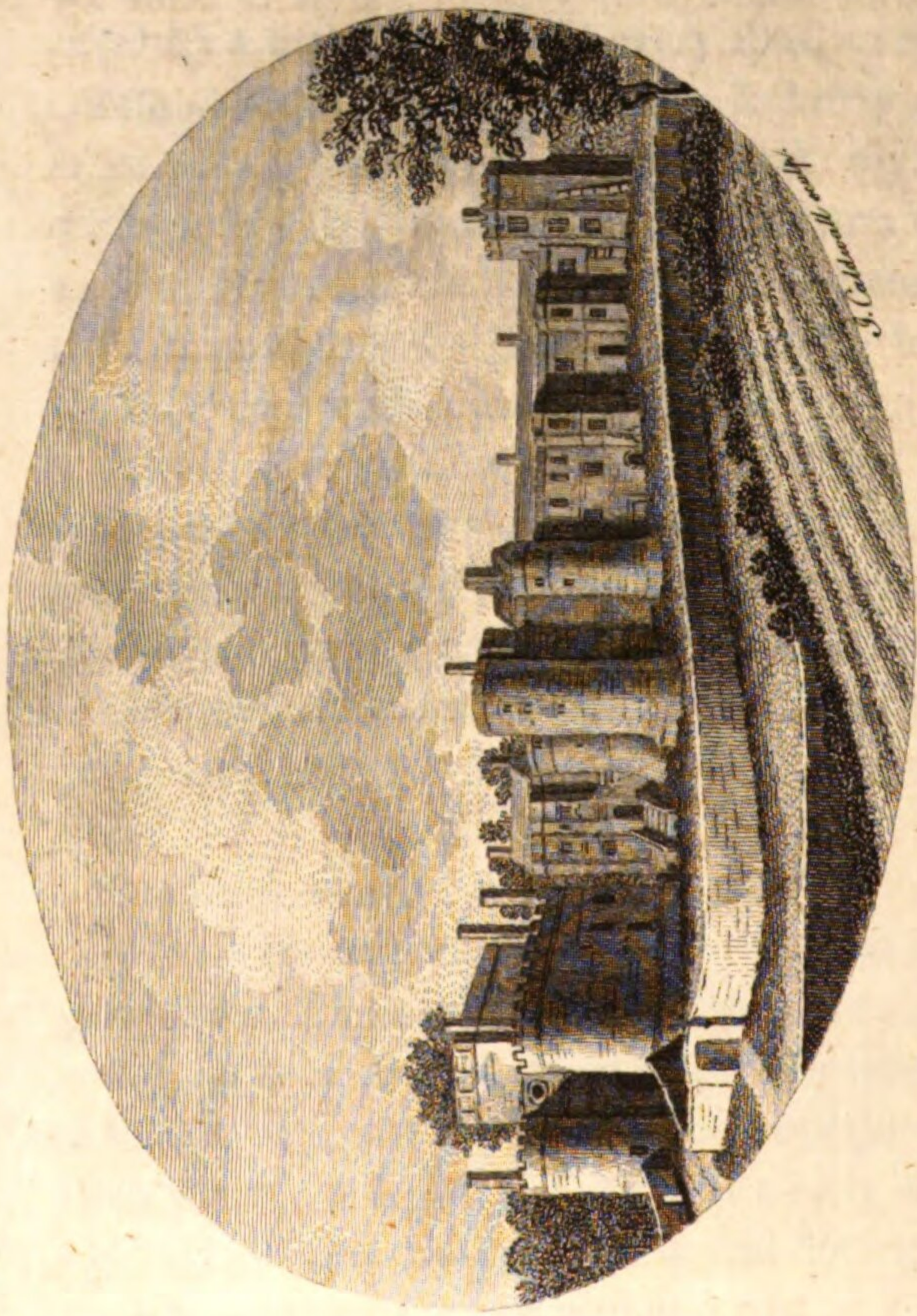
Ascend a steep a mile in length, and at the top arrive on a large plain, a pass between the hills. After two miles descend into a mere glen, watered by the *Wharf*; ride through *Buckden*, and *Star-bottom*, two villages, and lie at *Kettlewell*, a small mine town. There are many lead-mines about the place, and some coal; but peat is the general fuel, and oat-cakes, or bannocks, the usual bread.

Oct. 9.

Continue our journey along a pleasant vale. Ride beneath *Kilnsey-scar*, a stupendous rock, ninety-three yards high, more than perpendicular, for it overhangs at top in a manner dreadful to the traveller. The road bad, made of broken limestones uncovered. This vale ends in a vast theatre of wood, and gave me the idea of an *American* scene. Ascend, and get into a hilly and less pleasing country. Overtake many droves of cattle and horses, which had been at grass the whole summer in the remotest part of *Craven*, where they were kept

XLIII.

358



SKIPTON CASTLE.

kept from nine shillings to forty per head, according to their size.
Reach

SKIPTON, a good town, seated in a fertile expanded vale. It consists principally of one broad street, the church and castle terminating the upper end. The castle is said to have been originally built by *Robert de Romely*, Lord of the honor of *Skipton*. By failure of male issue, it fell to *William Fitz-Duncan*, Earl of *Murray*, who married the daughter of *Romely*. *William le Gros*, Earl of *Albemarle*, by marriage with her daughter, received as portion her grandfather's estates. It fell afterwards by females to other families, such as *William de Mandevil*, Earl of *Essex*, to *William de Fortibus*, and *Baldwin de Betun*. In the time of *Richard I. Avelin*, daughter to a second *William de Fortibus*, a minor, succeeded. She became ward of King *Henry III.* who, on her coming of age, in 1269, bestowed her and her fortunes on his son *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster**; but on the forfeiture of his son for treason against *Edward II.* the honor and castle were granted, in 1309, to *Robert de Clifford*, a *Herefordshire* Baron, in whose line it continued till the last century. I know of no remarkable event that befel this castle, excepting that it was dismantled by ordinance of parlement, in 1648, because it had received a loyal garrison during the civil wars.

SKIPTON.

CASTLE.

It was restored, and repaired, in 1657-1658, by the famous *Anne Clifford*, who made it, with five other castles, her alternate residence. It is seated on the edge of a deep dingle, prettily wooded, and watered by a canal, that serves to convey limestone to the main trunk of the navigation, which passes near the town. At present the castle seems

* *Dugdale*, Baron. I. 65.

more calculated for habitation than defence. A gateway, with a round tower at each side, stands at a small distance from it. The towers in the castle are generally round, some polygonal. Over the entrance is an inscription, purporting the time of repair. The hall is worthy the hospitality of the family; has two fire-places, a hatch to the kitchen, and another to the cellar.

PORTRAITS.

GEORGE III^d EARL
OF CUMBERLAND.

The great family-picture is a curious performance; and still more valuable on account of the distinguished persons represented. It is tripartite, in form of a skreen. In the centre is the celebrated *George Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*, the hero of the reign of *Elizabeth*; and his lady, *Margaret Russel*, daughter of *Francis*, second Earl of *Bedford*. He is dressed in armour, spotted with stars of gold; but much of it is concealed by a vest and skirts reaching to his knees; his helmet and gauntlet, lying on the floor, are studded in like manner. He was born in the year 1558, and by the death of his father fell under the guardianship of his royal mistress, who placed him under the tuition of Doctor *Whitgift*, afterwards Archbishop of *Canterbury*. He applied himself to mathematics; but soon after leaving college he felt the spirit of his warlike ancestors rise within him, and for the rest of his life distinguished himself by deeds of arms honorable to himself*, and of use to his country, in not fewer

* At an audience the Earl had after one of his expeditions, the Queen, perhaps designedly, dropped one of her gloves. His Lordship took it up, and presented it to her: she graciously desired him to keep it as a mark of her esteem. Thus gratifying his ambition with a reward that suited her majesty's avarice. He adorned it with diamonds, and wore it in the front of his high-crowned hat on days of tournaments. This is expressed in the fine print of him, by *Robert White*.

than

than twenty-two voyages against the *Geryon* of the time, *Philip II.* who felt the effects of his prowess, against the invincible armada, against his *European* dominions, and the more distant ones in *America*. He was always successful against the enemy, but often suffered great hardships by storms, by diseases, and by famine. The wealth which he acquired was devoted to the service of the state, for he spent not only the acquisitions of his voyages, but much of his paternal fortune in building of ships; and much also he dissipated by his love of horse-races, tournaments, and every expensive diversion. Queen *Elizabeth* appointed him her champion * in all her tilting matches, from the thirty-third year of her reign; and in all those exercises of tiltings, turnings, and courses of the field, he excelled all the nobility of his time. His magnificent armour worn on those occasions (adorned with roses and *fleurs de lis*†) is actually preserved at *Appleby* castle, where is, besides, a copy of this picture. In the course of the life of soldier, sailor, and courtier, he fell into the licentiousness sometimes incident to the professions: but, as the inscription on the picture imports, the effects of his early education were then felt, for he died *penitently, willingly, and christianly*.

His Lady stands by him in a purple gown, and white petticoat, embroidered with gold. She pathetically extends one hand to two beautiful boys, as if in the action of dissuading her Lord from such

HIS COUNTESS.

* Mr. WALPOLE, in his miscellaneous Antiquities, has favored us with a very entertaining account of his investiture. He succeeded the gallant old Knight Sir *Henry Lea*, in 1590, who with much ceremony resigned the office.

† I have seen in the collection of her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of *Portland*, a book of drawings of all the Knights-tilters of his time, dressed in their rich armour. Among others is the Earl of *Cumberland*, in the very armour I mention.

dangerous voyages, when more interesting and tender clames urged the presence of a parent. How must he have been affected by his refusal, when he found that he had lost both on his return from two of his expeditions, if the heart of a hero does not too often divest itself of the tender sensations !

The letters of this lady are extant in manuscript, and also her diary ; she unfortunately marries without liking, and meets with the same return. She mentions several *minutiæ* that I omit, being only proofs of her great attention to accuracy. She complains greatly of the coolness of her Lord, and his neglect of his daughter, *Anne Clifford* ; and endured great poverty, of which she writes in a most moving strain to *James I.* to several great persons, and to the Earl himself. All her letters are humble, suppliant, and pathetic, yet the Earl was said to have parted with her on account of her high spirit *.

Above the two principal figures are painted the heads of two sisters of the Earl, *Anne*, Countess of *Warwick*, and *Elizabeth*, Countess of *Bath* ; and two, the sisters of the Countess ; *Frances*, married to *Philip*, Lord *Wharton* ; and *Margaret*, Countess of *Derby*. Beneath each is a long inscription. The several inscriptions were composed by *Anne Clifford*, with the assistance of Judge *Hales*, who perused and methodized for her the necessary papers and evidences †.

LADY ANNE
CLIFFORD.

The two side-leaves shew the portraits of her celebrated daughter, *Anne Clifford*, afterwards Countess of *Dorset*, *Pembroke*, and *Montgo-*

* These, and several other anecdotes of the family, I found in certain MS. letters and diaries of the Countess and her daughter.

† Life of Lord Keeper *North*.

mery; the most eminent person of her age for intellectual accomplishments, for spirit, magnificence, and deeds of benevolence. Both these paintings are full lengths: the one represents her at the age of thirteen, standing in her study, dressed in white, embroidered with flowers, her head adorned with great pearls. One hand is on a music-book; her lute lies by her. The books inform us of the fashionable course of reading among people of rank in her days. I perceived among them, *Eusebius*, *St. Augustine*, *Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia*, *Godfrey of Boulogne*, the *French Academy*, *Camden*, *Ortelius*, *Agrippa* on the Vanity of occult Sciences, &c. &c. Above are the heads of *Mr. Samuel Daniel*, her tutor, and *Mrs. Anne Taylor*, her governess; the last appearing, as the inscription says she was, a religious and good woman. This memorial of the instructors of her youth is a most grateful acknowledgement of the benefits she received from them. She was certainly a most happy subject to work on; for, according to her own account, old *Mr. John Denham*, a great astronomer, in her father's house, used to say, 'that the sweet influence of the *Pleiades*, and the bands of *Orion*, were powerful both at her conception and birth;' and when she grew up, *Doctor Donne* is reported to have said of her, that *she knew well how to discourse of all things, from predestination to flea-silk* *.

In the other leaf she appears in her middle age, in the state of widowhood, dressed in a black gown, and black veil, and white sleeves, and round her waste is a chain of great pearls; her hair long and brown; her wedding ring on the thumb of her right hand,

* *Bishop Rainbow's discourse at her funeral, in 1657.*

which

which is placed on the Bible, and *Charron's* Book of Wisdom. The rest of the books are of piety, excepting one of distillations, and excellent medicines. Such is the figure of the heroic daughter of a hero father, whose spirit dictated this animated answer to the insolent minister of an ungrateful court, who would force into one of her boroughs, a person disagreeable to her :

‘ I have been bullied by an usurper ; I have been neglected by a court ; but I will not be dictated to by a subject. Your man sha’nt stand.

‘ ANNE *Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery.*’

Above her are the heads of her two husbands, *Richard* Earl of *Dorset*, who died in 1624 ; an amiable nobleman, a patron of men and letters, and bounteous to distressed worth. The other is of that brutal simpleton, *Philip*, Earl of *Pembroke*, the just subject of *Butler's* ridicule, whom she married six years after the death of her first Lord. Yet she speaks favorably of each, notwithstanding their mental qualifications were so different : ‘ These two Lords, says she, to whom I was by the divine providence married, were in their several kinds worthy noblemen as any in the kingdom ; yet it was my misfortune to have crosses and contradictions with them both. Nor did there want malicious ill-willers to blow and foment the coals of dissension between us, so as in both their life-times, the marble pillars of *Knowle*, in *Kent*, and *Wilton*, in *Wiltshire*, were to me but the gay harbours of anguish, insomuch as a wise man, who knew the inside of my fortune, would often say, that I lived in both these my Lords great families as the river of *Roan*, or *Rodanus*, runs thro’ the lake of *Geneva*, without mingling any part of its streams with that of the lake.’

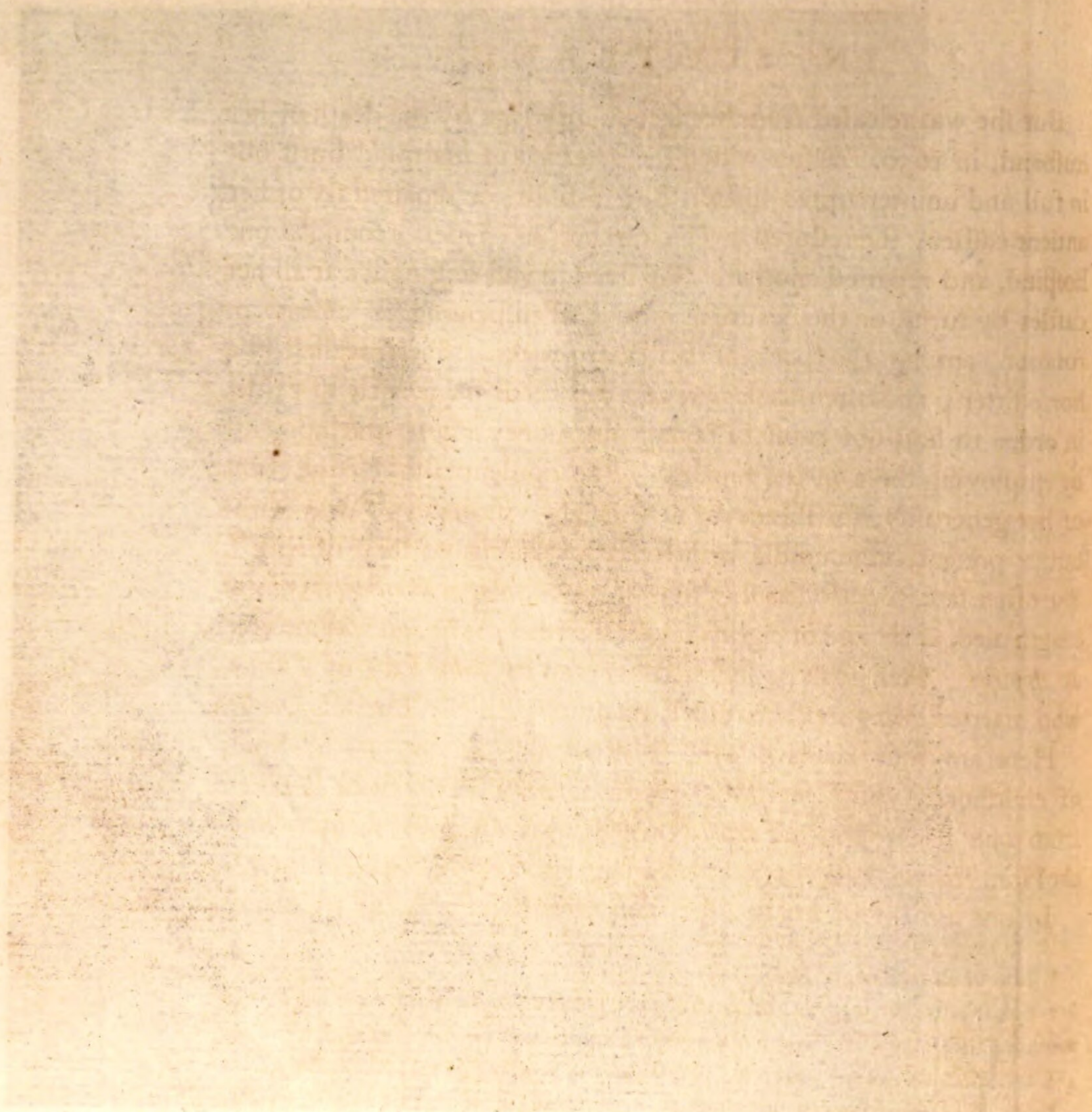
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Margel sc.

ANNE CLIFFORD COUNTESS OF
PEMBROKE, &c.

Æt. 81.



But she was released from her second marriage by the death of her husband, in 1650. After which the greatness of her mind burst out in full and uninterrupted lustre. She re-built, or repaired six of her antient castles; she restored seven churches, or chapels; founded one hospital, and repaired another. She lived in vast hospitality at all her castles by turns, on the beautiful motive of dispensing her charity in rotation, among the poor of her vast estates. She travelled in a horse-litter; and often took new and bad roads from castle to castle, in order to find out cause of laying out money among the indigent, by employing them in the repairs. The opulent also felt the effect of her generosity, for she never suffered any visitors to go away without a present, ingeniously contrived according to their quality*. She often sat in person as sheriffs of the county of *Westmoreland*; at length died, at the age of eighty-six, in the year 1676, and was interred at *Appleby*. Her great possessions devolved to *John* Earl of *Thanet*, who married *Margaret*, her eldest daughter, by the Earl of *Dorset*.

Here are four heads of this illustrious Countess, in the states of childhood, youth, middle, and old age†. My print is taken from one resembling the last in the gallery at *Strawberry-Hill*, which the Hon. *Horace Walpole* was so obliging as to permit to be copied‡.

In one of the rooms is a fictitious picture of the fair *Rosamund*,

ROSAMOND.

* Life of Lord Keeper *North*, 141.

† She says in her diary, that in 1619, her picture was drawn by *Larking*. She mentions also some of the amusements of the time, such as *Glecko*, at which she lost 15l. and *Barley-break*, at which she played on the bowling-green at *Buckhurst*.

‡ Mr. WALPOLE shewed me a medal, with the head of the Countess, exactly resembling the picture. On the reverse is Religion, represented by a female figure, crowned, and standing. In one hand the BIBLE; the left arm embraces a cross taller than herself.

daughter

daughter of *Walter de Clifford*, and mistress to *Henry II.* She is dressed in the mode of the reign of *Elizabeth*; but at her ear is a red rose, an allusion of the painter to her name.

A picture of a young person, with a crown by her. Another of a man, inscribed, *vultus index animi*; and a third portrait, half length, of the great Earl of *Cumberland*, in a white hat, are the most remarkable unnoticed.

I must mention two good octagonal rooms, in one of which is some singular tapestry, expressing the punishment of the vices. *Cruauté* is represented with head, hands, and feet in the stocks; and *Mal-bouche* and *Vil-parler* undergoing the cutting off of their tongues.

CHURCH.

On the steeple of the church is an inscription, importing, that it was repaired after it had been ruined in the civil wars, by Lady *Clifford*, Countess of *Pembroke*, in 1655. Within the church are inscriptions, on plain stones, in memory of the three first Earls of *Cumberland*. Those on the two first relate little more than their lineage; but the noble historian of the family informs us, that the first Earl was brought up with *Henry VIII.* and beloved by him. That he was one of the most eminent Lords of his time, for nobleness, gallantry, and courtship, but wasted much of his estate. That the second Earl at the beginning was also a great waster of his estate, till he retired into the country, when he grew rich. He was much addicted to the study and practice of alchemy and chemistry, and a great distiller of waters for medicines; was studious in all manner of learning, and had an excellent library both of written-hand books, and printed*.

* Life of Lady *Anne Clifford*, &c. by herself, MS.

Continue my journey through a pleasant vale, watered by the *Are*, or the *Gentle River*, as the *Celtic Ara* signifies, expressive of its smooth course*. Along its side winds the canal, which, when finished, is to convey the manufactures of *Leeds* to *Liverpool*. Ride beneath a great aqueduct, at *Kildwick*, and have soon after a view of the rich valley that runs towards *Leeds*. Reach *Kighly*, at the bottom of another rich vale, that joins the former. This place has a considerable manufacture of figured everlastings, in imitation of *French* silks, and of shaloons and callimancoes; and numbers of people get their livelihood by spinning of wool for the stocking-weavers. The antient family of *Kighly* take their name from this town. One of them, *Henry Kighly*, 'obtained from *Edward I.* for 'this his manour, the priveleges of a market and fair, and a free-warren, so that none might enter into those grounds to chace 'there, or with design to catch any thing pertaining to the said 'warren, without the permission and leave of the said *Henry* and his 'successors †.'

RIVER ARE.

KIGHLY.

After crossing some very dismal moors, varied with several tedious ascents and descents, reach, at the foot of a very steep hill, the great town of

HALIFAX, or the *Holy-Hair*, from a legendary tale not worth mentioning. It is seated in a very deep bottom, and concealed from view on every side, till approached very nearly. The streets are narrow; the houses mostly built and covered with stone, and the streets have been lately paved in the manner of those at

HALIFAX.

* *Camden*, II. 857, who says, that the *Araris*, the modern *Saone*, takes its name for the same reason. The *Swiss AAR* is very rapid.

† *Camden*, II. 859.

CHURCH.

Edinburgh. The town extends far in length, but not in breadth. Here is only one church, spacious, supported by two rows of octagonal pillars, and supplied with a handsome organ. The Conqueror bestowed the lordship of *Wakefield**, of which this place is part, on his relation, *William* Earl of *Warren* and *Surry*, who gave the church and manour to the abbot of *Lewes*; and his successors constantly held courts here from that time to the dissolution†. The parish is of vast extent, contains above one and forty thousand inhabitants, and is supplied with twelve chapels. In the town are several meeting-houses; one, called the chapel, is a neat and elegant building, erected by the independents, and even stuccoed.

MANUFACTURE.

HALIFAX rose on the decline of the woollen trade at *Rippon*; which was brought from that town in the time of a Mr. *John Waterhouse*, of this place, who was born in 1443, and lived near a century. In the beginning of his time, here were only thirteen-houses, but in 1556 above a hundred and forty householders paid dues to the vicar‡; and in 1738, says Mr. *Wright*, there were not fewer than eleven hundred families. The woollen manufactures flourish here greatly; such as that of the narrow cloth, bath-coatings, shaloons, everlastings, a sort of coarse broad cloth, with black hair lists for *Portugal*, and with blue for *Turky*; sayes, of a deep blue color, for *Guinea*: the last are packed in pieces of twelve yards and a half, wrapped in an oil-cloth, painted with negroes, elephants, &c. in order to captivate those poor people; and perhaps one of these bundles and a bottle of rum may be the price of a man in the infamous

* *Wright's Halifax*, 202.† *Wright*, 8.‡ *Ibid.*

traffic. Many blood-red clothes are exported to *Italy*, from whence they are supposed to be sent to *Turky*. The blues are sold to *Norway*. The manufacture is far from being confined to the neighborhood, for its influence extends as far as *Settle*, near thirty miles distant, either in the spinning or weaving branches. The great manufacturers give out a stock of wool to the artificers, who return it again in yarn or cloth; but many taking in a larger quantity of work than they can finish, are obliged to advance farther into the country in search of more hands, which causes the trade to spread from place to place, which has now happily extended its influence; but not all ways alike, for it is bounded by the kerfies at *Soyland*, and by the bays at *Rockdale*.

In passing thro' the end of *Halifax*, observe a square spot, about four feet high and thirteen broad, made of neat ashler stone, accessible on one side by four or five steps. On this was placed the *Maiden*, or instrument for beheading of criminals; a privilege of great antiquity in this place. It seems to have been confined to the limits of the forest of *Hardwick*, or the eighteen towns and hamlets within its precincts. The time when this custom took place is unknown; whether Earl *Warren*, Lord of this forest, might have established it among the sanguinary laws then in use against the invaders of the hunting rights, or whether it might not take place after the woollen manufactures at *Halifax* began to gain strength, is uncertain. The last is very probable; for the wild country around the town was inhabited by a lawless set, whose depredations on the cloth-tenters might soon stifle the efforts of infant industry. For the protection of trade, and for the greater terror of offenders, by speedy execution, this custom seems to have been established, so as at last to receive the

OCT. 2.

THE MAIDEN.

force of law, which was, ‘ That if a felon be taken within the liberty
 ‘ of the forest of *Hardwick*, with goods stolen out, or within the said
 ‘ precincts, either *hand-babend*, *back-berand*, or *confession’d*, to the value
 ‘ of thirteen-pence half-penny, he shall, after three market-days or
 ‘ meeting-days within the town of *Halifax*, next after such his ap-
 ‘ prehension, and being condemned, be taken to the gibbet, and
 ‘ there have his head cut from its body *.’

The offender had always a fair trial ; for as soon as he was taken, he was brought to the Lord’s bailiff at *Halifax* : he was then exposed on the three markets (which here were held thrice in a week) placed in a stocks, with the goods stolen on his back, or, if the theft was of the cattle kind, they were placed by him ; and this was done both to strike terror into others, and to produce new informations against him †. The bailiff then summoned four freeholders of each town within the forest to form a jury. The felon and prosecutors were brought face to face ; the goods, the cow, or horse, or whatsoever was stolen, produced. If he was found guilty, he was remanded to prison, had a week’s time allowed for preparation, and then was conveyed to this spot, where his head was struck off, by this machine. I should have premised, that if the criminal, either after apprehension, or in the way to execution, could escape out of the limits of the forest (part being close to the town) the bailiff had no farther power over him ; but if he should be caught within the precincts at any time after, he was immediately executed on his former sentence.

This privilege was very freely used during the reign of *Elizabeth* :

* *Wright*, 84, and *Halifax* and its gibbet-law, &c. 18.

† *Gibbet-Law* says, that he is exposed after conviction.

the records before that time were lost. Twenty-five suffered in her reign, and at least twelve from 1623 to 1650; after which I believe the privilege was no more exerted.

This machine of death is now destroyed; but I saw one of the same kind in a room under the parlement-house at *Edinburgh*, where it was introduced by the Regent *Morton*, who took a model of it as he passed through *Halifax*, and at length suffered by it himself. It is in form of a painter's easel, and about ten feet high: at four feet from the bottom is a cross bar, on which the felon lays his head, which is kept down by another placed above. In the inner edges of the frame are grooves; in these is placed a sharp ax, with a vast weight of lead, supported at the very summit with a peg; to that peg is fastened a cord, which the executioner cutting, the ax falls, and does the affair effectually, without suffering the unhappy criminal to undergo a repetition of strokes, as has been the case in the common method. I must add, that if the sufferer is condemned for stealing a horse, or a cow, the string is tied to the beast, which on being whipped, pulls out the peg, and becomes the executioner.

On descending a hill, have a fine view of a vale, with the *Calder* meandering through it. Towards the upper end are two other little vales, whose sides are filled with small houses, and bottoms with fulling-mills. Here are several good houses, the property of wealthy clothiers, with warehouses in a superb and elegant style; the fair ostentation of industrious riches. Dine at a neat alehouse, at the foot of the hill, at the head of the canal, which conveys the manufactures to the *Trent*. Call here on my old correspondent Mr. *Thomas Bolton*, and am surprized with his vast collection of natural history,

got together to amuse and improve his mind after the fatigues of business.

Cross the *Calder* at *Lowerby* bridge; after a steep ascent arrive in a wild and moory country, pass by the village of *Loyland*; reach *Blackstone Edge*, so called from the color of certain great stones that appear on the summit. The view is unbounded of *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, and *Wales*. The antient road down this hill was formerly tremendous; at present a new one winds down the sides for two miles excellently planned. The parish of *Halifax* reaches to this hill. It is my misfortune that the reverend Mr. *Watson's* full account of this parish did not fall into my hands till this sheet was going to the press; for my account would have received from it considerable improvements. That gentleman has closely attended to antiquities of every kind, but his discovery and figures of those attributed to the *Druids* are uncommonly curious. A little before our arrival on the top of this hill, enter the county of

L A N C A S T E R.

Reach *Rockdale*; a town irregularly built, noted for its manufactory of bays. The church is on an adjacent eminence, to be reached by an ascent of about a hundred and seventeen steps. The *Roche*, a small stream, runs near the town.

OCT. 11.

After six miles ride, pass by *Middleton*. In a pretty vale, on an eminence is *Alkrington*, the seat of *Ashton Lever*, Esq; where I continue the whole day, attracted by his civility, and the elegance of his museum.

OCT. 12.

Wearied with the length of my journey, hasten through *Manchester* and *Warrington*, and find at home the same satisfactory conclusion as that of my former Tour.

A P P E N D I X.

N U M B E R I.

Concerning the CONSTITUTION of the
CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

PRESBYTERIAN government in *Scotland* took place after the reformation of popery, as being the form of ecclesiastical government most agreeable to the genius and inclinations of the people of *Scotland*. When *James VI.* succeeded to the crown of *England*, it is well known that, during his reign and that of his successors of the family of *Stewart*, designs were formed of altering the constitution of our civil government, and rendering our kings more absolute. The establishment of episcopacy in *Scotland* was thought to be one point proper in order to facilitate the execution of these designs. Episcopacy was accordingly established at length, and continued to be the government of the church till the revolution, when such designs subsisting no longer, presbyterian government was restored to *Scotland*. It was established by act of parliament in 1690, and was afterwards secured by an express article in the treaty of union between the two kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. Among the ministers of *Scotland*, there subsists a perfect equality; that is, no minister,

minister, considered as an individual, has an authoritative jurisdiction over another. Jurisdiction is competent for them only when they act in a collective body, or as a court of judicature: and then there is a subordination of one court to another, or inferiour and superiour courts.

The courts established by law are the four following, *viz.* Church Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and above all a National or General Assembly.

A Church Session is composed of the Minister of the parish and certain discreet Laymen, who are chosen and ordained for the exercise of discipline, and are called Elders. The number of these Elders varies according to the extent of the parish. Two of them, together with the Minister, are necessary, in order to their holding a legal meeting. The Minister always presides in these meetings, and is called Moderator; but has no other authority but what belongs to the *Præses* of any other court. The Church Session is appointed for inspecting the morals of the parishioners, and managing the funds that are appropriated for the maintainance of the poor within their bounds. When a person is convicted of any instance of immoral conduct, or of what is inconsistent with his christian profession, the Church Session inflicts some ecclesiastical censure, such as giving him an admonition or rebuke: or if the crime be of a gross and publick nature, they appoint him to profess his repentance in the face of the whole congregation, in order to make satisfaction for the publick offence. The highest church censure is excommunication, which is seldom inflicted but for contumacy, or for some very atrocious crime obstinately persisted in. In former times there were certain civil pains and penalties which followed upon a sentence of excommunication,

munication; but by a *British* statute, these are happily abolished. The church of *Scotland* addresses its censures only to the consciences of men; and if they cannot reclaim offenders by the methods of persuasion, they think it inconsistent with the spirit of true religion, to have recourse to compulsive ones, such as temporal pains and penalties.

If the person thinks himself aggrieved by the Church Session, it is competent for him to seek redress, by entering an appeal to the Presbytery, which is the next superiour court. In like manner he may appeal from the Presbytery to the Provincial Synod, and from the Synod to the Assembly, whose sentence is final in all ecclesiastical matters.

A Presbytery consists of the Ministers within a certain district, and also of one ruling Elder from each Church Session within the district. In settling the boundaries of a Presbytery, a regard was paid to the situation of the country. Where the country is populous and champaign, there are instances of thirty Ministers and as many Elders being joined in one Presbytery. In mountainous countries where travelling is more difficult, there are only seven or eight Ministers, in some places fewer, in a Presbytery. The number of Presbyteries is computed to be about seventy. Presbyteries review the procedure of Church Sessions, and judge in references and appeals that are brought before them. They take trials of candidates for the ministry: and if upon such trial they find them duly qualified, they license them to preach, but not to dispense the sacraments. Such licentiates are called Probationers. It is not common for the church of *Scotland* to ordain or confer holy orders on such licentiates

till they be presented to some vacant kirk, and thereby acquire a right to a benefice.

It is the privilege of Presbyteries to judge their own members, at least in the first instance. They may be judged for heresy, that is, for preaching or publishing doctrines that are contrary to the publick standard imposed by Act of Parliament and Assembly; or for any instance of immoral conduct. Prosecutions for heresy were formerly more frequent than they are at present; but happily a more liberal spirit has gained ground among the Clergy of *Scotland*. They think more freely than they did of old, and consequently a spirit of inquiry and moderation seems to be on the growing hand; so that prosecutions for heresy are become more rare, and are generally looked upon as invidious. Some sensible men among the clergy of *Scotland* look upon subscriptions to certain articles and creeds of human composition as a grievance, from which they would willingly be delivered.

Presbyteries are more severe in their censures upon their own members for any instance of immoral conduct. If the person be convicted, they suspend him from the exercise of his ministerial office for a limited time: but if the crime be of a heinous nature, they depose or deprive him of his clerical character; so that he is no longer a minister of the church of *Scotland*, but forfeits his title to his benefice, and other privileges of the established church. However, if the person thinks himself injured by the sentence of the Presbytery, it is lawful for him to appeal to the Provincial Synod, within whose bounds his Presbytery lies: and from the Synod he may appeal to the National Assembly. Presbyteries hold their meetings generally every month, except in remote countries, and have a power of adjourning

journing themselves to whatever time or place within their district they shall think proper. They chuse their own *Præses* or Moderator, who must be a Minister of their own Presbytery. The ruling Elders, who sit in Presbyteries, must be changed every half-year, or else chosen again by their respective Church Sessions.

Provincial Synods are the next superiour courts to Presbyteries, and are composed of the several Presbyteries within the province and of a ruling Elder from each Church Session. The ancient dioceses of the Bishops are for the most part the boundaries of a Synod. Most of the Synods in *Scotland* meet twice every year, in the months of *April* and *October*, and at every meeting they chuse their *Præses* or Moderator, who must be a clergyman of their own number. They review the procedure of Presbyteries, and judge in appeals, references and complaints, that are brought before them from the inferiour courts. And if a Presbytery shall be found negligent in executing the ecclesiastical laws against any of their members, or any other person within their jurisdiction, the Synod can call them to account, and censure them as they shall see cause.

The General Assembly is the supreme court in ecclesiastical matters, and from which there lies no appeal. As they have a power of making laws and canons, concerning the discipline and government of the church, and the publick service of religion, the King sends always a Commissioner to represent his royal person, that nothing may be enacted inconsistent with the laws of the state. The person who represents the King is generally some *Scots* nobleman, whom his Majesty nominates annually some time before the meeting of the assembly, and is allowed a suitable salary for defraying the expence of this honourable office. He is present at all the meetings of the assembly,

and at all their debates and deliberations. After the assembly is constituted, he presents his commission and delivers a speech ; and when they have finished their business, which they commonly do in twelve days, he adjourns the assembly, and appoints the time and place of their next annual meeting, which is generally at *Edinburgh*, in the month of *May*.

The Assembly is composed of Ministers and ruling Elders chosen annually from each Presbytery in *Scotland*. As the number of Ministers and Elders in a Presbytery varies, so the number of their representatives must hold a proportion to the number of Ministers and Elders, that are in the Presbytery. The proportion is fixed by laws and regulations for that purpose. Each Royal Burgh and University in *Scotland* has likewise the privilege of chusing a ruling Elder to the Assembly. All elections must at least be made forty days before the meeting of the Assembly. Their jurisdiction is either constitutive or judicial. By the first they have authority to make laws in ecclesiastical matters : by the other they judge in references and appeals brought before them from the subordinate courts, and their sentences are decisive and final. One point which greatly employs their attention is the settlement of vacant parishes. The common people of *Scotland* are greatly prejudiced against the law of patronage. Hence when a patron presents a candidate to a vacant parish, the parishioners frequently make great opposition to the settlement of the presentee, and appeal from the inferiour courts to the Assembly. The Assembly now-a-days are not disposed to indulge the parishioners in unreasonable opposition to presentees. On the other hand, they are unwilling to settle the presentee in opposition to the whole people, who refuse to submit to his ministry, because in this case his ministrations

ministrations among them must be useless and without effect. The Assembly therefore for the most part delay giving sentence in such cases, till once they have used their endeavours to reconcile the parishioners to the presentee. But if their attempts this way prove unsuccessful, they proceed to settle the presentee in obedience to the act of parliament concerning patronages. Upon the whole it appears that in the judicatories of the church of *Scotland*, there is an equal representation of the Laity as of the Clergy, which is a great security to the Laity against the usurpations of the Clergy.

The business of every Minister in a parish is to perform religious worship, and to preach in the language of the country to his congregation every *Sunday*, and likewise on other extraordinary occasions appointed by the laws and regulations of the church. The tendency of their preaching is to instruct their hearers in the essential doctrines of natural and revealed religion, and improve these instructions in order to promote the practice of piety and social virtue. Of old, it was customary to preach upon controverted and mysterious points of divinity, but it is now hoped that the generality of the Clergy confine the subject of their preaching to what has a tendency to promote virtue and good morals, and to make the people peaceable and useful members of society.

Ministers likewise examine their parishioners annually. They go to the different towns and * villages of the parish, and in an easy and familiar

* I must observe, that Bishop *Burnet* (by birth a *Scotchman*) adopted in his diocese the zeal of the church of his native country, and its attention to the morals and good conduct of the clergy and their flocks. Not content with the usual triennial visitations, he every summer, during six weeks, made a progress through some

familiar manner converse with them upon the essential doctrines of religion. They make trial of their knowledge by putting questions to them on these heads. The adult as well as children are catechised. They likewise visit their parishes and inquire into the behaviour of their several parishioners, and admonish them for whatever they find blameable in their conduct. At these visitations the Minister inculcates the practice of the relative and social duties, and insists upon the necessity of the practice of them. And if there happen to be any quarrels among neighbours, the Minister endeavours by the power of persuasion to bring about a reconciliation. But in this part of their conduct much depends upon the temper, prudence, and discretion of Ministers, who are cloathed with the same passions, prejudices, and infirmities, that other men are.

To this sensible account of the Church of *North Britain*, I beg leave to add another, which may be considered as a sort of supplement, and may serve to fling light on some points untouched in the preceding: it is the extract from an answer to some queries I sent a worthy correspondent in the Highlands, to whom I am indebted for many sensible communications:

“ To apprehend well the present state of *our* church patronage and mode of settlement, we must briefly view this matter from the some district of diocese, preaching and confirming from church to church, so that before the return of the triennial visitation, he became well acquainted with the behaviour of every incumbent. He preached every Sunday in some church of the city of *Salisbury*; catechised, and instructed its youth for confirmation; was most vigilant, and strict in his examination of candidates for holy orders; was an invincible enemy to pluralities, and of course to non-residents; filled his office with worth and dignity, and by his episcopal merits, it is to be hoped, may have atoned for the acknowledged blemishes in his biographical character.

“ Reformation.

“ Reformation. At *that* remarkable period the whole temporalities
“ of the church were resumed by the Crown and Parliament; and
“ soon after a new maintenance was settled for ministers in about
“ 960 parishes. The patrons of the old, splendid Popish livings,
“ still claimed a patronage in the new-modelled poor stipends for
“ parish ministers. The Lords, or Gentlemen, who got from the
“ Crown grants of the superiorities and lands of old *abbies*, claimed
“ also the patronage of all the churches which were in the gift of
“ those *abbies* during popery. The *King* too claimed the old pa-
“ tronage of the *Crown*, and those of any *ecclesiastic corporations* not
“ granted away.

“ Lay-patronages were reckoned always a great grievance by the
“ Church of *Scotland*; and accordingly from the beginning of the re-
“ formation the church declared against lay-patronage and presenta-
“ tions. The ecclesiastic laws, or acts of assembly, confirmed at
“ last by parliament, required, in order to the settlement of a mini-
“ ster, some concurrence of the congregation, of the gentlemen
“ who had property within the cure, and of the Elders of the
“ parish.

“ The Elders, or *Kirk Session*, are a number of persons, who, for
“ their wisdom, piety, and knowledge, are elected from the body of
“ the people in every parish, and continue for life, *sepe bene gerenti-*
“ *bus*, to assist the parish minister in suppressing immoralities and
“ regulating the affairs of the parish. Three of these men and a
“ minister make a quorum, and form the lowest of our church
“ courts.

“ Thus matters continued to the year 1649, when by act of par-
“ liament patronages were *abolished* entirely, and the election or
nomination

“ nomination of ministers was committed to the *Kirk-Session* or El-
 “ ders; who, in those days of universal sobriety and outward appear-
 “ ance at least of religion among the Presbyterians, were generally the
 “ gentlemen of best condition in the parish who were in communion
 “ with the church. After the *restoration* of King *Charles II.* along
 “ with episcopacy patronages returned, yet under the old laws; and
 “ all debates were finally determinable by the *General Assembly*,
 “ which even under episcopacy in *Scotland* was the supreme eccle-
 “ siastic court. Thus they continued till the Revolution, when the
 “ Presbyterian model was restored by act of parliament.

“ The people chose their own ministers, and matters continued
 “ in this form till the year 1711, when Queen *Anne's* ministry in-
 “ tending to defeat the *Hanover* succession, took all methods to
 “ harass such as were firmly attached to it, which the Presbyterian
 “ Gentry and Clergy ever were, both from principle and interest.
 “ An act therefore was obtained, and which is still in force, restoring
 “ patrons to their power of electing ministers.

“ By this act the King is now in possession of the patronage
 “ of above 500 churches out of 950, having not only the old
 “ rights of the crown, but many patronages acquired at the
 “ Reformation not yet alienated; all the patronages of the 14
 “ *Scots* Bishops, and all the patronages of the Lords and Gen-
 “ tlemen forfeited in the years 1715 and 1745. Lords, Gen-
 “ tlemen, and Magistrates of Boroughs, are the patrons of the
 “ remaining churches. A patron must present a qualified
 “ person to a charge within six months of the last incum-
 “ bent's removal or death, otherwise his right falls to the Pres-
 “ bytery.

“ A Pres-

“ A Presbytery consists of several Ministers and Elders. All
 “ parishes are annexed to some Presbytery. The Presbytery is the
 “ second church court, and they revise the acts of the *Kirk-Session*,
 “ which is the lowest. Above the Presbytery is the Synod, which
 “ is a court consisting of several Presbyteries, and from all these
 “ there lies an appeal to the General Assembly, which is the supreme
 “ church court in *Scotland*. This supreme court consists of the
 “ King represented by his Commissioner, Ministers from the dif-
 “ ferent Presbyteries, and ruling Elders. They meet annually
 “ at *Edinburgh*, enact laws for the good of the church, finally de-
 “ termine all controverted elections of ministers. They can prevent
 “ a clergyman’s transportation from one charge to another. They
 “ can find a presentee qualified or unqualified, and consequently
 “ oblige the patron to present another. They can depose from
 “ the ministry, and every intrant into holy orders becomes bound
 “ to submit to the decisions of this court ; which, from the days
 “ of our reformer *John Knox*, has appropriated to itself the titles
 “ of THE VERY VENERABLE and VERY REVEREND ASSEMBLY of
 “ the Church of *Scotland*.

“ All the clergymen of our communion are upon a par as to
 “ authority. We can enjoy no pluralities. Non-residence is not
 “ known. We are bound to a regular discharge of the several
 “ duties of our office. The different cures are frequently visited
 “ by the Presbytery of the bounds ; and at these visitations strict
 “ enquiry is made into the life, doctrine, and diligence of the
 “ incumbent. And for default in any of these, he may be sus-
 “ pended from preaching : or if any gross immorality is proved

C c c

“ against

“ against him, he can be immediately deposed and rendered in-
 “ capable of officiating as a minister of the gospel. Appeal
 “ indeed lies, as I said before, from the decision of the inferior
 “ to the supreme court.

“ Great care is taken in preparing young men for the mini-
 “ stry. After going through a course of philosophy in one of
 “ our four Universities, they must attend at least for four years
 “ the Divinity-Hall, where they hear the prelections of the pro-
 “ fessors, and perform the different exercises prescribed them:
 “ they must attend the Greek, the Hebrew, and Rhetoric classes;
 “ and before ever they are admitted to tryals for the ministry
 “ before a Presbytery, they must lay testimonials from the dif-
 “ ferent professors of their morals, their attendance, their pro-
 “ gress, before them: and if upon tryal they are found unqua-
 “ lified, they are either set aside as unfit for the office, or en-
 “ joined to apply to their studies a year or two more.

“ Our livings are in general from 60 to 120 l. sterling. Some
 “ few livings are richer, and a few poorer. Every minister be-
 “ sides is entitled to a mansion-house, barn and stable; to four
 “ acres of arable and three of pasturage land. Our livings are
 “ exempted from all public duties; as are also our persons
 “ from all public statute-works. As schools are erected in all
 “ our parishes, and that education is cheap, our young gene-
 “ ration is beginning to imbibe some degree of taste and liberal
 “ sentiment unknown to their illiterate rude forefathers. **The**
 “ English language is cultivated even here amongst *these* bleak
 “ and dreary mountains. *Your* Divines, *your* Philosophers, *your*
 “ Historians,

“ Historians, *your* Poets, have found their way to our sequestered
“ vales, and are perused with pleasure even by our lowly swains ;
“ and the names of *Tillotson*, of *Atterbury*, of *Clarke*, of *Secker*,
“ of *Newton*, of *Locke*, of *Bacon*, of *Lyttelton*, of *Dryden*, of
“ *Pope*, of *Gay*, and of *Gray*, are not unknown in our distant
“ land.”

A P P E N D I X.

N U M B E R II.

Of the F A M A C L A M O S A. By the
Rev. Mr. RUTHERFORD.

S I R,

“**W**HEN I had the pleasure of seeing you last, you desired me to give you some account of the proceedings of the Church of *Scotland* against a minister in case of a *Fama Clamosa*. I would think myself happy, if I could in the least contribute to assist you in your laudable design of diffusing knowlege, and of making one part of the kingdom acquainted with the manners and customs of the other. You are well acquainted with the Church Courts, and the method of proceeding in ordinary cases, as I find from your Tour. An appeal can be made from a Session to a Presbytery, from a Presbytery to a Synod, from a Synod to the General Assembly, which is the supreme court, and from its decision there lies no appeal. Any person who is of a good character, may give to the Presbytery a complaint against one of their members; but the Presbytery is not to proceed to the citation of the person accused, or, as we term it, to begin the process, until the accuser under his hand gives in the complaint, with some account of its probability, and undertakes to make out the libel, under the pain of being considered as a slanderer. When such an accusation is brought before them, they are obliged candidly to examine the
affair.

affair. But, besides this, the Presbytery considers itself obliged to proceed against any of its members, if a *Fama Clamosa* of the scandal is so great that they cannot be vindicated, unless they begin the process. This they can do without any particular accuser, after they have inquired into the rise, occasion, and authors of this report. It is a maxim in the Kirk of *Scotland*, that religion must suffer, if the scandalous or immoral actions of a minister are not corrected. And wherever a minister is reputed guilty of any immorality, (although before the most popular preacher in the kingdom) none almost will attend upon his ministry. Therefore the Presbytery for the sake of religion is obliged to proceed against a minister in case of a *Fama Clamosa*. This however is generally done with great tenderness. After they have considered the report raised against him, then they order him to be cited, draw out a full copy of what is reported, with a list of the witnesses names to be led for proving this allegation. He is now to be formally summoned to appear before them; and he has warning given him, at least ten days before the time of his compareance, to give in his answers to what is termed the libel; and the names of the witnesses ought also to be sent him. If at the time appointed the minister appear, the libel is to be read to him, and his answers are also to be read. If the libel be found relevant, then the Presbytery is to endeavour to bring him to a confession. If the matter confessed be of a scandalous nature, such as uncleanness, the Presbytery generally depose him from his office, and appoint him in due time to appear before the congregation, where the scandal was given, and to make public confession of his crime and repentance.

If a minister absent himself by leaving the place, and be contumacious, without making any relevant excuse, a new citation is given him,

him, and intimation is made at his own church, when the congregation is met, that he is to be holden as confessed, since he refused to appear before them ; and accordingly he is deposed from his office. When I was in *Caithness*, an instance of this took place. A certain minister of that county was reported to have a stronger affection for his maid than his wife. He made frequent excursions with this girl ; and although no proof of criminal conversation could be brought, yet there was great cause for censure, as all the country took notice of the affair. Upon meeting of the Presbytery, his brethren candidly advised him to remove from his house a servant with whom the public report had scandalized him ; that her longer continuance would increase the suspicion ; and as it gave offence to his parishioners, if he would not immediately dismiss her, they must consider him as an enemy to his own interest, if not as guilty of the crime laid to his charge. They remonstrated with him in the gentlest terms ; but he was still refractory, left the country, and carried his favourite maid in his train. The Presbytery considered this as a confession of his guilt, and deposed him from his office.

N U M B E R III.

G A L I C P R O V E R B S.

1. *L*EAGHAIDH a Chòir am bèul an Anmbuinn.
Justice itself melts away in the mouth of the feeble.
2. 'S làidir a thèid, 's anmbunn a thig.
The strong shall fall, and oft the weak escape unhurt.
3. 'S fàda Làmb an Fhèumanaich.
Long is the hand of the needy.
4. 'S làidir an t' Anmbunn an Uchd Treòir.
Strong is the feeble in the bosom of might.
5. 'S maitb an Sgàthan Sìil Càrraid.
The eye of a friend is an unerring mirror.
6. Cha bhi 'm Bockd sògh-ar Saibbir.
The luxurious poor shall ne'er be rich.
7. Far an tàin' an Abbuin, 's ànn as mùgha a fùaim.
Most shallow—most noisy.
8. Cha neil Clèith air an Olc, ach gun a dbèanamh.
There is no concealment of evil, but not to commit it.
9. Gibht na Cloinne-bìge, bhi 'ga tòirt 's ga gràdiarraidh.
The gift of a child, oft granted—oft recalled.

10. Cha

10. *Cha neil Saoi gun a choi-meas.*
None so brave without his equal.
11. *'S mìnig a thainig Comhairle ghlic a Bèul Amadain.*
Oft has the wisest advice proceeded from the mouth of Folly.
12. *Tuisclichid an t' Each ceithir-chasach.*
The four-footed horse doth often stumble; so may the strong and mighty fall.
13. *Mar a chaimbeas Duin' a Bheatha, bheir e Brèith air a Chòim-bearsnach.*
As is a man's own life, so is his judgment of the lives of others.
14. *Fànaidh Duine fòna' re Sìth, 's bheir Duine dòna duì-leum.*
The fortunate man *awaits*, and he shall arrive in peace: the unlucky *hastens*, and evil shall be his fate.
15. *Cha do chùir a Ghuala ris, nach do chuir Tuar baris.*
Success must attend the man who bravely struggles.
16. *Cha Ghloir a dhearabhas ach Gnìomh.*
Triumph never gain'd the sounding words of boast.
17. *'S tric a dh' fhàs am Fuigheal-fochaid, 's a mbeith am Fuigheal-faramaid.*
Oft has the object of causeless scorn arrived at honour, and the once mighty scorner fallen down to contempt.
18. *Cha do deìobair FEANN Rìgh nan Làoch riamb Fear a làimbe-deise.*
The friend of his right-hand was never deserted by FINGAL the king of heroes.

19. *Tbìg Dia re b' Airc, 's cha 'n Airc nar tbìg.*

GOD cometh in the time of distress, and it is no longer distress
when He comes.

E P I T A P H.

By BEN JONSON.

UNderneath this marble hearse
Lies the subject of all verse;
Sidney's sister, *Pembroke's* mother:
Death, ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair and learn'd, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee.

Translated into *Galic*.

AN sho na luighe fo Lìc-lìghe
Ha adh-bheann nan uille-bhuadh,
Mathair *Pembroke*, Piuthar *Philip*:
Ans gach Daan bith' orra luadh.
A Bhais man gearr thu fios a coi-meas,
Beann a dreach, fa h' Juil, fa Fiach,
Bristidh do Bhogh, gun Fhave do shaighid:
Bithi'—mar nach bith' tu riamh.

A SAILOR'S EPITAPH,

In the Church-yard of *Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.*

TH O' *Boreas*' blow and *Neptune*'s waves
 Have tost me to and fro,
 By God's decree, you plainly see,
 I'm harbour'd here below :
 Where I must at anchor lye
 With many of our fleet;
 But once again we must set sail,
 Our Admiral CHRIST to meet.

Translated into *Galic.*

LE Uddal-cuain, 's le sheide Gaoidh
 'S lionmhor Amhra thuair mi riamh;
 Gam luasga a nùl agus a nàl,
 Gu tric gun Fhois, gun Deoch, gun Bhiadh.
 Ach thanig mi gu Calla taimh,
 'S leg mi m' Achdair ans an Uir,
 Far an caidil mi mo Phramh,
 Gus arisd an tog na Sùill.
 Le Guth na Troimp' as airde fùaim
 Dus gidh mi, 's na bheil am choir
 Coinnich' shin ARD-ADMHIRAL a Chuain
 Bhon faith shin Fois, is Duais, is Lònn.

SAPPHO's

S A P P H O ' s O D E.

B L E S T as the immortal Gods is he,
The youth who fondly sits by thee, &c.

Translated into *Galic*.

1. ' **A** Dhmhur mar Dhia neo bhafmhor 'ta
'N t'Oglach gu caidreach a fhuis re d' fqa:
Sa chluin, fa chith re faad na hùin
Do Bhriara droigheal, 's do fhrea gradh cùin.
2. Och ! 's turr a d' fhogair thu mo Chlofs
'Sa dhuifg thu 'm Croidh' gach Buaireas bochd :
'N tra dhearc mi ort, s' mi goint le 't Aadh
Bhuail reachd am uchd, ghrad mheath mo Chail:
3. Theogh 'm Aigne aris, is shruth gu dian
Teafghradh air feadh gach Baal am Bhiann:
Ghrad chaoch mo fhuil le Ceodhan Uain
'S tac aoidh mo Chluas le bothar-fhuaime.
4. Chuer Fallas 'tlath mo Bhuil gun Lùth
Rith Eal-ghris chuinn tre m' fhuil gu dlu.
Ghrad thug am Plosg a bheannachd leom
Is shnìomh mi sheach gun' Diog am Chòmm.

E P I T A P H on a L A D Y,

In the Parish-Church of *Glenorchay*, in *North-Britain*.

1. **A**N fho na luigh ta san INNIS
 Bean bu duilich leom bhi ann
 Beul a cheuil, is Lamh a Ghrinnis,
 Ha iad 'nìofhe fho nan tamh.
2. Tuill' cha toir am Bochd dhuit beannachd :
 An lom-nochd cha chluthaich thu nis mo'
 Cha tiormaich Dèur bho fhùil na h'Ainnis :
 Co tuill' O LAGG ! a bheir dhuit treoir ?
3. Chan fhaic shìn tuille thu fa choinni :
 Cha fuidh shìn tuille air do Bhòrd :
 D'fhàlabh uain fùairceas, fèirc is mòdhan
 Ha Bròn 's bì-mhulad air teachd oiru.

In *English*.

1. **L**OW she lies here in the dust, and here memory fills me
 with grief: silent is the tongue of melody, and the
 hand of elegance is now at rest.

2. No more shall the poor give thee his blessing: nor shall
 the naked be warmed with the fleece of thy flock. The tear
 shalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the wretched. Where
 now, O Feeble, is thy wonted help!

3. No

3. No more, my Fair, shall we meet thee in the social hall: no more shall we sit at thy hospitable board. Gone for ever is the sound of mirth: the kind, the candid, the meek is now no more. Who can express our grief! Flow ye tears of *Woe*!

A YOUNG LADY'S LAMENTATION
on the DEATH of her LOVER.

Translated from the *Galic*.

GLOOMY indeed is the night and dark, and heavy also is my troubled soul: around me all is silent and still: but sleep has forsaken my eyes, and my bosom knoweth not the balm of peace. I mourn for the loss of the dead—the *young*, the *beauteous*, the *brave*, alas! lies low.—Lovely was thy form, O youth! lovely and fair was thy open soul!—Why did I know thy worth?—Oh! why must I now that worth deplore?

Length of years seemed to be the lot of my Love, yet few and fleeting were his days of joy.—Strong he stood as the tree of the vale, but untimely he fell into the silent house. The morning Sun saw thee flourish as the lovely rose—before the noon-tide heat low thou droop'st as the withered plant.

What *then* availed thy bloom of youth, and what thy arm of strength? Ghastly is the face of Love—dim and dark the soul-expressing eye—The mighty fell to arise no more!

Whom now shall I call *my* friend? or from whom can I hear the sound of joy? In *thee* the friend has fallen—in thy grave my joy is laid.—

laid.—We lived—we grew together. O why *together* did we not also fall !

Death—thou cruel spoiler ! how oft hast thou caused the tear to flow ! many are the miserable thou hast made, and who can escape thy dart of woe ?

Kind Fate, come lay me low, and bring me to my house of rest. In yonder grave, beneath the leafy plane, my Love and I shall dwell in peace. Sacred be the place of our repose.

O seek not to disturb the ashes of the dead !

A P P E N D I X.

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N U M B E R IV.

ACCOUNT of the FASTING WOMAN
of *Rossshire*.

Dunrobin, Aug. 24, 1769.

The Information of Mr. RAINY, Missionary-Minister, in *Kincardine*,
anent *Katharine M'Leod*.

KATHARINE M'LEOD, daughter to *Donald M'Leod*, farmer, in *Craig*, in the parish of *Kincardine, Rossshire*, an unmarried woman, aged about thirty-five years, sixteen years ago contracted a fever, after which she became blind. Her father carried her to several physicians and surgeons to cure her blindness. Their prescriptions proved of no effect. He carried her also to a lady skilled in physic, in the neighborhood, who, doubtful whether her blindness was occasioned by the weakness of her eye-lids, or a defect in her eyes, found by the use of some medicines that the blindness was occasioned by a weakness in her eye-lids, which being strengthened, she recovered her sight in some measure, and discharged as usual every kind of work about her father's farm; but tyed a garter tight round her forehead to keep up her eye-lids. In this condition she continued for four or five years, enjoying a good state of health, and working as usual. She contracted another lingering fever, of which she never recovered perfectly.

Some time after her fever her jaws fell, her eye-lids closed, and she lost her appetite. Her parents declare, that, for the space of a year
and

and three-quarters they could not say that any meat or liquid went down her throat. Being interrogated on this point, they owned they very frequently put something into her mouth : but they concluded that nothing went down her throat, because she had no evacuation ; and when they forced open her jaws at one time, and kept them open for some time by putting in a stick between her teeth, and pulled forward her tongue, and forced something down her throat, she coughed and strained, as if in danger to be choaked. One thing, during the time she eat and drank nothing, is remarkable, that her jaws were unlocked, and she recovered her speech, and retained it for several days, without any apparent cause for the same ; she was quite sensible, repeated several questions of the shorter catechisms ; told them that it was to no purpose to put any thing into her mouth, for that nothing went down her throat ; as also that sometimes she understood them when they spoke to her. By degrees her jaws thereafter fell, and she lost her speech.

Some time before I saw her she received some sustenance, whey, water-gruel, &c. but threw it up, at least for the most part, immediately. When they put the stick between her teeth, mentioned above, two or three of her teeth were broken. It was at this breach they put in any thing into her mouth. I caused them to bring her out of bed, and give her something to drink. They gave her whey. Her neck was contracted, her chin fixed on her breast, nor could by any force be pulled back : she put her chin and mouth into the dish with the whey, and I perceived she sucked it at the above-mentioned breach as a child would suck the breast, and immediately threw it up again, as her parents told me she used to do, and she endeavoured with her hand to dry her mouth and chin. Her forehead

head was contracted and wrinkled; her cheeks full, red, and blooming. Her parents told me that she slept a great deal, and soundly, perspired sometimes, and now and then emitted pretty large quantities of blood at her mouth.

For about two years past they have been wont to carry her to the door once every day, and she would shew signs of uneasiness when they neglected it at the usual time. Last summer, after giving her to drink of the water of the well of *Strathconnen*, she crawled to the door on her hands and feet without any help. She is at present in a very languid way, and still throws up what she drinks.

N U M B E R V.

P A R A L L E L R O A D S in G L E N - R O Y.

ALL the description that can be given of the Parallel Roads, or Terrasses, is, that the Glen of itself is extremely narrow, and the hills on each side very high, and generally not rocky. In the face of these hills, both sides of the Glen, there are three roads at small distances from each other, and directly opposite on each side. These roads have been measured in the completest parts of them, and found to be 26 paces of a man five feet ten inches high. The two highest are pretty near each other, about 50 yards, and the lowest double that distance from the nearest to it. They are carried along the sides of the Glen with the utmost regularity, nearly as exact as drawn with a line of rule and compass.

Where deep burns or gullies of water cross these roads, they avoid both the descent and ascent in a very curious manner; so that on the side where the road enters those hollows, they rather ascend along the slope, and descend the opposite side until they come to the level, without the traveller being sensible of ascent or descent. There are other smaller glens falling into this *Glen-Roy*. The parallel roads surround all these smaller ones; but where *Glen-Roy* ends in the open country, there are not the smallest vestiges of them to be seen. The length of these roads in *Glen-Roy* are about seven miles. There are other two glens in that neighbourhood, where these roads are equally visible, called *Glen-Gluy*, and *Glen-Spean*, the former running north-west

west and the latter south from *Glen-Roy*. Both these roads are much about the same length as *Glen-Roy*.

It is to be observed that these roads are not causeway, but levelled out of the earth. There are some small rocks, though few, in the course of these roads. People have examined in what manner they made this passage through the rocks, and find no vestige of roads in the rock; but they begin on each side, and keep the regular line as formerly. So far I am indebted to Mr. *Trapaud*, Governor of *Fort Augustus*.

I cannot learn to what nation the inhabitants of the country attribute these roads: I was informed that they were inaccessible at the east end, open at the west, or that nearest to the sea, and that there were no traces of buildings, or *Druidical* remains, in any part, that could lead us to suspect that they were designed for æconomical or religious purposes. The country people think they were designed for the chase, and that these terrasses were made after the spots were cleared in lines from wood, in order to tempt the animals into the open paths after they were roused, in order that they might come within reach of the bowmen, who might conceal themselves in the woods above and below. Ridings for the sportsmen are still common in all great forests in *France*, and other countries on the continent, either that they might pursue the game without interruption of trees, or shoot at it in its passage.

Mr. *Gordon*, p. 114, of his *Itinerary*, mentions such terrasses, to the number of seventeen or eighteen, raised one above the other in the most regular manner, for the space of a mile, on the side of a hill, in the county of *Tweeddale*, near a village called *Romana*, and also near two small *Roman* camps. They are from fifteen to twenty feet

broad, and appear at four or five miles distance not unlike a great amphitheatre. The same gentleman also has observed similar terrasses near other camps of the same nation, from whence he suspects them to be works of the *Romans*, and to have been thrown up by their armies for itinerary encampments. Such may have been their use in those places : but what could have been the object of the contrivers of the terrasses of *Glen-Roy*, where it is more than probable those conquerors never came, remains a mystery, except the conjecture above given should prove satisfactory.

NUMBER

N U M B E R VI.

Of S L O U G H D O G G S.

PART I. p. 68.

S I R *Wilfrid Lawson*, and Sir *William Hutton*, Knights, two of his Majesties Commissioners for the Middleshires of *Great Britain*. To *John Musgrave* the Provost Marshall, and the rest of his Majesties Garryson, send salutations. Whereas, upon due consideration of the increase of stealths dayly growing both in deed and reporte among you on the borders. We formerly concluded and agreed, that, for reforming thereof, Watches should be sett, and *Slough Doggs* provyded and kept, according to the contents of his Majesties directions to us in that behalf prescribed. And for that, according to our said agreement, Sir *William Hutton*, at his last being in the country, did appoynt how the Watches should be kept, when and where they should begin, and how they might best and most fitly continue. And withall for the bettering his Majesties servyce, and preventing further danger that might ensue by the Outlaws, in resortinge to the houses of *Thomas Routledge*, alias *Baylibead*, being neere and next adjoyninge to the wayfts, he himselfe beinge fled amongst them, (as it is reported) Order and Direction was lykewise, that some of the Garryson should keepe and resyde in his the said *Thomas Routledge's* houses, and there to remaine till further directions be given them, unlesse he the said *Tho: Routledge* shall
come

come in and enter himselfe answerable to his Maty's Lawes, as is convenient. Further, by virtue of our authority from his Maty to us directed, touching the border servyce. We command you that the said Watches be duely searched as was appointed, and presentment to us, or th' one of us, be mad of every default, either in constables for their neglect in not settinge yt fourth, or in any persons flyppinge or neglectinge their duties therein. And that you likewyse see that *Slough Doggs* be provyded accordinge to our former directions, and as this Note to this Warrant annexed particularly fetts down. Faile yee not hereof, as you will answer the contrarye at your perrills. Given under our hands and seals this 29 of *November* 1616.

A NOTE how the SLOUGH DOGGS was agreed upon to be provyded and kept at the Charge of the Inhabitants, as followeth:

Imprimis, beyond <i>Esk</i> , by the inhabitants there, to be kept	
above the foot of <i>Sarks</i>	1 Dogg.
It ^m . by the inhabit ^{ts} . of the insyde of <i>Eske</i> , to <i>Richmond</i>	
<i>Clugh</i> , to be kept at the <i>Moot</i>	1 D.
It ^m . by the inhabitants of the parish of <i>Arthuret</i> above	
<i>Richmdclugh</i> , to be kept at the <i>Bailyhead</i>	1 D.
It ^m . <i>Bewcastle</i> parish, besides the <i>Baylye</i> and <i>Blackquarters</i> ,	
to be kept at <i>Kinkerhill</i>	1 D.
It ^m . the parish of <i>Stapilton</i>	1 D.
It ^m . the parish of <i>Irdington</i>	1 D.
It ^m . the parish of <i>Lanercost</i> and <i>Walton</i>	1 D.
It ^m . - - - - -	1 D.
It ^m . - - - - -	1 D.
Total	9 Dogs.

It

It was appointed and commanded that the chiefe officers, bayliffes, and constables, within everye circutt and cumpasse wherein the *Slough Doggs* are appointed to be kept, should take charge for tasking the inhabitants towards the charge thereof, and collect the same, and for provydinge the *Slough Doggs*, and to inform the commissioners, if any refused to pay their contribution, whereby such as refused should be committed to the gaole till they paid the same.

N. B. Bishop *Nicolson* has published the orders of the Watches, 6. Ed. 6. in his Border Laws, p. 215, &c. but as I have met with nothing concerning the *Slough Doggs* till the time of *James* the First, am inclined to think it was a new institution in that King's reign, when they were also appointed in the *Scotch* borders.

N U M B E R VII.

A LETTER from Mr. GEORGE MALCOLM,
concerning SHEEP-FARMS, &c.

Communicated by JOHN MAXWEL, Esq. of *Broomholme*.

PART I. p. 79.

THESE grounds are not in common as in *England*, but are all separate properties, and divided into extensive farms, with distinct marches, from three to four thousand acres. They are mostly pastured with sheep; that is to say, the farmer depends upon his sheep for paying the rent and yielding him profit. The cows which he keeps, and the corn which he sows, seldom do more than maintain his family. Farms of this large extent become necessary; for as they are not inclosed, the sheep could not be pastured with ease and convenience within narrow marches. Though the country was in a complete state of improvement, it is probable the hills will never be inclosed, as nature seems to have intended them for breeding cattle to supply the cultivated pastures in the low lands which fatten. So long as they are applied to that purpose, and I think they never can be made fit for any other, they cannot pay the expence of inclosing. Every flock has a shepherd to take care of them, whose business it is to make them eat the ground equally, and in bad weather to keep them on such parts of the farm, where they are most sheltered from the storms. He can do nothing without his dog, which,

which, you know, he learns to do wonderful things; but it would be wrong to mention them to strangers, as they would think we bordered on the marvellous. It is sufficient to inform them, that he can command all or any part of his flock, at the distance of more than a mile. As the kinds of sheep, and the methods of managing them, vary so much in different parts of the country, it will be difficult to give your friend any clear idea of them. There is a gradual decline of soil from the east to the west coast. This fact is put beyond a doubt, from the size of both sheep and black-cattle turning smaller and smaller as you advance from the east to the west. The large sheep of the east border have often been brought here, but they did not thrive, but turned smaller; and I have known our sheep sent to them, which you would not have known for largeness in a year or two. This shews that the alteration of the size is not owing to the fancy of the farmer, but to a real difference of soil. There are different kinds of soil required for different kinds of sheep, and at different ages. The *bogs*, which is the name they go by before they are a year old, should have dry pasture, well mixed with heaths, and not much exposed to storms of snow, which breeds them firm and sound. The ewe, which is the female, should have much grass, and not very high land, on account of the lambs which they bring forth in the spring, and the *wedder*, which is the gelded male sheep, is fittest for the very high grounds, as being strongest and most hardy. This accounts for most farmers having more farms than one, as one seldom contains all these different soils and situations. Through *Tiviotdale*, the product which most of the farmers sell is wedders above three years old, and about a seventh or eighth part of the oldest of their ewe stock, which are commonly about six years old. They sell the

wethers in *June*, and the ewes about *Michaelmas*. They are mostly bought by the *English* for feeding. It is impossible to give you an account of prices, as they vary almost every season. Within these twelve years, I have known the *Tiviotdale* wethers sell from ten to fifteen shillings, and the ewes from six to ten shillings. We shear or clip the wool in the months of *June* and *July*. The price of the wool varies as much as the price of the sheep, from three shillings and six-pence to six shillings and six-pence per stone *English*, 16 lb. to the stone. From five to between six and seven fleeces go to the stone. The market for wool is sometimes at *Edinburgh*, and sometimes in *England*. In some parts of the east of *Tiviotdale*, they do not salve their sheep; but they do it in most places. It is thought tar warms the sheep, and destroys a kind of vermin called a *cade*, which infests them much. The method of salving is very different, with regard to the quantity of butter mixed with the tar, and also with regard to the quantity of both laid on the sheep. The mixture is from twenty-four pounds *English* to above three stones of butter to sixteen quarts of tar; and with this quantity they will salve from forty to one hundred and twenty sheep. The greater proportion of butter, the better the wool is; not in point of fineness, but it washes whiter, and consequently takes a better dye. The colder the ground is, the more salve is laid on. It costs from two-pence half-penny to three-pence half-penny each sheep. In *Tiviotdale*, they have got much into the practice of giving their sheep hay in the snows of winter, which is of much service to them. I cannot pretend to give you my opinion positively with regard to the rents paid, and how many sheep are kept

kept by the acre : they vary with the soil of the ground, and often according to the opinion the different landlords entertain of the value of their estates. More grounds keep below a sheep to the acre than above it ; and the rent stands from two shillings to three shillings and six-pence for each sheep. The rents of most farms have advanced within these twelve or fourteen years, from a third to double ; which great advance has made high-land farming very uncertain ; as no improvements which meliorate the farms can be made ; but they entirely depend upon the rise and fall of the markets, besides running a great risque from bad seasons. In *Eskdale*, where we live, we sell no wedders, because we cannot afford to breed wether hogs, on account of a disease, which kills great numbers of that age in our grounds. Our product is lambs and ewes at the age already mentioned. Within these twelve years, we have sold our lambs from two shillings to four shillings and sixpence ; and our ewes from five shillings and six-pence to nine shillings. Our markets are the same as in *Tiviotdale* : our wool sells lower. Many of us have a practice of milking our ewes ; though it is going fast into disuse, because it is generally thought to be hurtful. It renders the ewe less fit to bear the storms in winter ; it makes her have less wool ; and she will sell at a much higher price at *Michaelmas*, if not milked, being fatter. The great temptation to milk ewes is to provide butter for salving, which of late years has been very dear. As perhaps Mr. P. may have a curiosity to see a calculation of how much is made by milking, I shall give you an account of what I made this year out of three hundred and eighty ewes at *Burnfoot* ; for I milk at no other of my farms.

F f f 2

I made

A P P E N D I X.

	£.	s.
I made 75 stons <i>English</i> of cheese in six weeks, at 4s. 4d. per		
stone — — — — —	16	5
12 stons of butter, at 5s. 6d. per stone <i>English</i> —	3	6
	19	11
Wages of four women —	2	8
Wages of ewe-herd —	0	18
	16	5

N. B. The whey made from the milk is more than equal to the maintenance of the above five servants.

This comes to about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each sheep.

To the north-west of us, in *Tweddale*, *Clydesdale*, the head of *An-nandale* and in *Galloway*, the farmers sell for their product wether hogs, and some of them lambs, as we do. For the most part the *English* buy them to lay on their commons. They are a short coarse-woolled sheep, and esteemed very hardy. In these parts they are free of that disease which kills the young sheep in our country, and which is the reason of their keeping all their male lambs on most of the farms. These hogs have sold within these twelve years, from five shillings to eight shillings and six-pence. The diseases to which sheep are liable are many. I shall only mention three of them, which are most mortal. That which we esteem the worst is called the Rot. They contract it by pasturing in wet marshy ground, when it happens to be a rainy season in the months of *August* and *September*. The only remedy is draining. A bad season will even bring on a rot in dry grounds, where there is much grass. If they suffer much hunger, either from an overstock in summer, or from the snows in winter, it will

will occasion this disease. We call another disease the *Sickness*, it appears to be a kind of colic, as it swells them much in the body: it mostly attacks young sheep from before *Martinmas* until the spring. We have no remedy for it. The third disease is called the *Louping-ill*, which rages mostly from the 1st of *April* to the 1st of *June*. It deprives them of the use of their limbs. We likewise know no remedy for it.

P. S. In reading over my letter, I think it right to explain that part of it, where I say, that there are farms of four thousand acres. I do not mean, that these large farms are all pastured by one flock of sheep, for one flock has seldom above seven or eight hundred acres to go upon.

N U M B E R V I I I .

Of the ANTIQUITIES found at the STATION at
BURRENS.

VOYAGE to the HEBRIDES, Part I. p. 93.

No. I. **T**HIS altar was found in the great Station at *Burrens*, the *Blatum Bulgium* of *Antonine*. It is dedicated to a local Goddess, whose name has not yet occurred in history. The nation, she was worshipped by, or that of the devotee that erected it is unknown. The reading may be thus :

DEAE HARIMEL
LAE. SACGA
MIDIAHVS
ARCXVSL^M.

Deæ Harimellæ, Sacgamidiabus Architectus X. Votum Solvit L.
Libentissimâ mente.

I did not fail consulting the learned on this occasion ; but they rung such a number of changes on the words, that I content myself with giving the plainest reading.

No. II. is an altar addressed to another unknown Goddess ; for we know no more of *Virndesthis* or *Viratis*, (as one of my learned friends will have it) than we do of *Harimella*.

DEAE

ANTIQUITIES AT HODDAM CASTLE



A. P. E. N. 1. 1. 1.

DEAR VIRADIT

THE BAGS CO.

1000 11th St. N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 10th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are

interested in the work of the

Department of the Interior.

I am sure that you will find

the work of the Department of the

Interior very interesting and

important.

I am sure that you will find

the work of the Department of the

Interior very interesting and

important.

I am sure that you will find

the work of the Department of the

Interior very interesting and

important.

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the work of the Department of the

Interior very interesting and

important.

I am sure that you will find

the work of the Department of the

Interior very interesting and

DEAE VIRADES
THI. PAGVS CON
DRVSTIS MILItavit
IN COHorte II. TVN
GRorum SVB SIVO
AVSPICE PR
AFEcto.

All we can say of this goddess is that she was worshipped by the *Tungri*, or the people of *Liege*, who served in the *Roman* army in *Britain*.

No. III. is designed for the figure of FORTUNE ; with the following dedication inscribed beneath her feet :

FORTVNAE Reduci pra
SALVTE P. CAMmii
ITALICI PRAEFecti COh. II.
TUNgrorum CELER LIBERTus
LL M.

This is a complimentary address to FORTUNE, by *Celer*, a freed-man probably of *Cammius*, in gratitude for having brought his master safely back from some journey.

No. IV. is a sepulchral stone, with a rude head on it.

These four are engraven in plate. The following are preserved with them in the same place.

1. Part of the figure of *Victory*, with one foot on a globe. Her vest and part of her wings only are to be seen.

2. A

2. A sepulchral stone, with this inscription :

Diis manibus Afutiano Bassi ordinato
Tribuno Coh. II. Tungrorum Flavia Bætica
 Conjunx faciendum curavit.

By the frequent mention of the *Tungri*, it appears they were stationed here for some time.

3. A very plain altar, addressed also to FORTUNE.

FORTUNÆ Cohortis primæ Nerviorum
 Mille Germanorum Equitum.

4. A fragment of an earthen vessel, with a naked female leaning on a column.

5. Another, with part of a boar beneath a tree. This perhaps alludes to the *Caledonian* forest. The fragment of the inscription above the boar is only II. TVN. I suppose done by an officer of the *Tungrian* cohort, and after the defeat of the *Caledonians* at the battle of the *Mons Grampius*, where two cohorts of that body were distinguished greatly.

6. An inscription :

C. L.
 PED. BR. P.

Collegium ligniferorum peditatus BRIGANTICÆ posuit.

This is a conjecture collected from the following, which gives some light into the letters C. L.

7. Numini Augusti Deo Mercurio

Signum posuerunt Cultores Collegii Ligniferi
 Ejusdem Dei curatore Ingenno Rufo. V. S. L. M.

8. An

8. An altar, with an inscription similar. DEO. MERCURIO. JUL. CEREALIS Censor Sigillorum Collegii Ligniferorum Cultorum ejus de suo dedit votum solvit libens merito *.
9. A piece of an ornamental stone, inscribed Legio XX. Vict.
10. An inscription. Imperatori Cæsari TRAJANO HADRIANO Legio secunda Augusta.
11. Another piece of a vessel, inscribed Sac. EROR.
11. An inscription. IMP. CÆS. FLAVIO VALERIO CONSTANTINO PUBLII FILIO INVICTO AUGUSTO.
This was found on the *Roman* road, in the parish of *Hesket*, between *Carlisle* and *Penrith*.
12. An inscription in memory of one *Pervica*, by her mother *Julia*. Dis Manibus Sacrum JULIA PERVICÆ Filia. Mr. *Horsely*, No. LXIV. *Northumberland*, preserves one of the same kind.
13. A fragment, containing
AXAN
CONIS.

14. A stone, with the figure of the Goddess *Minerva*. It is engraven No. XXXIV. *Scotl.* by Mr. *Horsely*, but not explained. On her breast is the *Ægis*; beneath on one side is her shield; in right hand a spear; her hair long; on her head a helmet surrounded with a mural coronet, denoting, according to *Lucian*, that she was the inventress of the art of building; the summit

† Numbers 7, 8, and 14, were purchased by the late Sir *John Clerk*, of *Penycuik*, near *Edinburgh*.

A P P E N D I X.

is crowned with olive, another concomitant of this Deity. She is styled *Brigantia* from her delight in war. This is indeed a new epithet; but as the stone was carved in *Britain*, the inscriber gave her the appellation of the most warlike of our tribes. That such was the derivation of the name of the *Brigantes* appears from *Camden*. He does not give the true *British* etymology, which is from *Brig*, choice or chief men. This tribe was famous for its plundering excursions, which hardened them to war, and gave them a superiority over their neighbors. This sculpture perhaps belonged to a temple dedicated to *Minerva*, founded in the country of the *Brigantes*, whose limits, in all probability, extended beyond *Burrens*, the place it was found at. By the inscription, it appears to have been done by order of *Julian*, in honor of his favorite Goddess, to whom he constantly paid his devotions in secret before his apostasy:

BRIGANTIÆ SACRUM AMANDUS ARCHITECTUS ex Imperio Imperatoris
JULIANI POSUIT.

N U M B E R IX.

LIST of BARONS summoned to the Siege of
Caerlaveroc.

PART I. p. 96.

ELLIS de Aubigni.
Aimar de St. Amand.

Brian fitz Alan.

Hugh de Bardolf.

John de Beauchamp.

John de Bar.

de la Breſte.

Walter de Beauchamp.

John Botetorte.

Anth. Beke, Bp. of Durrham.

Maurice de Barkley.

Alexr. de Bailioll.

Barth. Badlesmeri.

Barkley.

Basset.

John de Clavering.

Robt. de Clifford.

Hugh de Courtenay.

Couches.

Wm. de Cantelo.

Cromwelle.

John de Cretingnes.

Hugh le Dispenser.

Patric de Dunbar.

Edm. Daincourt.

John Daincourt.

Earl of Lincoln.

Hereford.

Warwick.

Bretaigne.

Oxford.

de Laonis.

Gloucester.

John de Engaine.

John le Eſtrang.

Simo Frefill.

Thomas de Furnival.

Wm. de Ferrers.

<i>Adam de la Ford.</i>	<i>Robert de Montealto.</i>
<i>Henry de Graye.</i>	<i>Thomas de Multon.</i>
<i>W^m. de Grantson.</i>	<i>Job^{us}. de Odeston.</i>
<i>John de Graye.</i>	<i>Henry de Pery.</i>
<i>Gerard de Grondonvile.</i>	<i>Rob. fitz Payne.</i>
<i>Henry de Grabam.</i>	<i>Hugh Poinz.</i>
<i>Ralf de Gorges.</i>	<i>Job^{us}. Paignell.</i>
<i>Eustace de Hache.</i>	<i>Rob. fil. Rogeri.</i>
<i>John de Hastings.</i>	<i>W^m. de Ros.</i>
<i>Simo de Hastings.</i>	<i>John de Rivers.</i>
<i>Rob^t. Haunsert.</i>	<i>W^m. de Ridre.</i>
<i>de Hontercomb.</i>	<i>Tho. de Richmond.</i>
<i>Nich. de Karrn.</i>	<i>Richard de Rokele.</i>
<i>Philip de Kime.</i>	<i>Nich. de Segrave.</i>
<i>Tho. de Lankaster.</i>	<i>Segrave.</i>
<i>W^m. de Latimer.</i>	<i>John de Seagrave.</i>
<i>W^m. de Layburn.</i>	<i>Rob^t. de Scales.</i>
<i>W^m. le Marshall.</i>	<i>Rich. Sieuart.</i>
<i>Walterus Money.</i>	<i>John de S^t. John.</i>
<i>John de Moun.</i>	<i>John de S^t. John.</i>
<i>Roger de Mortaign.</i>	<i>de Taterfall.</i>
<i>John de la Mare.</i>	<i>Rob. de Tony.</i>
<i>Hugh de Mortimer.</i>	<i>Henry le Tieis.</i>
<i>Simo de Montagu.</i>	<i>John fitz Marmad. Thweng.</i>
<i>Roger de Mortimer.</i>	<i>de Vavasours.</i>
<i>Ralf de Monthermer.</i>	<i>Aimar de Valence.</i>
<i>Bertrand Mountboucher.</i>	<i>Rob. fil. Walteri.</i>

A P P E N D I X.

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John de Warron.
Rich. fil. W^m.
Adam de Welles.
Rob. de la Ward.
Rob. de Willeby.
Alvin de la Zouch.

Edvardus Rex.
Ed. fil. Regis.
Tho. fil. Regis.
Baro de Wigneton.
de Kirkbride.

NUMBER

N U M B E R X.

Of the GOLD MINES of SCOTLAND.

From a MS. of Col. BORTHWICK and others.

PART I. p. 115.

MR. *Cornelius Devossec*, a lapidary in *London*, was the first who discovered gold in *Scotland*. In the vallies of *Wanlockhead*, (near *Leadhills*) *Abraham Grey*, a *Dutchman*, who lived some time in *London*, got a good quantity of natural gold. He payed his workmen weekly, and lent to diverse men beforehand, as it is written in that parchment book, saying, with this natural gold, gotten in *Great-beard's* time (for so he was called, because of his great long beard, which he could have bound about his middle) was made a very fair deep bason, without any addition of any other gold, at *Edinburgh*, in the *Canongate* street. It was made by a *Scotsman*, and contained by estimation, within the brims thereof, an *English* gallon of liquor; the same bason was of clean neat natural gold. It was then filled up to the brim with coyned pieces of gold, called *unicorns* (which appear to have been only coined in *James III.* and *James IV.* time. For this vide *Andersf. Diplom. et Numismata Scotiæ*) which bason and pieces both were presented to the *French* king by the regent *Earl of Morton*, who signified upon his honour to the king, saying, "My lord, behold this bason and all that therein is; it is natural gold got within this kingdom of *Scotland*, by a *Dutchman*, named *Abraham Grey*."

“*Grey.*” *Abraham* was standing by and affirmed it upon a solemn oath, but he said unto the said king, that he thought it did ingender and increase within the earth; and that he observed it so to do by the influence of the heavens: then Earl *Morton* stood up, saying, “I also believe that it engenders within the earth, but only of these two elements, *viz.* water and earth; and that it was made perfect malleable gold from the beginning by God; and am certain that this cup, and all the pieces therein, are of natural *Scots* gold, without any other compound or addition.”

Mr. *Atkinson* and Mr. *George Bowes*, both *Englishmen*, procured a commission into *Scotland* unto the gold mines; and I happened on a book of his making in *England*: I compared the same (having carried it with me into *Scotland*) with the report of the country: and the countrymen at *Wanlockhead* said it was so, and most true, that Mr. *Bowes* discovered a small vein of gold upon *Wanlockhead*. He swore all his workmen to keep it secret from the king of *Scotland* and his council; and so he promised, before his departure from *England*, to the Queen *Elizabeth*; and by her letters to the council of *Scotland*, got a new warrant; so was suffered to dig and delve as he would, after another fashion than Mr. *Bulmer* or his men did. He digged fundry shafts; found oftentimes good feeling gold, and much small gold, of which he gave ten or twelve ounces, to make friends in *England* and *Scotland*. He had both *English* and *Scots* workmen, and paid them with the same gold. Mr. *Bulmer*’s men found little or none. And when he and his men had filled their purses, then he caused the shaft to be filled up again, swearing his men to secrecy, and keep it close, from the King of *Scotland* and his council. This was confessed by some of Mr. *Bowes*’s chief servants, since his death.

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On his return to *England*, he shewed the Queen a long purse full of the gold found in the vein he had discovered, and it was valued to be worth seven score pounds. He told her majesty he had made it very sure, and hid it up till next going there. She liked well thereof, promising him a triple reward, and to prepare himself next spring to go there at her majesty's charge alone, to seek for a greater vein: he went home reit to his own country in the north of *England*, where he dwelt; but unfortunately riding to see the copper works and mines in *Cumberland*, at *Keswell*, as he was going down into the deep, the ladder broke, the earth fell in, and he was bruised to death.

Then Mr. *Atkinson* succeeded Mr. *Bowes*, and found gold which was presented to King *James*. *Cornelius Devossec*, painter to Queen *Elizabeth*, excellent in the trial of minerals and mineral stones, and acquainted with *Nicholas Hilliard**, goldsmith and miniature-painter to her majesty, engaged in the adventure with him in search of gold in *Scotland*. Both made an assignment to *Arthur van Brownchurst* to operate for them. They being informed by travellers of good experience, how that as sand and gravel have their several beds in *England*, even so are there beds of gold and silver in foreign countrys they had travelled; rocks and craigs having veins and beds of iron, copper, and tin minel, even so gold and silver have their veins amongst rocks and in the ground; so they hoped to find out a bed or vein of gold in *Scotland*. In consequence *Brownchurst* searched, and found gold in fundry places; but was forced to leave all in the mint-house by command of the King, being a minor; and Earl *Morton*, Regent, refused *Brownchurst* the liberty of search, without paying full value for all such natural gold as should be gotten by him in *Scotland*; and

* Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes of Painting, I. 148.

though

though a suitor four months, never obtained it, but became one of his majesty's sworn servants in *Scotland*, to draw small and great pictures to the King. Mr. *Bulmer*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* time, searched and found gold, &c. in these places in *Scotland*, viz. 1. Upon *Mannock* moor in *Niddesdale*. 2. *Wenlock* water, on *Robert* moor, in *Niddesdale*. 3. *Frier* moor, or *Glengonnar* water in *Clidesdall*. 4. *Short-Cleugh* water in *Crawford* moor. 5. *Long-Cleuch braes* or *Long-Cleuch head*. He presented to the Queen a gold porringer, upon which were engraven the following lines :

I dare not give, nor yet present,
But render part of that's thy own :
My mind and heart shall still invent
To seek out treasures yet unknown.

But having lost his living by his own and others prodigality, he recalled himself, and penned a book of all his acts, works, and devices, named *Bulmer's Skill*, and another great book on silver-mines, minerals, mineral stones, tin-mines, coal-mines, and salt-works, &c. It was proposed in council for him to procure twenty-four gentlemen of land, &c. rent 10,000 *l.* value, or 500 *l.* yearly, who were to disburse 300 *l.* sterling each man, in money or victuals, for maintenance of gold-mines in *Scotland*; for which each was to be knighted, and called the Knight of the Golden Mines, or the Golden Knight; but it did not take place, for the Earl of *Salisbury* crossed his views: only one knight was made, Sir *John Claypool*, with Sir *Bewes Bulmer*. Mr. *Bulmer* writeth of the variety of stones and metals found by him in *Scotland*, viz. 1. natural gold great and small. 2. natural silver. 3. copper-stone. 4. lead-ore. 5. iron-stone. 6. marble. 7. stone-coal. 8. beds of alabaster. 9. amethyst. 10. pearls.

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Memorandum

Memorandum of the minerals found in *Scotland* by Colonel *Borthwick*. 1. A silver-mine on the north side of the hill *S. Jordin* in the parish of *Foveran*. 2. Gold found about *Dunidur* beyond *Aberdeen*. 3. Silver called golden bank, at *Menzies*, in the parish of *Foveran*. 4. Silver, at the back of a park, where there is a well that serves *Disblair's* household, parish of *Fintra*, eight miles north by *Aberdeen*. 5. Gold in the boggs of new *Leslie*, at *Drumgarran*, two miles from *Dunidur*. 6. Iron at the well of *Sipa*, west side of *Woman bill*, near *Gilkomstone miln*, quarter of a mile from *Aberdeen*. 7. Gold, very rich, in a town called *Overbill*, parish *Bechevie*, belongs to *L. Glames*, fourteen fathoms below the kiln. 8. Lead, at the head of *Loughlieburn*, north side of *Selkirk*. 9. Copper, in a place called *Elphon*, in a hill beside *Allen Laird* of *Hilltown's* lands. 10. Silver, in the hill of *Skrill*, *Galloway*. 11. Silver, in *Windyncil*, *Tweeddale*. 12. Gold, in *Glencloght*, near *Kirkhill*. 13. Copper, in *Locklaw*, *Fife*. 14. Silver, in the hill south side *Lochenbill*. 15. Lead, in *L. Brothierstone's* land. 16. Several metals near *Kirkcudbright*. 17. Copper, north side *Borthwickbill*, *Hawick*, and *Branxome*. 18. Silver, in *Kylesmoor*, *Sarn*, and *Macklin*, *Airshire*. 19. Several ores in *Orkney*.

N U M B E R XI.

A DISSERTATION on the GOVERNMENT
of the PEOPLE in the WESTERN ISLES.Written *November* 17th, 1774,By the Rev. Mr. DONALD MACQUEEN, of *Kilmuir*, in the Isle of *Skie*.

PART I. p. 312.

THE distance of these isles from the centre of the state, secured as they were from the awe of supreme power, by high mountains, extensive moors, and impetuous seas, while their sovereigns were employed in quelling more dangerous insurrections at home, or in repelling the frequent incursions of their southern neighbours, left them in a kind of independency on the crown of *Scotland*, especially while, for some centuries, they continued to be governed by *Norwegian* viceroys, who coming from a wild and barbarous country, cannot be expected to have brought order or civilization along with them; nor was the matter much mended when *Somerlade*, the famous Thane of *Argyle*, upon being married to a daughter of *Olave*, depute King of *Man*, got a footing in the isles, all of which to the north of the *Mull* of *Kintire*, together with *Kintire* itself, he possessed by himself or his descendants, or those having right from them, until about the beginning of the 15th century. All this while whatever reformation was made in the heart of the kingdom on the manners and preju-

dices of barbarous times, could have made but a very slow progress in the Isles: though, as islands, they must be supposed to have yielded to the arts of peace and good order earlier than their neighbours upon the continent. Islands, on account of the goodness of the soil, and the additional subsistence they draw from the sea, are generally closer inhabited: crimes could not then lie so long concealed among them as in distant unhospitable glens and mountains. They are also more frequented by strangers; and therefore by a sort of collision the men would polish one another into good manners. They had a Sheriff of the Isles under the *Norwegian* dynasty; but when the lands were parcelled out afterwards by the Lords of the Isles, the descendants of *Somerlade*, among barons of different ranks and sizes, each of these barons, assisted by the chief men of the community, held his court on the top of a hill called *Cnock an Eric*, i.e. the hill of pleas, where the disputes they had among themselves were determined, where the encroachments of their neighbours were considered, and the manner of repelling force by force, or the necessary alliances they were to enter into, resolved on. In this period, when agriculture, trade, and manufactures were at a very low pitch, the laws were few and general; their little contracts were authenticated by being transacted in the presence of witnesses; the marches of the different barons were fixed before a croud by two or more sagacious men, and two or more young lads were scourged with thongs of leather, that they might the better remember the transaction. The last who was thus used is now an old man, and a pensioner to the family of *Mac Donald*. Nor were the people in their purchases so diffident of one another, as to insist upon a cautioner,

cautioner, that the beast or subject exposed to open sale was fairly come by or would not be reclaimed by another, which was once a common practice over the kingdom called in plain *Gaulic*, *Ra-dis-neab*. The penal laws were more numerous, severe, and particular; for when restraints are put upon natural liberty, and the customs to which men were habituated in a state of barbarity were to be reduced or abolished, men must have very alarming examples painted before their eyes. The laws of the first legislators in all countries are very severe, and are softened and moderated according to the progress of civilization. The legislator of the *Jews*, though a very meek man, punishes several crimes with the most cruel kinds of death, stoning and burning. Of *Draco's* laws, one of the first *Athenian* legislators, it is said that they were written with blood; and it is well known, that the laws of the twelve tables were very severe. Traitors were put to death in the *Isles*, being, according to a custom that prevailed among the *Norwegians*, first gelded and both their eyes pulled out. Incestuous persons were buried in marshes alive, and bankrupts, without entering into a consideration of the nature of their misfortunes, were stripped of their all, clad in a party-coloured clouted garment, with stockings of different sets, and had their hips dashed against a stone in presence of the people by four men, each taking hold of an arm or a thigh. This punishment they called *Ton Cruaigh*: and cowardice, when not capitally punished, was accompanied with perpetual infamy. The prisons were dark vaults, without beds, or the smallest crevice to introduce light, where no friend was permitted to comfort the criminal, who, after a long fast, was often killed with a surfeit. This was the case of *Heitchen*, the son of *Archibald*

Archibald Clerich, a traitor against the family of *Macdonald*, who died in the vault of *Duntulm*, of a surfeit of salt beef, being refused any kind of drink. The severity of justice laid hold but on a few; for the protection of the tribe or clan was generally resorted to, who did all in their power to save their own man from distress, or to pursue with vengeance the person who had offended any of their number. It often happened in this case, that among powerful tribes, the voice of the judge was too weak to be heard: then religion stepped in as a necessary supplement to his power. Sanctuaries, called *Girtbs*, were consecrated in every district, to which the criminal fled; where the superstition of the times, countenanced by the political institutions, secured him from every act of violence, until he was brought to a judicial trial. To this day we say of a man who flies to a place of security, *Hug e an girt Er*: and whatever party violated the sanctuary, which very seldom happened, brought the terrible vengeance of the church upon their back. Such a bridle as this became absolutely necessary to restrain the anger and impetuosity of a lawless tribe when provoked. Again, when the criminal got in among his own people, they did all in their power to justify his conduct and save his person. In this case the resentment turned on the clan, and any one of them who fell into the hands of the offended was sure to suffer distress, or to be kept in durance, until the criminal was delivered over to justice, which practice was at last found expedient to be turned into a law in the kingdom, to prevent the clans from coming buckled in all their armour to the field, to determine their own quarrels.

In process of time, they learned from their neighbours, as well
as

as from their own experience, that to perpetuate strife and disorder among tribes who were almost in full possession of their natural liberty, excepting when the local custom stood in their way, was dangerous to the publick, and ruinous to themselves. To stop the progress of resentment, they cancelled the injury by satisfaction with their cattle, by a mutual agreement betwixt the parties, which therefore was called a composition, to be divided betwixt the injured person and his clan. But as the composition was not always easily accepted, the principals of the different tribes fixed the value of it for every injury, and estimated the life of a man according to his rank; here a people void of refinement made little distinction betwixt voluntary and involuntary trespasses, for fear that impunity in any case should give a scope to wicked persons to abuse the indulgence of custom or law. The greatness of the composition in this case brought not only honour along with it, but greater security in a rude and barbarous neighbourhood. This ransom was called *Eric*. The clan was then obliged to give up the defender, or become liable for the penalty proportioned to the injury committed. Thus the clans became mutual pledges for the good behaviour of the individuals who composed them. When specie found its way in among them, a price was put upon the cattle, and by the necessary decrease in the value of money, which they were not aware of, the *Eric* came at length to be very trifling; but by this time the laws of the kingdom had made near approaches to them, which were far from being welcome to men closely attached to their own customs and connections, being deaf to the voice of parties, and to the distinctions of clans and individuals. “The law hath come the length of
“*Rossbire,*”

“*Rossshire*,” saith one neighbour by way of news to another. “O ho!” replies he, “if God doth not stop it, you will soon have it nearer home.” Much after this manner hath the progress of civilization been carried on in all the countries of *Europe*; for similar causes produce similar effects.

All the time preceding the beginning of the fifteenth century, and somewhat later, the government of the Isles and of the neighbouring continent was of the military kind. The people were made up of different clans, each of which was under the direction of a chief or leader of their own, and as their security and honour consisted in the number and strength of the clan, no political engine was neglected, that could be thought of, to increase their numbers or inflame their courage. The children of the principal people were given out to nurses: the foster-brothers, or *coals*, as they called them, with their children and connections for many generations, were firmly attached to their will and interest. This sort of relation was carefully traced out, and the memory of it preserved, being esteemed a stronger bond of friendship than blood or alliance. It was to increase their numbers that bastardy was under no sort of dishonour: besides that the children got out of wedlock, to remove the uncertainty of their birth, expressed more love, and underwent more hazards on account of the clan, than the lawful children, by which they generally acquired a higher degree of strength both of mind and body, and therefore were sometimes called to the succession by a heroical tribe, in preference of those who by the present laws should enjoy it. Such a breach in the lineage of a family is disavowed as being a dishonourable blot by the present race, though the several branches are
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apt to charge it upon one another, when debating upon the ideal chieftainry of a clan. It was however reckoned no discredit in the days of military prowess. *Abimelech*, King of *Sichem*, was begot by *Gideon*, on a concubine, and preferred to the seventy children he had by his married wives. *William* the Conqueror was not ashamed to call himself the Bastard of *Normandy*; as little was *Ulysses* to acknowledge that he was the son of a concubine. The safety of the community is the supreme law, to which every political consideration must occasionally yield.

It would be astonishing to hear that theft and plundering, instead of being infamous, were reckoned the most wholesome exercise of youth, when they went without the limits of their own community, and were not taken in the fact, if it were not commonly known to have been the case every where. From this source, the chieftains derived rewards for their numerous followers, and dowries sometimes for their daughters. It is known that one of them engaged in a contract of marriage to give his son-in-law the purchase of three *Michaelmas* moons, at a season of the year when the nights were long, and the cattle strong enough to bear hard driving. This transaction happened on the main land, where dark woods, extensive wastes, high-forked mountains, and a coast indented with long winding branches of the sea, favoured the trade. These were strong holds, little frequented by strangers, where the antient practices and prejudices might be preserved to the last periods of time, without some such violent shock as that of the year 1745. The islanders yielded much earlier to the arts of peace and civility, for the Dean in the year 1549 mentions only some petty piracies from a few of

the smaller islands which were divided from a well-peopled neighbourhood.

In the military days, the chieftain drew little or no rent from his people: he had some of the best farms in his own hands, to which there was a casual accession by forfeitures; he had his proportion of the fines laid upon the trespassers of the law; he had the *hereziold* horse when any of his farmers died; he had a benevolence or voluntary contributions sent him, according to the power and good intentions of every man; he and his *coshir*, or retinue, could lodge upon them when he pleased; and they were obliged to support him and his baron-like train, when he was employed in dispensing justice among them. This allowance was called a Cutting for the Court, or *Gearrigh Moid*. When rents began to be levied, which were at first but a moderate part of the produce of each farm, the former revenues gave way gradually, though some branches of them were preserved till within the memory of men now living. Nor was it necessary to use distress for levying these accustomed taxes or servitudes; an attachment to the chief was the first principle of the people's education; a defect on that head was judged a renunciation of all virtue; their thoughts and words were much employed about him; it was the usual acclamation on a surprise from any unexpected misfortune, "*God be with the chief!—May the chief be uppermost!*" and swearing by his hand was a common form of asseveration; on every such occasion giving him his proper title. Further, on the side of the chieftain, no art of affability, generosity, or friendship, which could inspire love and esteem, was left untried to secure a full and willing obedience, which strengthened the impressions

sions of education, while they were not yet abused by the chief, at the instigation of luxury, and the ambition of cutting an unmeaning figure in the Low Country, where numbers were more respected, and his usefulness could very well be spared.

All this while the people preserved a good deal of their liberty and independence; the dispensation of justice, such as it was, kept them however in order within the limits of their own country; but there was a law of another kind planted in the human breast by the friendly hand of our Maker, which bridled their natural impetuosity much more; that was, a quick sense of honour and shame, which was nourished by their education, being all bred to the use of arms, to hunting, to the exertion of their strength in several amusements, games, and feats of activity. The bard celebrated the praises of him who distinguished himself on any of these occasions, and dealt out his satire, but with a very sparing hand, for fear of rousing up the ferocity of men, who were in use to judge in their own cause, when they appealed to the sword, and either retrieved their honour, or died; valour was the virtue most in repute; according to their progress in it were they distinguished by their chieftain and friends. Every one of the superior clans thought himself a gentleman, as deriving his pedigree from an honourable stock, and proposed to do nothing unworthy of his descent or connections; and the inferior clans, the *Boddacks*, as they called them, tread at an humble distance in the steps of their patrons, whose esteem and applause they courted with passionate keenness. The love, affection, and esteem of the community all aimed to procure by a disinterested practice of the social duties, truth, generosity, friendship, hospitality, gratitude, decency of manners, for which there are no rewards decreed in any country,

but were amply paid among the Highlanders by that honour and respect of which they had a very delicate taste. Avarice, debauchery, churlishness, deceit, ingratitude, which can scarcely be punished by the magistrate, were banished by the dreadful fear of shame. These two provisions, which kind Nature hath made for directing the conduct of man, were so incorporated with the hearts and manners of the people, that the influence of them came down to our days, and continued a good supplement to the want of law, and to the lame execution of what law they had. Men of lively open tempers are generally sincere, faithful, and religious observers of their words. Men used to terminate their disputes by the sword will detest fraud and duplicity as the true ensigns of cowardice. Yet it must be owned, that their virtues were too much confined to their own community, whose friendships and enmities every individual espoused, and were therefore more animated by the spirit of faction, than by their regard to reason and common justice, which led them often in a wrong way. Of all virtues their hospitality was the most extensive; every door and every heart was open to the stranger and to the fugitive; to these they were particularly humane and generous, vied with one another who would use them best, and looked on the person who sought their protection as a sacred *depositum*, which on no consideration they were to give up. Men of narrow principles are disposed to attribute the uncommon hospitality of the Highlanders not so much to generosity as to self-love, the absolute want of inns making it necessary to receive the stranger, in hopes of being repaid in their own persons, or in that of their friends. Hospitality was founded on immemorial custom, before
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the thoughts of men were contracted by the use of weights and measures, and reckoned so far a sacred obligation as to think themselves bound to entertain the man who from a principle of ill-will and resentment, sord upon them with a numerous retinue, which went under the name of the *Odious Visitor*, *Coinimb Dhuimigh*. Of this there have been instances within a century back; which kind of hospitality could scarce be supposed self-interested.

To return from this digression (if it be one) about the favourite virtues of the Islanders and their neighbours on the opposite coast: Let us recollect, that when our sovereigns had any respite from foreign and domestic troubles, they did not neglect to try all means to *assimilate* these distant skirts of their dominions to their other more peaceable and industrious subjects. The most of the proprietors, instead of holding of the Lords of the Isles, were, on the fall of that great family, directed by their best friends to get their charters confirmed by King *James* the 4th. King *James* the 5th made an expedition among them, to quell their insurrections; and King *James* the 6th seriously proposed to introduce the comforts of civilization among them, when, in his 15th parliament, he erected the three burghs of *Kilkerran* or *Campbeltown*, *Inverlocky*, and *Storneway*, which, though among a people impatient of foreign intruders, they did not produce the full effect intended by government, yet made way for beating and distressing the *renegadoes* into good manners, by means of the *Campbels* and *Mackenzies*, loyal subjects supported by public authority, as could not miss to determine the Islanders and others to submit to good order.

At length the local customs, and such new statutes as occasion
required,

required; enacted by the proprietor, his bailey, and some of the better sort of people, were reduced into writing, not above a century ago, in the isle of *Sky*, and proclaimed annually at the church-doors. Some of these regulations are surprizingly regular and distinct; and under the administration of a humane master and a judicious bailey, the people found themselves happy enough. While the spirit of clanship preserved any of its warmth, the chieftain seldom intended an injury; and when any was offered, by him or by another, it was soon demolished by the weight of a multitude; but when this balance of power was weakened and dissolved, the people lay much at mercy. In time of a long minority, or when the proprietor took it into his head to visit *London* or *Edinburgh*, the estate being left under the management of this bailey, who generally was the steward or factor, the rights of mankind were often trampled under foot: being his master's eyes, ears, and almost his very soul, by whom he saw, heard, and understood every thing, any obnoxious person was easily misrepresented. In time of a minority his powers of doing mischief were more unrestrained, tutors being less attentive than any men to their own interest. Scarce an imperial procurator sent to one of the distant provinces, clad in all the authority of the sovereign city, was more dreadful than he, when a judge, executor of the laws, raiser of the rents, a drover, and entrusted with keeping the lands. The seats of justice were at too great a distance; the law a slow, uncertain, expensive redresser of grievances; the factor like to be supported by his constituent, while the general voice of a servile neighborhood went along with the man in power. These were discouragements which the feeble efforts of a farmer could not easily surmount. In proportion as the old military spirit decayed, all the
natural

natural and artificial connections of the clans dissolved apace ; every man was then left single, to combat a force too strong for him to manage. In a very seasonable hour the heritable jurisdictions were abolished, and sheriffs depending upon the sovereign alone appointed to dispense justice, which was surely a great relief to the leidges, where their sphere of action was not too extensive for themselves or the substitutes they were able or willing to employ in excentric corners ; even in that case the people mustered up more spirit, and acquired some knowledge of the rights they were born to.

The proprietors had still a hold which the laws could not even moderate ; for they could set what value they pleased on their freehold ; and some among them who had run themselves in debt by high living ; some who had a passion for money, and did not sufficiently consider the state of their people, the greater number mistaking the high prices of cattle and of the other produce of their lands, for the true standard by which to estimate their rent-roll, without making the necessary allowance for the greater disbursement of the farmers in servants wages, implements of tillage, and in every article of living and family-keeping ; and others, a few I believe, unwilling to see any part of their former authority taken away without a suitable compensation for it, loaded their people with heavier rents than the advanced price of their cattle, &c. could bear ; and rather than sink under this burden, crowds of them made their way to the wilds of America ; though the rage of emigration, like a contagious distemper, seized upon several who had little cause to complain.

P. S. The

P. S. The hand-fisting of the southern part of *Scotland* has put me in mind of an omission in the above. It was an antient practice, among the men of rank especially, to take an year's tryal of a wife, and if they were mutually satisfied with one another in that time, the marriage was declared good and lawful at the expiration of it. But when either of the parties insisted upon a separation, and that a child was begotten in the year of probation, it was to be taken care of by the father only, and to be ranked among his lawful children, next after his heirs. He was not considered as a bastard, because the cohabitation was justified by custom, and introduced with a view of making way for a happy and peaceable marriage. One of the great Lords of the Isles took such a tryal of a nobleman's daughter upon the continent, got a son by her, and after separation settled an extensive fortune upon him in lands *tenendus de me, et hereditibus meis*, the greater part of which his honorable posterity possess to this day. Such was also the power of custom, that this apprenticeship for matrimony brought no reproach on the separated lady; and if her character was good, she was entitled to an equal match as if nothing had ever happened.

Adultery was punished here by dipping the guilty in a pond, or by making him or her stand in a barrel of cold water at the church door: and when the rigour of judicial discipline was a little softened, the delinquent clad in a wet canvas shirt was made to stand before the congregation; and at the close of service, the minister explained to him the nature of his offence, and exhorted him to repentance.

All civil professions were antiently hereditary in the isles. The bards, the *sheanchies* or genealogists, the physicians, the pipers, and even

even the cooks, all of whom had appointments in lands settled on them, according to the munificent temper of the feudal government. It was only in the time of our fathers, that *Macdonald of Clan-ronald's Sheanchy* and Bard, *Mac-Mburach*, began to pay rent for his heretable farm. The other hereditary professions have long been come to a close, except the *Mac-Karters* and *Mac-Krumens*, the pipers of the family of *Mac-Donald* and *Mac-Leod*, who still preserve their appointments. I shall also except Doctor *John Maclean*, whose ancestors have been physicians to the family of *Macdonald* for time immemorial, educated at the expence, and preferred to the farm of *Skulista*, near the gates of *Duntulm*. The late Sir *James Macdonald*, for the farther encouragement of the above gentleman, settled upon him a considerable pension during life, to raise also the emulation of any of his sons who might be bred to his business, when they observe a distinction made according to the merit of these hereditary professors of medicine.

Though the professions were confined to one family, which might naturally be supposed to quench emulation, yet the frequent occasion these artists had of intermixing with the neighbouring chieftains, determined them to support the pride of their superiors, by exerting their whole powers to excel every other professor of their own art; because their love and attachment to their chief was the first principle of their education.

Neither have I heard that any of these families ever failed, though, according to the course of things, that sometimes might have happened; but they had the choice of the women among their own rank, the superior often giving directions in this momentous affair: and among a number of children, some one or other would

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be found fit to follow his father's, or, in case of an accident, his uncle's calling. It would be strange indeed, if, among ten or twelve sons, Doctor *Maclean* could not find one with a genius for physic.

Of the G R U A G I C H.

By the Same.

BEFORE the arts of carving, engraving, or statuary-work were invented, or in the countries, into which they were not introduced, the representations of the Divinity, whether high or subordinate, were no other than the trunks of trees, or rude unformed stones. The emblem of the Supreme God at *Dodona*, consecrated by the *Hyperboreans*, was the trunk of an oak, and so it was in the *Massilian* grove.

Simulacraque mista Deorum
Arte carent, cæsisque extant informia truncis.

The emblem of *Apollo* at *Delphi*, set up by the *Pelas-Gi*, the primitive inhabitants of *Greece*, was no other than a pillar of stone. Several examples of this kind are mentioned by *Clemens Alexandrinus* and *Eusebius*.

As the *Celtic* tribes worshipped spiritual Gods, whether the Supreme, or subordinate ones; they well knew that material representations could not be expressive of them, though the trunk of a tree or a stone could very well mark out the place of worship,
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in a grove or on the summit of a mountain, where the small societies in the neighbourhood might convene on solemn occasions, or as the necessity of the community might seem to require, in order to conciliate the favor and assistance of the Divinity whom they resorted to. Men of different religious principles have often been unjust to one another in common charge of idolatry; the Protestants lay it to the account of the Catholics, the Catholics to the account of Pagans of all denominations, which all deny, who know best what they are employed about. They surely pray, such at least of them as can think, not to a stock or a stone, whether in the state of nature or formed by art into a statue, but to the Divinity, of which one or the other is an emblem. Among the variety of subaltern Divinities, which the *Celtic* tribes worshipped, the Spirit of the Sun was in the foremost rank, the Sun being the most chearful, and the most universally beneficent of all created and visible beings. It brought joy and gladness along with it to all the animal creation, to groves, to fields, and meadows. The day of its return was celebrated in every district by a *feu de joye*; whence *May-day* was called in the *Gaulic*, *la Beltein*, the day of *Bel's* fire; *Belis* being one of the names of the Sun in *Gaul*. *Herodian*, lib. 8. The worship of the Sun was so frequent, that several mistook it for the principal object of adoration. The inclosures called *Grianan*, or *Grianbam*, the House of the Sun, are to be met with every where, in which they offered their sacrifices, commonly horses, burnt betwixt two large fires; whence the proverb, "He is betwixt two *Beltein* fires," which is applied to one in the

hands of two artful persons, whose intrigues he is not able to escape. From these inclosures they also received oracular responses. When the elegant arts were invented, the *Celtic* Deities appeared carved, ingraved, or painted, in such forms as the imagination of the workman suggested to him as the most emblematical and expressive of the common conceit they entertained of the Divinities they meant to point out. Then they changed the rude lamps into figures resembling living creatures, generally into men, as being the most honourable forms. The Spirit of the Sun, or the God who, according to the antient creed, guided it in its course, was figured as a young lively man, with long, yellow, dishevelled hair: under this appearance *Apollo* hath the epithet of χρυσοκομος, the golden-haired, given him by *Euripides*; and of ακειριεκομος, the unshaven, by *Homer*, alluding to beams of the Sun, which are long and yellow. This imaginary conceit of the *Hyperborean Apollo* made its way to the Highlands of *Scotland*, where to this day he is called by the name of *Gruagach*, the fair-haired. The superstition or warm imagination of ignorant people introduced him as a sportive salutary guest into several families, in which he played many entertaining tricks, and then disappeared. It is a little more than a century ago, since he hath been supposed to have got an honest man's daughter with child, at *Skulista*, near to *Duntulme*, the seat of the family of *Macdonald*: though it is more probable, that one of the great man's retinue did that business for him. But though the *Gruagich* offers himself to every one's fancy as a young handsome man,

man, with fair tresses, his emblems, which are in almost every village, are no other than rude unpolished stones of different figures just as they seemed cast up to the hand of the *Druid* who consecrated them. Carving was not introduced into the *Hebrides*; and though it had, such of the unformed images as were preserved would for their antiquity be revered, in preference of any attempts in the modern arts.

The *GRUAGICH STONES*, as far as tradition can inform us, were only honoured with libations of milk, from the hands of the dairy maid, which were offered to *Gruagach* upon the *Sunday*, for the preservation of the cattle on the ensuing week. From this custom *Apollo* seems to have derived the epithet *Galaxius*. This was one of the sober offerings that well became a poor or frugal people, who had neither wine nor oil to bestow; by which they recommended their only stock and subsistence to their favorite Divinity, whom they had always in their eye, and whose blessings they enjoyed every day.——The inscription “*APOLLINI GRANNO*” (*Griannich* the Sunny) was on a stone of this kind, dug up from the ruins of the *Roman* Pretenture, in King *James* the Sixth’s time.——The inscription in *Gruter*, “*APOLLINI BESINO*” seems to have been on such another.——The rock idols of *Cornwal*, in Dr. *Borlase*, seem to be of the same kind, though of different forms; for it was not the shape, but the consecration, that pointed out their uses. Notwithstanding they are numerous in this island, you will scarce meet with any two of them of the same cast. The idol stones besides that remain
with

with us are oblong square altars of rough stone, that lie within the *Druids Houses*, as we call them. Observe also, that the worship of the Sun seems to have continued in *England* until King *Canute's* time, by a law of his, which prohibits that, with other idolatrous practices.

N U M B E R XII.

Of the NUMBERS in the HEBRIDES and the
WESTERN HIGHLANDS.

PART I. p. 337.

Counties.	Parishes.		Protestants catechizable.	Roman Catholics.
<i>Argyle</i>	<i>Toracy</i>	—	—	893
	<i>Rofs</i>	—	—	1200
	<i>Kilmore</i>	—	—	1800
<i>Argyle</i>	<i>Cannay</i>	—	—	16
	<i>Muck</i>	—	—	80
<i>Inverness</i>	<i>Rum</i>	—	—	271
	<i>Egg</i>	—	—	44
	<i>Slate</i>	—	—	1400
	<i>Strath</i>	—	—	900
	<i>Portree</i>	—	—	1100
	<i>Brackadel</i>	—	—	2500
	<i>Diurnish and Waternish</i>	—	—	2500
	<i>Kilmuir</i>	—	—	1300
	<i>Snizort</i>	—	—	800

Rofs

A P P E N D I X.

Counties.	Parishes.	Protestants catechizable.	Roman Catholics.
<i>Ross</i>	<i>Loch-Broom</i>	2000	
	<i>Affynt</i>	1600	
	<i>Gair-loch</i>	3000	1
	<i>Applecrofs</i>	1200	
	<i>Loch-carran</i>	{ 1774 souls	
<i>Inverness</i>	<i>Kintail</i>	600	
	<i>Glenelg, Bernera</i>	660	
	<i>Knodyart and North Morrar</i>		950
	All in the Pa- rish of { <i>South Morrar</i> <i>Arisaig</i> <i>Moydart</i> <i>Sunart</i>		300 4 500 500
<i>Argyle</i>	<i>Ardnamurchan</i>	957	
	<i>Morvern</i>	1100	
	<i>Lismore and Appin</i>	2860	

These are the Parishes mentioned in the Report, which I either visited or failed by. The reader may be probably desirous of a view of the numbers contained in the other islands; which shall be given from the same authority, except when otherwise mentioned.

Inverness

Counties.	Parishes.	Protestants catechizable.	Roman Catholics.
<i>Inverness</i> —	<i>Isle of LEWIS</i> *.		
	<i>Stornaway</i> — — —	2000	
	<i>Lochs</i> — — —	800	
	<i>Elig</i> — — —	1000	
	<i>Barvas</i> — — —	1000	
	<i>Isle of Harris</i>		
	with <i>Bernera</i> } <i>Pabbay</i> } <i>Killegray</i> } 2000 <i>Ensay</i> } <i>Joronsey</i> } <i>Scaop</i> }		
	<i>North Wist</i> } with <i>Heyskir</i> } — — 1700 — 1 <i>Barra</i> }		
	<i>South Wist</i> } with <i>Benbecula</i> } — — 250 — 1850 <i>Erisca</i> }		
	<i>Barra</i> † — — —	80 — 1020	

* According to the account communicated to me by Mr. Gillander, agent of the island, the number of souls, in 1763, amounted to between eight and nine thousand.

† Barra was a Protestant isle till the reign of Charles II. when some Catholic missionaries, taking advantage of the neglect and ill conduct of the minister, brought the inhabitants over to their religion.

A P P E N D I X.

Counties.	Parishes.	Protestants catechizable.	Roman Catholics.
	<i>St. Kilda</i> *	—	88
<i>Argyle</i>	<i>Tir-I</i>	1240	
	<i>Col.</i>	900	3

* From Mr. Macaulay's History of that Island.

NUMBER

N U M B E R XIII.

COPY of a WRIT of FIRE and SWORD.

PART II. p. 3.

“ *C* H A R L E S, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*,
France, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, To our Lovites

Messengers, our Sheriffes in that part, conjunctly and severally, specially constitut; And to all and sundry our Leidges whom it effeirs, Greitting. Forasmuchas Wee and the Lords of our Privy Councell being informed, that upon the 23d day of *June* last by-past, the Persons underwritten, viz. *Lauchlan M^c. Laine* of *Broloies*, *Heñlor Oig M^c. Laine* his Brother, &cⁱ. were orderly denounced Rebels and put to the horn by vertue of Letters of Denunciation direct at the instance of *Duncan Fisher*, Procurator Fiscal of the Justiciar Court of *Argyle* for our interest, against them, for their not compearing personally within the Tolbuith of the Burgh of *Innerrary*, upon the said 23d day of *June* last, before Mr. *John Campbell* of *Moy*, Sheriffe Depute of the Sherriffedome of *Argyle*, to our right trusty and well beloved Cousine and Councillor *Archbald Earle* of *Argyle*, Heretable Justiciar General of the said Shyre of *Argyle* and the Isles thereof, as they who were lawfully cited upon the 24th and 25th days of *May* last, by *Duncan Clarke*, Messenger, to have compeared the said day and place, to have found caution acted in the bookes of adjournall for their compearance the said day, to have

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answered

answered and underlyen the law for their convocating the number of three or four hundreth men in *Aprile* last, by sending of Fyre proces thro' the Isle of *Mull*, *Moveran*, and other places, and remaining and abydeing upon the lands of *Knokersmartin* in ane warlyke posture, from the 22d of the said month to the last thereof; as also convocating one hundreth men, and keeping them in arms the space foresaid at *Gadderly* and *Glenforsay*; and sicklike for garrisoning the house and fort of *Cairnbulg* upon the day of the said month, or ane or other of them, with the number of armed persons, and appointing a captain and other officers for keeping the same, and securing the country against the execution of our laws; for their violent away carrying several corns, bear, horse, and swyne, arrested upon the lands of *Crosschoill* and *Sulanavaig*, by *Duncan Clarke* Messenger, notwithstanding of a lawful intimation made by the said Messenger of the said arrestment: and likewise for the said *Lauchlan Mc. Laine* of *Broloies*, and *David Ramsay* Commissary of the Isles, and their followers, being in *Tirie* in *Aprile* last, and oppressing the tenants there, by quartering and forning upon them, and causing bring meal and provision frae the tenants and possessors of *Kendway* in *Tirie*, and others, to *Lauchlan Mc. Laine Baillie*, in *Tirie*, his house in *Kilsaile*; and lastly, for the foresaid persons and their followers, in the months of *March* or *Aprile* last, their entering into a league and bond, and obligeing themselves by oath to join and adhere one to another, and immediately thereafter garrisoned the house and fort of *Cairnbulg* in manner foresaid, contrar to and in contempt of our laws and acts of parliament made against these crymes in manner at length specified in the Criminal Letters raised against them thereanent, as the said Letters of Denunciation, duly execute and registrate in the
books

books of adjournal of the Justice Court of the Shyre of *Argyle*, conform to the act of parliament, produced in the presence of the Lords of our Privy Council bears. At the process of the which horn the forenamed persons most proudly and contemptuously lye and remain taking no regard thereof nor of our authority and laws; bot in contempt of the same haunts, frequents, and repairs to all places within this our realm, as if they were our free Leidges. Wee therefore, with the advice of the Lords of our Privy Council, have made and constitute, and hereby make and constitute, the Lord *Neill Campbell*, *John Campbell* younger of *Glenorchy*, Sir *James Campbell* of *Lawers*, *John M^cLeod* of *Dunvegan*, Sir *Norman M^cLeod*, *Campbell* of *Ardfinglas*, *M^cDonald* Captain of *Clanronald*, *Alexander Campbell*, uncle to *Auchinbreck*, *M^cAlaster* of *Loop*, and *Duncan Stewart* of *Appin*, our Commissioners in that part, to the effect after specified Givand, Grantand, and Committand to them conjunctly and severally our full power and commission, expresse bidding, and charge to convocat our leidges in armes, and to pass, search, seek, take, and apprehend, and in case of resistance or hostile opposition to pursue to the death the saids *Lauchlan Macclaine* of *Broloeis* and remnant persons foresaids rebels, for the causes above-written. And if for their defence they shall happen to flee to strengthes or houses, in that case, Wee, with advice foresaid, give full power and authority to our saids Commissioners conjunctly and severally as said is, to pass, pursue, and assedge the saids strengthes and houses, raise fyre and all kynd of force and warlyke engynes that can be had, for winning and recovering thereof, and apprehending the saids Rebels and their Complices being thereintill; and if in pursute of the saids Rebels and their Complices, they resisting to be taken, or in assedging the
saids

saids strengths and houses, there shall happen to be fyre raising, mutilation, slaughter, destruction of corns or goods, or other inconveniences to follow, Wee, with advyce foresaid, Will and Grant, and for us and our Successors, Decern and Ordain, that the same shall not be imputed as cryme or offence to our said Commissioners, nor to the persons assisting them in the execution of this our commission; with power to our saids Commissioners, or such as shall be convocat be them, to bear, wear, and make use of hagbutts and pistolls in the execution of this our commission, notwithstanding of any law in the contrary. And farder, We do hereby take our saids Commissioners and such persons as shall assist them in the execution of this our commission, under our special protection and safeguard. And this our commission to continow and endure for the space of ane year after the date hereof; Provyded that our saids Commissioners give ane account to us of their diligence and procedure herein betwixt and the first day of *January* next.

Our will is herefore, and We charge you strictly and command, that, incontinent thir our Letters seen, ye pass to the market crosses of _____ and other places needful, and thereat in our name and authority command and charge all and fundry our good and loving subjects, in their most substantial and warlyke manner, to ryse, concurr with, fortify and assist our saids Commissioners in the Execution of this our commission under all highest paynes and charges that after may follow. Given at, &c.”

The above is copied from the Records of the Privy Council of *Scotland*, on the 22d *July*, 1675.

N U M B E R XIV.

Of the S I V V E N S.

PART II. p. 44.

A Loathsome and very infectious disease of the venereal kind, called the *Sivvens*, has long afflicted the inhabitants of the Highlands, and from thence some parts of the Lowlands in *Scotland*, even as far as the borders of *England*. Tradition says that it was introduced by the soldiers of *Cromwell* garrisoned in the Highlands. It occasions foul ulcers in the throat, mouth, and skin, and sometimes deep boils, which, when ulcerated, put on a cancerous appearance. It sometimes destroys the nose, or causes the teeth to drop out of their sockets; sometimes a fungus appears in various parts of the body, resembling a raspberry, in the *Erse* language called *Sivven*. This disorder chiefly attacks children, and the lowest class of people, who communicate it to each other by their dirty habit of living. It is propagated not only by sleeping with, sucking, or saluting the infected, but even by using the same spoon, knife, glass, cup, pipe, cloth, &c. before they have been washed and cleaned. This, like other species of the venereal disease, is cured by mercury; and the only means of preventing so dreadful a malady is by the strictest attention to every circumstance of cleanliness.

NUMBER

N U M B E R XV.

R E P O S I T O R Y of A S H E S.

PART II. p. 174.

TWO miles north of *Coupar Angus*, near a small village called *Coupargrange*, on a gentle eminence, was lately discovered a repository of the ashes of sacrifices, which our ancestors were wont to offer up, in honour of their Deities. It is a large space, of a circular form, fenced with a wall on either side, and paved at bottom with flags. The walls are about 5 feet in height, and built with coarse stone. They form an outer and an inner circle, distant from each other 9 feet. The diameter of the inner circle is 60 feet; and the area of it is of a piece with the circumjacent soil. But the space between the walls is filled with the ashes of wood, particularly oak, and with the bones of various species of animals. I could plainly distinguish the extremities of several bones of sheep; and was informed that teeth of oxen and sheep had been found. The top of the walls and ashes is near two feet below the surface of the field. The entry is from the N. W. and about 10 or 12 feet in breadth. From it a pathway, 6 feet broad, and paved with small stones, leads eastward to a large free-stone, standing erect between the walls, and reaching 5 feet above the pavement, supported by other stones at bottom. It is flat on the upper part, and 2 feet square. Another repository of the same kind and dimensions was some months ago discovered at the distance

distance of 300 paces from the former. From the numbers of oak trees that have been dugged out of the neighbouring grounds it would appear that this was anciently a grove.

DESCRIPTION of CRAIGHALL.

CRAIGHALL, a gentleman's seat, two miles N. of *Blairgowrie*. The situation of it is romantic beyond the power of description. It is placed in the midst of a deep glen, surrounded on all sides with wide-extended dreary heaths; where are still to be seen the rude monuments of thousands of our ancestors, who here fought and fell. The house itself stands on the brow of a vast precipice, at the foot of which the river *Erecht* runs deep and sullen along. It commands a prospect for the space of half a mile northward, the most pleasant and most awful that can be conceived. About twice the distance now mentioned, the river, that had for many miles glided along beautifully-sloping banks, covered with trees of various kinds planted by the hand of nature, feels itself confined in a narrow channel, by rocks of an astonishing height, through the chinks of which the oaks shoot forth and embrace each other from opposite sides, so as to exclude the kindly influences of the sun, and to occasion almost a total darkness below. The stream concealed from our view makes a tremendous noise, as if affrighted by the horrors of its confinement. The echoing of the caves on every side render the scene still more dreadful. At length the river is diverted in its course by a promontory of a great height, vulgarly called *Lady Lindsay's Castle*. Near

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the summit this rock is separated into two divisions, each of which rises to a considerable height, opposite one to another, and appear like walls hewn out of solid stone. In the intermediate space, fame says, this advent'rous heroine fixed her residence. After a few more windings, the river directs its course to *Craigball*, having saluted several impending precipices as it rushed along; particularly one of enormous size and smooth in front, at the base of which, in a hollow cavern, is heard a continual dropping of water at regular intervals.

R E E K Y L I N N.

RE E K Y L I N N, three miles N. of *Alyth*, and two from the famous hill of *Barry*, is one of the largest and most beautiful cascades of water in *Scotland*. The river *Islay* here darts over a precipice 60 feet in height. Through the violence of the fall, the vapour is forced upward in the air like smoke, or, as the *Scotch* term it, *Reek*, from whence it has its name. For a considerable space along the course of the river, the rocks on each side rise 100 feet, and the river itself in several places, has been found 30 fathoms deep.

Of certain ANTIQUITIES in the Neighbour-
hood of *Perth*.

Communicated by Mr. THOMAS MARSHALL.

ON the eastern banks of the *Tay*, about a mile and quarter above *Perth*, is a place called *Rome*, to which the *Roman* road, traced from *Ardoch* to *Innerpeffery* and *Dupplin*, points, and is continued on the other side of the *Tay*, in the manner that shall be presently observed.

At *Rome* is supposed to have been a bridge made of wood ; for, in very dry seasons large beams of oak, placed up and down the stream, are seen. These were the foundations, fixed exactly in a spot where the tide never flows ; and is only immediately out of its reach. This bridge was much frequented : strongly guarded ; perhaps often attacked, for in the ground on the western side are frequently found urns.

About half a mile east of *Rome*, at a place called *Sheriffstown*, are the vestiges of a fort but much defaced by agriculture. The causeway or *Roman* road is continued from *Rome*, turns north at the fields of *Sheriffstown*, and passes through a noted *Roman* camp at *Grassy-wall*.

In its course, it goes by a *Druidical* temple consisting of nine large stones, surrounding an area of twenty-five feet diameter, placed on a summit commanding a great view. The road then passes *Berry-bill*, and through the village of *Dirige-moor*, where it is very complete. From thence it is continued by the house of *Byres*, *Stobball*, and

Gallow-moor, near which are two other *Druidical* temples, of nine stones each. The road afterwards passes near *E. Hutton*, and from thence runs to the banks of the *Illa* or *Ilay*. Its whole course from *Rome* to this place is nine miles, visible in many places, left so near to the villages as the stones have been removed for building.

At the spot where the road touches on the *Illa*, a bridge is supposed once to have stood: the necessity is evident; for on the opposite side was a considerable *Roman* post. The *Romans* profited of the commodious accident of the two rivers, the *Tay* and the *Illa*, which unite at a certain distance below. These formed two secure fences: the *Romans* made a third by a wall of great thickness, defended again by a ditch both on the inside and the outside. These extend three miles in a line from the *Tay* to the *Illa*, leaving within a vast space, in form of a *Delta*. Near the head of the bridge is a large mount exploratory, and probably once protected by a tower on the summit. On a line with this are two others; one about the middle of the area; the other nearer the *Tay*. These are round; but Mr. *Marshall* doubts whether they are the work of art. But close to the junction of the *Tay* and *Illa* is a fourth, artificial, which is styled *Carrack-know*, or the *Boat-bill*, and seems designed to cover a landing-place. I must note that the wall is styled the *Cleaving wall*. It merits further disquisition, as it will probably be found to be subservient to the uses of the camps at *Hiethic* and other places in the neighborhood, which some native antiquary may have ample time to explore.

Not far from *Blairgowrie* is a vast rectangular inclosure, encompassed with a lofty rampart and a deep ditch; the length is an *English* mile and a quarter; the breadth half a mile. Three rising grounds run parallel to each other the whole length of it. Two rivulets and *Lorn* water

water take likewise parallel courses at the bottom between these risings. In certain parts within are multitudes of *tumuli*. The same are observed in greater numbers on the south exterior sides, and some on the east. With them are mixed several circular buildings, with an entrance on one part. Of these little more than the foundations are left, which are six feet thick. Some include an area of forty-eight feet; but the greater number only twenty-seven. The ditch is on the inside; by which this inclosure appears to have been designed for a different purpose than a camp. It probably was an *oppidum* of the ancient inhabitants of the country: the circular foundations, the reliques of their habitations, which, when entire, might have been of the form of the *Danish Dunes*, so frequent in the *Hebrides*; as the *tumuli* are certainly the places of interment.

NUMBER

N U M B E R XVI.

An abridged ACCOUNT of the EFFECTS of the
LIGHTNING, which broke on *Melville* House in
*Fife*shire, the Seat of the Earl of *Leven*, on the 27th of
October, 1733:

B E I N G

EXTRACTS of a LETTER from Mr. COLIN MACLAURIN,
Professor of Mathematicks, at *Edinburgh*, to Sir HANS SLOAN.

PART II. p.

“ S I R,

Edinburgh, Dec. 3, 1733.

“ A T the desire of the Earl of *Leven*, I went to *Melville* House,
and took a particular survey of the effects of the lightning,
which broke upon the house on the 27th of *October* last. As some
of them were very surprizing, I thought it might be worth while to
send you the following relation, not doubting of your thinking it
worthy the attention of the Royal Society. The house stands about
20 miles north from *Edinburgh*, on the north side of a plain, which
extends far from east to west and towards three miles broad, fronts
to the eastward of south, and near it are great plantations, which
almost surround it, and in some places extend to the distance of three
miles.

“ We had fine weather in this country from the 9th to the 25th of
October, when the mercury fell very considerably, and the weather
changed.

changed. The 26th was a very bad day, having heavy rain, and in some places snow and hail. On the 27th, the wind was west, the morning cloudy, and we had thunder and lightning in many places very remote from *Melville*.

“ It was on the 27th, betwixt six and seven in the morning, that the lightning broke upon the house, attended with loud peals of thunder. I could only meet with one man who was in the fields at that time, who was so much terrified that I could gather but little from him. He said the storm came from the N. E. towards the S. W. felt it very hot, and a strong sulphurous smell as the lightning passed over him, saw it break, as he imagined, with all the colours of the rainbow among the trees near the house, filling all the country round with an extraordinary light.

“ The house is covered with lead, and has four chimney-tops on each side of the cupola. Of the four on the east end of the house, one of them, in which was one of the kitchen vents, and where there only was fire at that time of the morning, was beat down level with the lead roof: some of the stones were carried above one 100 feet into the garden. The slates which covered the sloping part of the roof on the west end were broke off for a considerable space. There was one breach appearing in the outside of the wall, which we were sure pierced through it. This was in the *Attick* story, towards the west end of the north front. A stone was drove 20 feet from the breach upon a level, broke a splinter off a stone step of a back staircase, and rebounded 12 feet. That part of the lightning which produced the most considerable effects came down the chimney-head which is the most northerly of the four on the east of the cupola, where there is a vent of another chimney in the kitchen. In its descent

descent it made several breaches in that vent; it is plain that two proceeded from it, because the smoke from that chimney proceeded from both: one of them in the great stair-case, from which a stone of 32 lb. heavy weight, was beat out, so as to strike the marble floor at 26 feet distance, measured on a level, and after that rebounded on the adjoining wall. All the windows were entire in this stair-case; nor did any other effects appear there. The other breach in this vent was in the opposite direction, and pierced into a bed-chamber on the east side, where was a noisome, sulphureous smell for a considerable time after, and a great heat. It made in the bed-chamber a large breach in the plaister cornice, and carried plaister and lath quite across the room. Many panes of glass were broke in both windows. I apprehend there must have been another breach from the same vent with a south direction, because of the wonderful effect in the corner of the great dining-room, where a small splinter of wood, about 13 inches long, and not heavier than two quills, was beat with so much force against the floor, as to leave a mark equal to the depth and length of its own body. On taking down the pannel belonging to this bit of moulding, there was a crevice found; and this is very near opposite to the great breach in the stair-case, only about 4 feet higher; but divided by the solid mid wall of the house. In this dining-room many of the picture-frames were scorched, the paintings defaced and spoiled, but the canvas entire. Panes broke here in all the windows; and the window-curtains so much singed as to blacken our hands, on rubbing the side next the windows. In the drawing-room at the east end of the great dining-room, the cornice plaister was broke in
many

many places, and panes broke. The bed-chamber next it was already mentioned.

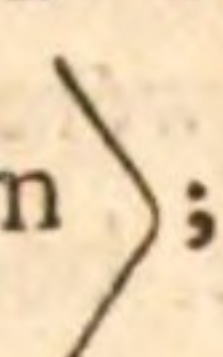
In the drawing-room on the west end of this dining-room, the windows were entire, the shutters close, the doors locked, and no foot came down the chimney; yet there is a large deep splinter tore out of a strong oak pannell. Before the pannell stands a japaned cabinet, greatly tarnished at one end. A pair glass betwixt the windows, in a glass frame, has two breaches in the frame, and the rest entire. In the bedchamber next to this drawing-room nothing was observed. In the corner of the dressing-room belonging to this apartment, there stood a barometer, which was broke in pieces. The mercury disappeared, and we could find no remains of it. I must mention in this place, that his Lordship would not allow a servant to clean any part of this principal floor till I should see the effects of the lightning. In this dressing-room the pannells were much broke and shattered; and of 30 panes 15 were broke.

“Below these apartments, in the first floor, is the bed-chamber where my Lord and Lady lay, being the center room in the west front. Two panes of one of the windows were broke, and the glass found sticking on the curtains of the bed. Many pieces of the mouldings of the pannells were broke and tore off. The mirror of a dressing-glass broke to pieces; the quicksilver melted off; but the frame entire, and stood in its place; it smelt of sulphur for some hours after. Two small pictures beat from one side of the room to the other. A pair glass betwixt the windows entire, but the pannel below it beat out; and a chest of drawers before the pannell received no harm. The frames of

two pictures, which hung at the side of the bed, were much broke; and one of the pannells fell out lately, when a servant was dusting it.

“ My Lord’s account of what he observed is, that he was awaked with the noise of a great gust of wind; that, upon looking up, and drawing the curtain, he perceived the lightning enter the room with great brightness, appearing of a bluish colour. It made him cover his eyes for a moment; and on looking up, the light seemed to be abated, and the bluish colour had disappeared; at the same time he heard the thunder, which made an uncommon noise; he felt at the same time the bed and the whole room shake, much in the same manner one feels a horse when he rouses; and was like to be choaked with the sulphur. When the maid opened the door, she was scarcely able to breath from the sulphureous steams which filled the room; happily the room was large, being 22 feet square, and 16 feet high.

“ In an adjoining bed-chamber a gilded screen was quite spoiled, and though folded up, the gilding is burnt off every leaf.

“ In the parlour the gilding was melted off the leather hangings nearly of this form ; and in the window directly opposite, at the distance of 24 feet, in one of the panes, there is a rent exactly of the same form with the melted place of the gilding, which does not reach to either end of the pane, about 2 inches long, each line, the length of the lines of the melted hangings, being above 2 feet each. This room in the south front.

“ In the drawing-room on this floor there were many effects of the lightning. It has two windows to the south, and two to the east.

east. A pannel was loose, but kept from falling by a half-length picture which hung before it, upon a nail in the wall above the top of the pannell: on removing the picture the pannell came down, and a piece of stone in the wall fell in, which probably had beat the pannel out of its place. On the outside of the house we discovered two breaches opposite to the pannell; but they did not seem to go deep. Several other pannells were beat out, and particularly one of 9 feet high, and 3 feet broad, was beat out so as to have the inside turned outward, and was found resting with the end upon a chair. Betwixt the two south windows stood a pair glafs, which has a piece taken out of it of a semicircular figure, nearly 3 inches long and 2 inches deep, and no crack or flaw in the rest of the glafs; the gilded frame much singed above and below: the piece was found broken, and one part had the quicksilver melted: above the glafs we perceived a hole in the pannell, as if burnt through. There was only one pane broke in this room, which was in one of the east windows. The hole in the pane was of the size and shape of a weaver's shuttle. A glafs (like the other) which stood betwixt the two east windows was broke in pieces: the chimney-glafs not touched. The vent of this room goes to the chimney-top, which was beat down.

In the adjoining bed-chamber, there were several pannells beat out, and some parts of them appeared to be burnt. A piece of stone was found in the floor, which was evidently beat from behind one of the pannells, from a large hard stone, which appeared to be much shattered.

“ In the *Attick* story is the billiard-room, above the two east drawing-rooms: here the floor is tore up in two places, and large splinters are carried off from the middle of the planks. A picture

driven out of its frame towards the other side of the room. The leather hangings torn, and the gilding melted in many places. Of 40 panes in this room, 34 were broke.

“ Above the dressing-room where the barometer was broke, is an interfole, where there is a considerable breach in the inside of the wall, from which lime and rubbish were beat over the room. On a shelf several glasses were broke, as were some bottles, and a china bowl, four large bottles full of gunpowder on the same shelf escaped untouched.

“ In the under story, in the kitchen, one of the windows looking east was beat to pieces ; one of the iron bands beat to the opposite wall ; the other was driven out of a door, in a direction at right angles to the former ; the plaister below the window torn up ; and a lead cistern which stood near it received some damage.

“ No person in the house received any harm, except that my Lord complained much of his eyes for some days.”

N U M B E R XVII.

COPY of King *MALCOLM*'s CHARTER
to the Town of *SAINT ANDREWS*.

PART II. p.

MALCOLMUS, Rex *Scottorum*, omnibus suis probis hominibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse hac Carta confirmasse Burgenfibus Episcopi Sancti *Andreæ* omnes libertates et consuetudines, quas mei Burgenfes communes habent per totam terram meam, et quibuscunque portibus applicuerint. Qua de re volo et firmiter super meum plenarium foris factum prohibeo ne quis ab illis aliquid injuste exigat. Testibus, *Waltero* Cancellario, *Hugone de Moriville*, *Waltero filio Alani*, *Waltero de Lyndysay*, *Roberto Avenel*. Apud SANCTUM ANDREAM.

NUMBER

N U M B E R XVIII.

PART II. p.

The *ROMAN MEASURES*, whereof *Vespasian's Congius* was their Standard, compared with the *MEASURES* used at present (anno 1775) in *ANNANDALE*, where, as in all other Parts of *Scotland*, the *Stirling Jug*, or *Scots Pint*, continues to be the Standard.

<i>Roman Measures.</i>	<i>English Cubic Inches.</i>	<i>Annandale Measures.</i>	<i>English Cubic Inches.</i>	<i>Difference.</i>
3 Sextarius $\frac{1}{2}$ Congius	103 $\cdot\frac{53}{100}$	1 Scots Pint or Jugg	103 $\cdot\frac{40}{100}$	00 $\cdot\frac{13}{100}$ Cub. Inch.
6 Ditto 1 Congius	207 $\cdot\frac{26}{100}$	2 Pints 1 Annandale Cap	206 $\cdot\frac{8}{100}$	$\cdot\frac{26}{100}$ D°. D°.
4 Congius 1 Urna	828 $\cdot\frac{26}{100}$	4 Ditto Caps $\frac{1}{2}$ Firloft	827 $\cdot\frac{23}{100}$	1 $\cdot\frac{03}{100}$ D°. D°.
8 Congius 1 Amphora	1656 $\cdot\frac{53}{100}$	8 Ditto Caps 1 Firloft	1654 $\cdot\frac{46}{100}$	2 $\cdot\frac{07}{100}$ D°. D°.
3 Modius 1 Amphora	— —	4 Firlots 1 Boll —	6617 $\cdot\frac{55}{100}$	— — —
20 Amphora 1 Culeus	33130 $\cdot\frac{72}{100}$	20 Firlots 5 Bolts —	33089 $\cdot\frac{28}{100}$	41 $\cdot\frac{44}{100}$ = 6 $\cdot\frac{4}{100}$ Scots Gills

JOHN LESSLIE.

NUMBER

N U M B E R X I X .

LIST of SCOTS MANUFACTURES,
which are exported ; and where made, &c.

CORDAGE, ropes, and all sorts of twine ; *Leith, Greenock, Port Glasgow.*

Earthen, Delft, and Stone wares ; *Prestonpans, Glasgow.*

Green Glass bottles ; *Alloa, Leith, &c.*

Cast and wrought iron work ; *Carron.*

The finest chimney grates, made and polished at *Edinburgh*

Cutlery ware of different kinds.

Leather manufactures of all kinds ; *Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, &c.*

Linens plain, diaper, damask, lawns and gauzes ; printed, chequered, and striped linen, &c. *Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, &c.*

Stuffs of silk only, silk and cotton, silk and worsted ; silk gauzes, ribbons, &c. at same places.

Woollen manufactures, viz. *Edinburgh, Haddington, Musselburgh* ; friezes, ferges, *Stirling* ; tartans, blankets, *Stirling, Kilmarnock, &c.* worsted, thread, silk stockings, *Aberdeen* ; the finest worsted stockings from *Schotland* ; stocking-pieces, *Edinburgh, Stirling, Glasgow, &c.* blue bonnets, caps, &c. *Kilmarnock* ; carpets, carpeting, &c. *Edinburgh, Kilmarnock, &c.*

Painted cloths and calicoes ; many factories near *Edinburgh.*

Copper, tinn and pewter manufactured ; printing-types, greatly improved.

Cotton

Cotton manufactures, fustians, &c.

Refined sugars ; *Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, &c.*

Hats nearly equal to the *English* ; *Edinburgh.*

Thread and yarn of all kinds.

Thread lace ; *Dalkeith, Hamilton, Leith.*

Paper, both for printing and writing.

Candles.

Soap, hard and soft ; *Leith.*

Snuff.

Salt ; *Alloa, Kirkaldy, Preston Pans, &c.* Vitriol and sal-ammoniac.

Bricks and tyles.

Considerable breweries for exportation at *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow.*

Among the arts not essentially necessary for human life may be reckoned the curious manufactures of leathern snuff-boxes. The artists Messrs. *Wilson* and *Clerk* have extended it even to musical instruments, and made a violin entirely of leather, which, I hear, gives as melodious a sound as the best of wood: and that they have lately made a *German* flute of the same materials. Paper has been lately made of the weeds taken out of *Duddingston Loch* ; I do not know with what success. Perhaps this was attempted after the example of the *Germans*, who have of late made a sort of nettle, and other vegetables.

WOOLLEN

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

WOOLLEN manufactures are mentioned in 1424, in the second parlement of *James I.* where it is discouraged by a tax. “*Item, It is ordained, that of ilk poundes worth of woollen claith had out of the realme, the King fall have of the out-haver for custom twa shillings.*”

After this, several regulations were prescribed by legislature, and the wool prohibited from being sent into *England*. A law of *James II.* in 1457, (perhaps for the purpose of peopling the boroughs, and civilizing his people, by drawing them out of the woods into civil society) prohibits any but burgessees to buy wool, *to lit, nor mak claith, nor cut claith.* Yet, not to leave the majority of his people naked, adds, *Bot it is to be otherwise said, gif ane man bes woll of his awin sheip.*

James VI. who (notwithstanding some of us *English* may think otherwise) had frequent intervals of wisdom, prohibited the wearing of any cloth in *Scotland* but what was the manufacture of the country.

I imagine, that in defiance of all the laws against smuggling of wool out of the kingdom, it was carried to *Flanders*. Old *Hackluyt* mentions it among the few exports of *Scotland*.

Moreover of *Scotland* the commodities
Are felles, hides, and of wooll the fleese.
And all these must passe by us away
Into *Flanders* by *England*, sooth to say,
And all her woolle was draped for to sell
In the townes of *Poperinge* and *Bell* *.

* *Hollinshed* mentions these towns, p. 614.

O o o

At

At length a woollen manufacture arose in some degree. There was an exportation of it into *Holland* till 1720: it was a coarse kind, such as is made in the Highlands: much of it was sold to *Glasgow*, and sent into *America*, for blankets for the *Indians*. It is in *Scotland* a clothing for the country people, and is worth about 10*d.* or 12*d.* a yard. The only broad cloth worth mentioning is that made at *Paul's* work in *Edinburgh*, which is brought to great perfection.

L I N E N M A N U F A C T U R E .

I Cannot ascertain the time when the linen manufactures arose. There could not be a great call for the commodity, a century and half ago, when people of fashion scarcely changed their shirts above once the week in *England*. But, thanks to the luxury, or rather the neatness, of the times, this article has become a most national advantage. The following table will shew the flourishing state of it in this kingdom; and its great advance in forty three years. At the foot of it is an account of the imports of flax into *England* and *Scotland*: and of the exports of coal from the last.

A C C O M P T

ACCOMPT of LINEN CLOTH stamped in SCOTLAND,
From 1st Nov. 1727 to 1st Nov. 1728; and From 1st Nov. 1770 to 1st Nov. 1771.

Shires.	Yards.	Value.	Price per Yard at a Medium.	Yards.	Value.	Price per Yard at a Medium.
Aberdeen -	41.040 ² / ₈	1.539 0 2 ³ / ₁₂	- -	198.177	14.716 1 4 ³ / ₄	1 5 ⁹ / ₁₂
Air -	26.699 ⁴ / ₈	2.086 17 2	- -	193.413	10.530 1 8	1 1
Argyle -	432	32 8 0	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Banff -	101.618	3.810 13 6	- -	54.385	3.132 9 0	1 1 ¹⁰ / ₁₂
Berwick -	9.293	365 16 1	- -	56.129	5.645 4 5 ¹ / ₂	1 7 ¹⁰ / ₁₂
Bute -	-	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Caitbness -	-	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Clackmannan	2.895	240 10 2	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Cromarty -	-	- - -	- -	5.591	187 7 0	0 8
Dumbarton -	66.027	2.356 8 6	- -	173.892	11.618 17 1 ¹ / ₂	1 4
Dumfries -	3.002	152 13 8	- -	43.167	2.134 8 3 ¹ / ₂	0 11 ¹⁰ / ₁₂
Edinburgh -	747	198 17 0	- -	214.834	19.487 12 0	1 9 ² / ₁₂
Elgin -	1.254	47 12 6	- -	63.676	2.344 8 4 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ¹¹ / ₁₂
Fyffe -	361.985 ⁶ / ₈	30.175 10 9 ⁶ / ₁₂	- -	1.885.622	72.138 3 2 ¹ / ₂	0 9 ² / ₁₂
Forfar -	595.821 ⁴ / ₈	14.733 13 0 ⁸ / ₁₂	- -	5.700.851 ¹ / ₂	147.456 19 3 0	6 ² / ₁₂
Hadinton -	363	18 3 0	- -	111.835	10.838 6 11 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ³ / ₁₂
Inverness -	10.696	401 2 0	- -	223.798	6.425 5 2 0	6 ¹⁰ / ₁₂
Kincardine -	27.885 ⁶ / ₈	1.045 14 3 ² / ₁₂	- -	118.628	4.030 3 2 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ⁶ / ₁₂
Kinross -	53.921	2.906 19 0	- -	79.450	2.852 3 1 ¹ / ₂	0 8 ⁷ / ₁₂
Kirkcudbright	-	- - -	- -	1.302	114 19 10	1 9 ² / ₁₂
Lanerk -	272.658 ⁶ / ₈	9.968 0 3	- -	2.019.782	172.347 12 9	1 8 ² / ₁₂
Linlithgow -	6.353	476 9 6	- -	2.204	188 4 1	1 8 ² / ₁₂
Nairne -	-	- - -	- -	14.734	852 12 8	1 1 ¹⁰ / ₁₂
Orkney -	-	- - -	- -	21.088	2.257 12 5	1 9 ³ / ₁₂
Peebles -	-	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Perth -	477.743 ⁶ / ₈	23.955 0 4 ⁶ / ₁₂	- -	1.674.717	66.153 6 3 0	9 ² / ₁₂
Renfrew -	85.527 ² / ₈	6.852 14 9	- -	684.557	70.177 9 6 2	0 ⁷ / ₁₂
Ross -	10.844	402 6 6	- -	10.145	410 9 4 0	9 ³ / ₁₂
Roxburgh -	15.822 ⁶ / ₈	914 16 8 ⁶ / ₁₂	- -	55.625	3.379 10 11 ¹ / ₂	1 2 ² / ₁₂
Selkirk -	8.732 ⁴ / ₈	436 12 6	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Stirling -	2.548 ⁴ / ₈	191 2 9	- -	47.956	2.278 15 0 0	11 ⁴ / ₁₂
Sutherland -	-	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- -
Wigton -	67	3 7 0	- -	16.996	691 0 5 0	9 ⁹ / ₁₂
Total	2.183.978	103.312 9 3 0 11 ⁴ / ₁₂		13.672.548 ¹ / ₂	632.389 3 5 ¹ / ₄	

A P P E N D I X.

An ACCOUNT of the TOTAL QUANTITIES of FLAX, HEMP, FLAX-SEED, and LINEN-YARN, imported in *England* and *Scotland*, from 5th *January* 1764 to 5th Ditto 1772 :

TOGETHER WITH

The TOTAL QUANTITIES of COALS exported from *Scotland* to Foreign Parts, from 5th *January* 1765 to 5th *January* 1772.

	From 5th <i>January</i> 1764 to 5th <i>January</i> 1772.			
	Flax Rough.	Hemp Rough.	Linfeed.	Yarn Linen Raw.
	<i>Cwts. qrs. lb.</i>	<i>Cwts. qrs. lb.</i>	<i>Busbels.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
Total of Flax, &c. im-ported in <i>England</i> }	1.130.719 0 3	2.639.236 2 22	1.792.465 $\frac{1}{2}$	55.006.029
Total of Flax, &c. im-ported in <i>Scotland</i> }	533.749 3 11	112.980 3 4	455.243 $\frac{1}{4}$	954.972 $\frac{1}{4}$

	From 5th <i>January</i> 1765 to 5th <i>January</i> 1772.		
	Great Coals.	Small Coals.	<i>Pitforan</i> Coals, Duty free.
	<i>Tons. Cwts. qrs.</i>	<i>Chalders. Busb.</i>	<i>Chalders.</i>
Total of Coals exported from <i>Scotland</i>	86.050 14 0	27.797 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4681

NUMBER

N U M B E R XX.

I T I N E R A R Y.

	Miles.
Ardmady, to Port Sonnachan	18
Inveraray,	11
Cladich,	10
Tiendrum,	12
Killin,	20
Taymouth,	16
Logierait,	12
Blair,	12
Dunkeld,	20
Delvin,	7
Perth,	15
Dupplin,	5
Innerpeffery,	10
Crief by Fintillick,	5
Comerie,	6
To Loch-Earn and 3 miles along its side,	9
Back to Fintillick,	18
Castle-Drummond,	1
Kaymes Castle,	4
Ardoch,	3
By Tullibardine to Dupplin,	20
Tibbimoor,	

	Miles.
Tibbimoor, Huntingtower, and again to Dupplin,	10
Perth,	5
Errol,	10
Dundee,	15
Panmure,	10
Aberbrothick,	7
Ferriden. Montrose,	12
North-Bridge,	5
Lawrence Kirk,	6
Stonehive,	15
Urie,	2
Fettercairn,	18
Catter-thun,	9
Brechin,	3
Careston,	5
Forfar,	6
Glames,	5
Belmont,	6
Dunfinane,	10
Perth,	7
Dupplin by the Sterling road,	3
Earn Bridge,	4
Abernethy,	4
Falkland,	8
Melville,	4
St. Andrews,	14
Levin,	15
Kirkaldie,	

A P P E N D I X.

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